INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

SUGGESTIONS.

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MOB CLAMORS FOR NEGROES LIVES

Men in Custody Identified as Assailants of White Girl and Judge Lynch May be Called on for a Verdict.

Kansas City, July 13.—Roberts and Holland, the negroes under arrest at the county jail, have been positively identified as two of the assailants of Miss Davis. There are doubts now whether Maupin, who was at first believed to be a leader of the gang, had anything to do with the crime. He has been severely examined and Chief Hayes expresses the belief that he is innocent.

Another suspect, Jourthman, was arrested during the morning. Miss Davis is bordering on nervous prostration and neither Maupin or Jourthman was taken before her.

At 1 o'clock there was no sign of a crowd in the vicinity of the jail and the officials believe there will be no further trouble.

Soon after daylight the mob, which had surged about the jail and court house most of the night, broke up and gradually dispersed. No attack was made for lack of a leader.

It is now feared that the mob will re-form during the day or evening and will not again lack a leader. This fear is based on the result of an examination to which the prisoners were subjected early today. After the "sweating" the officers expressed themselves convinced that Roberts and Holland are guilty. However, neither man is said to have even admitted complicity in the assault.

The police believe that the third negro, Maupin, was the leader of the trio. He will be taken before Miss Davis today. The victim has already partially identified the other two prisoners and if she shall pass satisfactorily upon Maupin it is believed the mob vengeance will be certain.

Although it was stated during the night that Holland and Roberts had been removed from the jail, it was learned this morning that they had been under guard all night in a tunnel leading from the jail to the court house and were taken back to their cells after the mob had dispersed.

Governor Dockery has offered a reward of $200 each for the arrest of the assailants of Miss Davis. Thirteen men who were arrested last night for inciting riot were fined $5 each this morning. Roberts and Holland will be given a preliminary hearing July 22.

HANNA OUTWITTED BY FORMER WIFE

New York, July 13.—Attorneys for Dan R. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, obtained from Justice McAdam, in the supreme court today, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable Monday, commanding Mary Harrington Hanna to produce in court her three children. Mr. Hanna, in his petition, says that the children were restrained of their liberty by their mother on the pretense that she has a right to their custody, and that he, the father, has been illegally deprived of their charge. A detective was sent to the Hotel Savoy to serve the writ.

Mr. Hanna accompanied the detectives to the Hotel Savoy. When he arrived there he was told that Mrs. Hanna had sailed with her children on the steamer Menominee, which cleared the bar, bound for London, at 10:50 this morning. The manager of the Hotel Savoy said Mrs. Hanna left the hotel between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning.

Later it was learned that staterooms on the Campania had been engaged for Mrs. Hanna. A reporter who went to the steamer found that the Baroness De Polland, a friend of Mrs. Hanna, was on board, but no information could be obtained as to Mrs. Hanna. Mr. Hanna went to the Campania and entered into a consultation with the baroness. At this time a stateroom engaged by Mrs. Hanna was locked and it was thought that Mrs. Hanna was inside. The door to the stateroom was guarded by one of the ship's crew, who would not permit anyone to approach it.

Mr. Hanna was in consultation with the Baroness de Polland for more than an hour. He refused to be interviewed. After he had left the baroness was asked if Mrs. Hanna was on the ship and replied: "If she is I don't know it."

She was then asked if Mrs. Hanna had sailed on the Atlantic transport liner Menominee and replied:

"If Mrs. Hanna has left America at this time she must have sailed on the Menominee."

A man who said that he knew Mrs. Hanna by sight said he saw her in a stateroom on the Campania with her three children. A detective corroborated this statement. Mrs. Hanna's baggage went on the Campania. The ship sailed shortly after 2 o'clock.

SENOR ANDRADE TALKS.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 13.—Ex-President Andrade, of Venezuela, who arrived here Thursday from New York, has been interviewed and denies the story circulated in the United States that he had been interested, with other Venezuelans, in raising a fund for political purposes. He said he was no longer concerned in Venezuelan politics, that his property was mortgaged and that he must now work for a living as he had done before he was president of Venezuela. When asked if he was not interested in a revolutionary movement in Venezuela, Andrade replied: "Yes; a change of government is indispensable, and one or two revolutions do not injure a country."

LORD ROSSLYN IN NEW ROLE

London, July 3.—The earl of Rosslyn appeared today in a new role, that of a drummer. His lordship has been filling in the time between his recent employment as a correspondent in South Africa and his approaching return to the stage as a member of Mrs. Langtry's company by traveling for a cattle-cake firm. It appears that he was so unsuccessful that his employers terminated his engagement and his lordship sued them for six months' wages. The earl, attired in the pink of fashion, entered the witness box and got a verdict in his favor.

LIVES IN THREE CENTURIES.

Dublin, Ind., July 13.—George Hammell, of Brownstown, has lived in three centuries. He is 103 years old and spent many years in the search for his sweetheart. He was born in Alsfett, Germany, and was once chief gardener in one of Germany's royal parks. Hammell one day met a girl with whom he became infatuated. Her parents moved to a foreign land and objected to leaving her behind. Consequently the lovers were separated. Hammell traveled over Europe, Asia and Africa, but could find no trace of her. He turned toward America and found her in Ohio, the wife of another and the mother of several children. Hammell waited until her husband died and then married the widow.

A UNION ELECTS OFFICERS.

Cincinnati, July 13.—The Piano and Organ Workers' National union has closed its annual convention after electing officers headed by Frank Helle, of Chicago, president. Seven vice presidents were elected, including W. W. Harrington, of Boston; H. Greb, of New York; Henry Human, of Baltimore, and J. H. Russell, of New York. New York was selected for the next annual convention. A proposition to establish a piano factory operated by the national union was referred to the local branches.

AN AIRSHIP BALKS

SANTOS DUMONT HAS NARROW ESCAPE IN PARIS.

MACHINERY WAS DEFECTIVE

HAD FLOWN TO THE TOP OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.

HAD JUST BEGUN DESCENT

HE RIPPED THE GAS BAG AND ESCAPED INJURY.

Paris July 13.—M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, made the officia ltrial of his balloon in the attempt to win the prize of 100,000 francs offered by Henry Deutsch for a manageable balloon, before a committee of the Aero club today. Starting from the Parc de Meudon, he reached the Eiffel tower in a quarter of an hour, and after sailing around the tower, started to return to the Parc de Meudon, but lack of motive power necessitated a descent at Boulogne-Sur-Seine. The trials will be

The condition for the winning of the Deutsch prize is that the trip from St. Cloud to the Eiffel tower and back must be made in half an hour Santos-Dumont started at 7:40 a. m. He reached the Eiffel tower in fifteen minutes, turned around it and had begun his return trip when the motor failed and the aeronaut ripped the silk of his balloon, fearing disaster unless he could quickly reach the ground. The balloon pitched forward, head foremost, into a clump of trees on the Rothschilds estate, near Boulonge, where it was caught and suspended in the branches on the opposite side of the Seine from the starting point. Santos-Dumont was not hurt.

A number of spectators had congregated on the platform of the Eiffel tower to watch the trial. They cheered the balloonist as he rounded the tower. The wind, which was lacking during the first part of the trip, sprang up after Santos-Dumont started on the return journey and was probably responsible for the collapse of his machinery, as the balloon was seen to turn partly over on its side.

It is calculated that but for the accident the trip from the Prac de Meudon around the tower and back would have been accomplished in fifty minutes.

Santos-Dumont, as he climbed down in the tree, where his balloon was caught, was questioned concerning what had occurred. He said:

"My motor was badly regulated and suddenly refused to act, when I was preparing to descend. I saw at once that unless some action was promptly taken, the balloon would be carried away by the wind. So I ripped the silk in order to come down immediately. All had gone well on my trip up to that moment. I did not succeed entirely this time, but I hope to be more fortunate with my next attempt. I am not bruised or hurt in any way."

Santos-Dumont, before he made his ascent this morning, said:

"My present balloon differs somewhat from my preceding one, and it will consequently require several ascensions before I will be able to handle it properly and control all its movements. I succeeded yesterday because the weather was favorable. One does not try a new vessel in a storm, and unless today be suitable I will postpone my trip."

The aeronaut did start, however, with a light westerly breeze blowing. When the word to let go was given the balloon rose horizontally, maintaining perfect equilibrium, until the height of sixty feet was attained. Then Santos-Dumont pointed the head of the balloon in the course he wished to take, and the machine ascended spirally in the direction of the Eiffel tower. Loud cheers greeted this successful departure. The balloon soon disappeared behind the trees. After being hidden from sight for an interval of forty minutes it reappeared on the home journey, traveling at an extraordinary rate of speed. A few more moments would have brought Santos-Dumont safely back to his port of departure, when suddenly the balloon stopped short and its screws ceased to revolve. Consternation prevailed among the members of the Aero club committee and the crowd, and some one exclaimed: "He is done for."

The balloon, however, was carried slowly by the breeze towards the grounds of the Aero club, but subsequently it was blown back to Boulogne, where the aerial traveler ripped its silken sides and descended in a clump of trees.

GOV. ALLEN STARTS HOME.

San Juan, P. R., July 13.—Governor Allen and his wife, with their household effects, sailed for New York today on the Mayflower. A large crowd assembled at the wharf to bid the governor farewell. Governor Allen admitted he had no intention of returning to Porto Rico. It is semi-officially announced that he will enter the diplomatic service.

APPALLING DEATH RATE.

New York, July 13.—New York city had a death rate of 40.82 last week, almost double the usual summer rate. The large increase was due to the excessive heat that prevailed in the early part of the week. There were 2,767 deaths from all causes, against 1,524 for the corresponding week in 1900.

HEALTH OFFICER IS CITED

D. D. CLARK, OF DECATUR, IND., TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Capt. J. L. Anderson, of Frankfort, Is Appointed to a Vacant Clerkship.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—The state board of health, at its meeting, yesterday, voted to send notice today to D. D. Clark, city health officer of Decatur, Ind., to appear at the investigaion and show cause why he should not be expelled from his official position for refusal to observe the rules of quarantine in a case diagnosed by the secretary of the board as smallpox. The board said that a published statement that the public sentiment in Decatur was against quarantine is without foundation in fact.

Capt. J. L. Anderson, of Frankfort, who lately returned from a long period of service in the Philippines, was chosen by the board, on the recommendation of the secretary, to succeed Mrs. Grace S. Carter as chief clerk of vital statistics. He is about fifty years old and was a captain in the Forty-fourth regiment. He served in Governor Durbin's regiment in the Spanish-American war.

The health board listened to the report of the secretary for the past quarter, showing that he had visited 127 cases of smallpox, 12 cases of diphtheria and 16 cases of scarlet fever.

A STRIKE IS CALLED OFF.

Reading, Pa., July 13.—At 2:30 p. m. today the striking iron workers of the Reading Iron company decided to accept the terms of Vice President Smink. The strike was called off and the men will go back as soon as the company is ready for them. When the strike was started the company had many contracts on hand. These either had to be given other firms or rejected altogether. In this way all the old contracts were disposed of. There is little work to be done now until new orders are received, but immediate orders are expected as the iron trade is reported to be booming. The strike lasted nine weeks. The business community is rejoicing over the settlement.

ENGLISH ATHLETES COMING.

London, July 13.—The Oxford-Cambridge athletes who are to compete at Montreal with the representatives of McGill and Toronto universities and later at New York with an athletic team representing Harvard and Yale, will sail for Montreal August 15. The original arrangements will be carried out.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Washington, July 13.—General Chaffee, at Manila, has informed the war department of the death of First Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay, Twenty-first infantry, who died from wounds received in the action at Lipa, Luzon, June 10th. The death occurred this morning. Ramsay was a private in company A, Fifth Maryland volunteers, during the war with Spain, and was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army in July, 1898.

CONSUL RAWIEZ DIES.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Joseph Rawiez, who had been United States consul at Warsaw since 1875, died last night.

AN EXCURSION BOAT BLOWN UP

Boiler Explodes, Killing Two Boys and Pilot and Injures Many---Accident Occurs at Sunbury, Pa.

Sunbury, Pa., July 13.—An excursion boat anchorsed in the Susquehanna river at the foot of Market street, this city, blew up with terrific force today, killing two boys and injuring a dozen other persons, two fatally. One man is missing and may have been killed also. The dead:

Allen Fetzer, aged fourteen, cut and burned beyond recognition.

Artie Fetzer, aged twelve, skull fractured and badly burned.

George Frymire, the pitlot of the boat, is missing, and it is presumed his body is in the river.

The police are dragging the stream.

The injured:

Charles Keller, aged twelve, ribs fractured and injured internally; will die.

Frank Keller, aged eight, skull fractured and badly cut; will die.

William Pullen, aged seventeen, badly burned and bruised.

Harry Adams, aged thirteen, cut and bruised.

Several others were injured, but not seriously.

All of the boys killed and injured were fishing on a near-by wharf when the explosion occurred.

The engineer was absent at the time, leaving the boat in charge of the pilot. When he left there was a pressure of sixty pounds in the boiler, and he says he opened the fire door. No cause is given for the explosion.

A YOUTHFUL BICYCLE THIEF

FRANK EDGELL IS IN JAIL UNDER CHARGES.

Disappearance of a Number of Wheels Traced to Him—Boy Involves an Aged Uncle.

Frank Edgall, a lad only 11 years of age, is in the city prison under arrest for the theft of one or more bicycles. A. L. Randall has been doing a little amateur detective work for a week or more, trying to discover who it is that was stealing all the bicycles left out of doors at any time during the day or night. This morning he took another dealer into his confidence and before long found his scheme bearing fruit, and the result is the arrest of young Edgall. A. C. Aurentz's wheel, stolen last Monday, and another wheel stolen two weeks ago, have already been recovered and a search for another is being made this afternoon. A handsome new wheel, not yet claimed and not reported missing by any one, was found at the residence of the boy's mother, corner of Hanna and Montgomery streets, at noon. The lad explains his possession of the bicycles by saying that his uncle, Richard Edgell, gave them to him and told him to dispose of them as best he could. This uncle is nearly 70 years of age and left this morning to visit friends at Middletown, a small town near Springfield, Ill. The officers have written to the authorities at Springfield, asking them to communicate with Edgell and find out, if possible, whether there is any foundation for the boy's story; meantime he is being held at the police station until something definite concerning the disposition of his case is determined upon.

HINSEY AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Chicago, July 13.—John A. Hinsey, who, as a result of an investigation of the affairs of the endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias, recently was permitted to resign from the board of control, was again under fire here today. Officers of the Knights of Khorassan, the pleasure-seeking branch of the order, of which Hinsey was imperial prince, held a secret session, at which it was decided to ask him to resign. It was also decided to call for an examination of the books Although Hinsey was a prime mover in founding this branch of the Knights of Pythias, he was not allowed to attend the meeting today.

FATHER DIES OF LOCKJAW.

Huntington, Ind., July 13.—W. H. Mosher, father of the two children killed by Wabash train No. 3 Sunday evening, June 30, who was also injured at the same time, died at his home in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Lockjaw resulting from injuries he received in the accident caused his death, which has been assured since Tuesday. His is the fourth death by Wabash accidents within this city in twelve days.

WOMAN A PRISONER OF WAR.

London, July 13.—The Sun is informed that Acting President Schalkburger's wife has been captured near Watervaal, Transvaal colony, and sent as a prisoner of war to Pretoria. The Sun's informant says the military authorities attach great importance to this capture.

FEW RETURN TO WORK.

Cincinnati, July 13.—A canvass of the plants of the Metal Trades association today showed that comparatively few of the striking machinists returned to work today. This is accounted for by the fact that Saturday is a half holiday.

DUNN HEARING IS IN PROGRESS

Great Crowd Throngs Court House to See the Aged Man Charged With the Murder of Alice Cothrell.

Before Justice Harry F. France this afternoon Charles Dunn, sixty-one years of age, farmer, sawmill owner and one of the most prominent citizens of Wallen, was given a preliminary hearing on the charge of murdering little Alice Cothrell, whose dead body was dragged from the cistern at Dunn's home last Sunday afternoon, five days after her mysterious disappearance.

The circuit court room, where the hearing was held, was much too small to admit the spectators attracted to hear the famous case. An hour before the time set for the hearing the

room was packed to the doors, the aisles were filled, and even the jury box was occupied by people who came to hear the evidence.

Wallen was largely represented in the audience and other parts of the county turned out a full quota, for interest in the case is widespread. Many ladies were in the audience.

DUNN BROUGHT IN.

It was but a few minutes past 2 o'clock when the prisoner was brought into court by Sheriff Stout and Deputy Ryan. As Dunn entered there was a hum of suppressed interest welled through the audience.

DUNN NOT SHACKLED.

Dunn as not shackled and he bore himself with coolness, taking the chair assigned him at the left of Justice France. Mr. Dunn was neatly but plainly dressed in a suit of dark grey, wore a black and white striped shirt, but no collar. His black slouch hat rested upon his crossed knees, and he surveyed the audience calmly. His son, Will Dunn, was in the room as the sheriff entered.

The crowd grew more dense every moment, and finally filled up nearly all the available space inside the railing, while hundreds lingered in the corridors unable to gain admittance.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

It was ten minutes after 2 when Prosecutor Emrick arose and read the affidavit charging Dunn with murder. To the question, "Are you guilty or not guilty" the prisoner answered "Not guilty."

The jury box had been cleared, and witnesses took their places, arising to be sworn by Justice France.

WITNESSES CALLED.

George Warcup sworn; reside in Perry township, Allen county; heard of disappearance of Alice Cothrell; went to Wallen; saw Dunn; who said he had searched every part of his premises; told Dunn we came to search that cistern; told him we had come to search that cistern; Dunn consented to two of his friends searching cistern, and other went in and they soon found child. Dunn said previously if you knew as much about girl as I you would not search for her around here. They carried girl out and laid her on grass. Dunn says, "My, we have been drinking water out of that cistern." At court house on Monday talked with Dunn. Don't remember he said anything about searching cistern.

Mr. Colerick took witness. Dunn told witness of the condition of his wife during conversation. Noonan asked if Dunn had any objection to two or three friends searching cistern. Others were not talking about cistern when I first approached. Dunn said: "No use to search it." I said: "We came, Mr. Dunn, to search that cistern." Dunn said two was enough and Mr. Ballon and Mr. Noonan went to search it. Were quite a number of people about the premises—perhaps a dozen or two about the yard.

During the examination Dunn fre-

(Continued on Second Page.)

STRANGE RUN ON PERU LOAN BANK

Peru, Ind., July 13.—A run began today on the Miami County Loan and Savings association. Lines of depositors formed at 7 a. m. and there was a constantly increasing rush to withdraw funds. No reason is known for the run, as the June semi-annual statement showed assets of over $325,000 in gilt-edge mortgages.

PEACE CONFERENCE STILL ON

To Outsiders There is No Sign of Settlement but Amalgamated Officials Today Seem to be Very Hopeful.

Pittsburg, July 13.—There has been nothing made public today to indicate the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the sheet steel, the steel hoop and tin plate companies of the United States Steel company are any nearer agreement than when the conference began, though much hope is expressed that an agreement may be reached before adjournment this evening.

After a session of an hour and a half this forenoon the conference took an adjournment for lunch. All attempts to induce any of the conferees to talk were fruitless.

The conference reassembled shortly after 2 o'clock. The Amalgamated officials were particularly cheerful as they entered the room, and it was said the prospects for a settlement seemed much better than at any time since the negotiations began.

The joint conference of representatives of the steel combinations and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was resumed at the Hotel Lincoln at 10 o'clock this morning.

Both sides were cheerful and a strong effort will be made today to bring the conference to a satisfactory close. While no date has been set for a final adjournment, several of the conferees are arranging to leave the city this evening, and as President Shaffer has declared that he will not consent to any further postponement of the conferences, it is believed that a settlement or disagreement will be reached before nightfall.

President Shaffer made the announcement before entering the conference this morning that he regarded further delay as useless and harmful for both sides.

The issue has to be met, he said, and there is no use in dodging it.

The conferees representing the manufacturers declared that they could say nothing of the possibilities of a settlement today, but were hopeful of an amicable adjustment of the differences. Another preliminary conference of the amalgamated officials was held this morning in the head offices of the association, an hour prior to the meeting with the manufacturers. The members of the executive committee consulted regarding the stand to be taken in the matter, nd then they went in a body to the Hotel Lincoln, where they immediately repaired to the parlors in the second floor. The same representatives of the manufacturers were present and waiting for the workers, as on the two previous days.

CONFERENCE OPENS.

At 10:30 the conference opened. It was reported from Youngstown, Ohio, that James H. Nutt, secretary of the labor bureau, of the Republic Iron and Steel company, had been called into the conference, but Mr. Nutt was not present when the meeting convened.

It was said that the fact that he had been called in seemed to indicate that the two sides were rapidly approaching a point where very little would bring peace.

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state under Fillmore, when actively seeking the presidential candidacy in 1852. Seward had ceased to be a presidential possibility by the time he left the Johnson cabinet. Blaine came near getting the presidential nomination before he entered Garfield's cabinet, and did get the nomination after he left the cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison. Sherman, whose name figured prominently in several presidential nominating conventions before he went to the head of Mr. McKinley's cabinet, had abandoned all hope of ever reaching the white house before he entered that council.

Most of the persons on both sides who are being mentioned today in connection with the nomination in 1904 are senators—Fairbanks, Cullom, Lodge, Cockrell, Foraker, Daniel, Spooner, and others. And yet nobody has ever stepped out of the senate directly into the white house. Many persons had been in the senate before going to the presidential mansion. Monroe was a senator before he became a president. So was John Quincy Adams. Other presidents who had previously been senators were Jackson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson and Benjamin Harrison. All of these, though, had stepped out of the senate before going to the white house. Some of them had held other offices in the interval, and others were in retirement. Garfield was elected to the senate before his nomination for president, but the senatorial term did not begin until the day of his inauguration as president, and, of course, he declined to accept the lower office. In every presidential year, however, many senators are mentioned in connection with the presidency. Senator Allison has been a presidential possibility for a dozen years and more. And, to mention only recent instances, Senators Bayard, Carlisle, Thurman, Hill, Gorman and Quay were presidency seekers. If fate really has a feud with the senators who have presidential aspirations, the senators themselves are not deterred by this circumstance.

Clay retired from the senate voluntarily in 1842, when he was the leading aspirant for the whig nomination in 1844, and received it in that year. Moreover, he came nearer to the presidency in that canvass than he ever did before or afterward. He was beaten by the change of a few thousand votes in New York, and the change, it was believed at the time, was occasioned by some of Clay's letters during the campaign, in which he made concessions to the slavery interest in the Texas annexation question, which was the burning issue in that canvass. These surrenders sent many whig anti-slavery men over to the liberty party of James G. Birney, which organization comprised the political section of the abolitionists. While Birney received about three thousand votes in New York in 1840, the first campaign in which his party figured, his vote in that state in 1844, the second and last canvass in which the liberty party participated as a distinctive organization, was almost sixteen thousand, two-thirds or three-fourths of these extra votes, it was supposed, being drawn from the whigs.

In the same canvass Polk, the democratic candidate, got only 5,000 more votes than Clay in New York, but the capture of that state gave Polk the presidency. Clay's retirement from the senate in 1842, though, was not prompted, so far as known, by any feeling that it would be hopeless to attempt to step from that chamber into the presidential mansion, but, it was said, by a presumption that he could work more effectively for the presidency while in private station than he could in public life.

The speakership also seems to have been a barrier to the presidential ambition of any person who has held that post. Thirty-four men have been speakers. These were necessarily among the most prominent members of their party in their chamber. Yet only one of them, James K. Polk, ever reached the presidency, and Polk had been out of the speakership half a dozen years before he was nominated for president. His nomination at that time was due to the deadlock in the convention between larger personages in his party—ex-President Van Buren, Cass, who was nominated four years later; ex-Vice President Richard M. Johnson and James Buchanan, who carried off the presidential prize a dozen years afterward. Nobody at the time of the opening of the convention of 1844 thought of Polk in connection with the presidential nomination. Van Buren was the favorite of a majority of the delegates and would have received the requisite two-thirds vote were it not for his letter opposing Texas annexation, although only cautiously opposing it, published a few weeks before the convention met, which letter, so it was said at the time, was drawn from him by an enemy, who sought this means to defeat him for the candidacy. Some of the ablest and worthiest men whom the country has had in public life have held the post of speaker—Dayton, Clay, Cheves, Stevenson, Winthrop, Banks, Colfax, Blaine, Randall, Carlisle and Reed—and many of them have been active aspirants to the presidency, but Polk is the solitary instance of an ex-speaker ever going to the white house and Polk was far from being as able or as prominent as many of the other incumbents of that office.

Prominence, of course, in public office—senatorship, speakership or any other post—excites jealousies, generates rivalries and raises enemies who necessarily have much influence in their respective states and parties. The speakership is an office which is admirably calculated to create enemies for the man who holds it. These enmities are among the considerations which have swayed caucuses and conventions. Then, too, the distribution of the public patronage, which, even in these days of civil service reform, goes, in a considerable degree, to senators and other congressional leaders in the various states, raises up among the disappointed many enemies to the patronage dispenser and tell against his political fortunes. Like death, political rivalry and jealousy loves a shining mark.

Charles M. Harvey.

CURIOUS COINS NUMEROUS.

Ancient Indian coins display great variety, says an English magazine. Besides gold, silver and copper coins, there have been found in various parts of the country coins of brass, nickel, tin and lead. Even at the beginning of the nineteenth century articles others than orthodox coin passed current. Thus, cowry shells were used in Bengal, Persian almonds on the Malabar coast, and silver wire in the Maldive Islands. Up to very recent times silver wire was also used in Ceylon as money, and was first known to us in the seventeenth century. The wire was formed in the shape of a fishhook and officially stamped; some of these hooks weighed an ounce and a half.

The use of cowry shells is, or rather was, an almost universal institution. They are still common in parts of Africa, and have been used in India, China and the East India Islands; there is little doubt, however, that the custom had its origin in China. A curious account of the preparation of the cowries for currency in New Britain was given by H. H. Romilly in 1866. When first issued the cowries are threaded on a thin strip of cane about 30 feet in length; and an inch contains 12 shells; each length has no less than 4,320 shells. On distribution the length is cut up into such pieces as may be required, and a fathom or the stretch of a man's arm, is the recognized unit.

In Japan an iron coinage, begun about 1836, has existed up to the present day.

Curious bullion (a mixture of silver and copper) coins in use from 1601 to 1859 were shaped in various sizes, from a small pea to a large bean. Lead coins were also made in 1385, and used for 500 years. Some authorities suppose that perforated pieces of soapstone unearthed in various parts of Japan, were used in prehistoric times as money.

ORIGIN OF FAMOUS HYMNS.

The circumstances that inspired some of our great devotional hymns must deepen the interest in both the song and the singer and reveal that mighty kinship of human souls, that divine sympathy, that confers deathless fame on a few simple verses, soul-biographies living in song, says the New York Ledger.

"Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." This greatest of hymns was written in 1775 by Rev. Augustus Toplady, a very learned English divine who died at the early age of 38. The hymn has the rare, wondrous spiritual ecstacy he revealed in his daily life. In his last illness he said: "I cannot tell the comforts I feel in my soul; they are past expressions. It will not be long before God takes me; for no mortal man can live after the glories which God has manifested to my soul." The marble tablet over his grave says: "He wrote Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me."

Mrs. Vanalstyne, better known as Fanny Crosby, the blind poet, wrote the hymn, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," for music in 20 minutes, but into it was put the essence of her whole life of faith. Miss Crosby, after a day's jostling through the city streets, guided by some loving hand, returns to her little room and pours forth her soul in song.

One day Charles Wesley was sitting by an open window, looking over the beautiful fields, when he saw a little bird pursued by a hawk. The poor thing, weak and frightened, in seeking to escape from its enemy, flew into the room and found refuge in Wesley's bosom. As the poet was then in great trouble and needed safety of a refuge, the consolation of help from a higher power than his own, the incident seemed to him a divine message, and, thus inspired, he wrote the famous hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

The king of Italy received 26,000 telegrams of congratulations in the first day or two after the birth of his daughter. He also received 20,000 requests for money in honor of the event.

THUMB MARK NONSENSE

There Is No Truth in Notion That They Never Change Throughout Life.

"A tremendous amount of nonsense has been written about thumb marks," said a New Orleans physician, who has a liking for the by-paths of science, to a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It is claimed, you know, that the curious skin configuration of the ball of the thumb is never the same in any two people, and that it never changes from birth to death. The first statement is, of course, correct, as no human being in the world is exactly like any of his fellows. But the assertion that the thumb marks never change throughout life and would serve as a means of identification from the cradle to the grave is, to say the least, a decided exaggeration. I have given the subject a careful investigation and have shown by a number of experiments that the configuration is liable to such changes as render it entirely unrecognizable when compared with a print of the original markings. The alterations may come from a variety of causes—anything, in fact, that will destroy the outer layer of skin.

"I took an Indian ink impression of my own thumbs several years ago, and not long after I blistered both of them pretty severely while rowing on the lake. As usual, the outer skin peeled off, and it occurred to me one day to take a new impression and see whether the flesh surface was an exact fac-simile of the old. I was astonished at the variations, and all my preconceived ideas of the immutability of the mark were knocked higher than a kite. It is true the changes were more in the nature of a distortion of the former patterns than a complete rearrangement of the lines, but they were so pronounced that any value the mark may have had for identification purposes was entirely lost. They excited my interest, and I persuaded a few of my friends to loan me their thumbs for experiments. I first took India ink impressions and then removed the top skin with a solution of arnica. The skin layer that came off was a mere film—not nearly so thick as in my case—yet in every instance there were distinct and unmistakable alterations in the lines. One man's second print was so changed you would never in the world have identified it with the first. Another modifying cause is the tendency of the thumb to develop little horizontal creases as one grows old. This is especially true of mechanics and other working people who use tools, and eventually the creases will break up the skin configuration to such an extent that it is equivalent almost to a rearrangement of the pattern.

"Yes, I know the popular belief is dead against me on the subject," added the doctor in response to a question, "but there are a lot of things we take for granted in the world that won't bear scrutiny."

ICONOCLASM.

Smiling sweetly, lithe and tall,
My wife's surely queen of all
When my glances catch her figure
At the ball.

But at home her features fall
When we pause down in the hall,
Hear the kid upstairs and tremble
At the bawl.

LANCE BOATS THE LATEST.

A new use for the lances carried by the soldiers of many European armies has been devised in Germany. In the early stages of the war in the Transvaal much was heard of Boers being "spitted" on English lances. In the German army, however, a scheme has been devised by which the lances of the cavalry form a framework for boats. This is such an advanced step that the English are watching closely to see what success attends it. Twelve to sixteen lances and a few cross-sticks for the framework for these lance-boats, and besides the oars, which are made of a lance and a canvas blade, the only other essential part of the boat is the waterproof covering. It takes only five minutes for the troopers to tie the framework together and two minutes more to fasten on the cover. Then the boat is ready for launching. Sometimes to insure greater stability the two boats are fastened together like a catamaran.

When these boats are packed up one horse easily can carry two of them. It is said that with the old system it required 2,000 men and 3,500 horses merely to look after the transport of the boats if every squadron in the English army were supplied with two boats. With the new boats, however, only 500 horses are needed and in the item of fodder alone there is a saving of $137,500 a year.

HOW TO SAVE THE ORCHARD.

It is the testimony of horticulturists generally that this has been an ideal season for the development of the fungous enemies of the orchard and garden. Moisture and "mugginess," combined with occasional coolish temperature, produce ideal conditions for the growth of vegetable parasites. Fine weather it is for apple scab, plum rot, grape mildew and the like. Rain almost every day. The experiment station man in Ithaca says spray to prevent the growth of these diseases. Cultivated plants are protected from their fungous enemies by covering them up with a film of blue stone and lime in combination. This is effective as long as it stays on. The question then arises is there any good in spraying during this showery weather? Experience and common sense both say yes. Spraying during rain certainly kills some spores and the plants will be protected to that extent. This matter is discussed somewhat fully in "Lessons on Orcharding" in the farmers' reading course, Cornell university, which are free to New York state farmers.

Peach curl is doing a great deal of damage. This can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture before the buds swell. Late spraying is ineffective. Now is the time to look out for apple, pear and quince scab. The soft rots of the plum, peach and cherry are likely to cause much injury. Spraying at intervals between now and the ripening season will do wonders in saving the fruit.

ONE PASSENGER TOO MANY.

A good story is going the rounds of the offices of the Metropolitan street railway company up in the big building at Broadway and Houston street concerning the wonderful presence of mind displayed by a new conductor on one of the company's trolley cars. The particular car was bowling up Broadway recently when it was hailed and boarded by a company inspector.

The official hurriedly counted the passengers in the car and found that there were nine. Then he cast his eye up to the register and found that there had been only eight fares rung up. He disclosed his identity to the new conductor and called attention to the discrepancy.

Slowly and painfully the new hand counted over his passengers and then scanned his register.

"Begorra, an' you're right, sir," he said, and promptly stopped the car.

"Say," he demanded, addressing the passengers in an authoritative manner, "wan o' youse fellows'll hav' to git off the car-r."—New York Times.

ALADDIN'S LAMP OUTDONE.

We may breakfast on food cooked by electricity; we ride in the morning to our offices (which are cooled and ventilated by electric fans) in a car warmed, lighted and propelled by electricity, reading a newspaper printed by electric power and from type set up by a machine driven by an electric motor; the white paper itself is made from wood by electrically manufactured soda; its news received by electric telegraph, and some of it during the South African war flashed by electric searchlights from a town 12,000 miles away, sent by electric cables to us, coming so fast that it outstripped the sun in his daily progress and arrived here several hours before it started. Is there any story of Aladdin's lamp that can parallel such a marvel?—Leslie's Weekly.

ANIMAL SURGERY.

The animal world has today a surgical science quite its own. There are dogs with artificial teeth, pigeons and cows with wooden legs, dogs with glass eyes and other animals with false hair, false tails and false limbs of all kinds. There is, indeed, hardly a limit to the possibilities of animal surgery.

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HIDDEN IN THE AUTOMATON.

The "automaton chess player" once set all Europe to guessing. Houdin explains this trick. The figure was a Turk, apparently too small to hold a man inside, and it played chess successfully against the best players in the world—being rarely beaten. But the whole contrivance was a mere deception. The figure was moved by a Polish officer, a refugee who had lost both legs in battle and was therefore able to pack himself snugly into the hollow figure or into the chest upon which it sat. While the inside of the Turk's body was examined the officer was stowed in the box below and he climbed up into the Turk when the box was inspected.

Thus hidden the officer played chess against Catherine of Russia while that empress was offering a reward for his capture. It is said the imperial player cheated, whereupon the mechanical Turk lost his mechanical temper and swept the chessmen from the board.

Afterward Catherine ordered the figure to be left in her palace, M. De Kempelen being thus forced to carry off the real player in a packing box. The next day (probably after the empress had tried in vain to discover the "missing link") Kempelen explained that the chess player required his own personal attention and thus persuaded her to let it go.

A circumstance that helped to fool the public was the fact that the Polish officer wore artificial legs while out of the figure.

This chess automaton was once owned by Napoleon Bonaparte, came twice to this country and in 1854 was burned in Philadelphia.—St. Nicholas.

FEROCIOUS ABDUL HAMID.

Unlike most Orientals, who admire large, stately women, Abdul Hamid prefers charms and prettiness to regularity of feature. When not troubled by preoccupations and anxieties he pays frequent visits to the harem, occasionally entering conversation with his favorites, giving them a superficial outline of the political happenings, and telling anecdotes of foreign courts, this being the only idea of history they possess, says a London newspaper. His majesty's visits to the harem only take place when his mind is free from care. At the first alarming rumor of embarrassing political crisis all his unual habits and occupations are swept away before the threatening storm and he remains for long periods plunged in thought, his active mind preparing plans against an enemy or busily engaged conjuring up visions of imaginary danger.

He has been known to remain over 48 hours without food or sleep when suffering from one of those fits. Such long watches, together with the tremendous mental and physical strain endured, bring on nervous attacks of great violence, which render the monarch perfectly ferocious, so that while the paroxysm lasts no one dares approach him.

LITERARY CURIOSITIES.

The royal library at Windsor Castle contains about 100,000 volumes, and among them are many literary curios. A unique Caxton on vellum, the Bible which Charles I took with him to the scaffold, the same monarch's copy of Shakespeare, and an original copy of "The Faery Queen" are among Windsor Castle's literary treasures. The king has taken a keen interest in the doings of contemporary writers, and a curious little hobby has been the collection of pen-nibs used by them. In it are included a Browning nib, a Hardy nib and nibs of other distinctions.

KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES

Were the first headache capsules put on the market. Their immediate success resulted in a host of imitations, containing antipyrine, chloral, morphine and other injurious drugs, purporting to be "just as good." Avoid these imitations and insist on your having Krause's, which speedily cure the most severe cases and leaves no bad after effects. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

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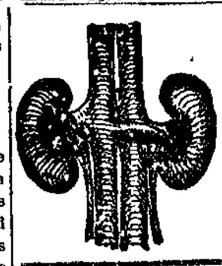

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE THINKS THE MILLENNIUM NEAR AT HAND—A DISCOURSE FOR THE Y.P. S. C. E. CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—Although Dr. Talmage was hindered from attending the great annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor society at Cincinnati his sermon shows him to be in sympathy with the great movement. Text, Amos ix., 13: "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper."

Unable because of other important duties to accept the invitation to take part in the great convention of Christian Endeavorers at Cincinnati, begun last week, I preach a sermon of congratulation for all the members of that magnificent association, whether now gathered in vast assemblage or busy in their places of usefulness, transatlantic and cisatlantic. And as it is now harvest time in the fields, and sickles are flashing in the gathering of a great crop, I find mighty suggestiveness in my text.

It is a picture of tropical clime, with a season so prosperous that the harvest reaches clear over to the planting time, and the swarthy husbandman, busy cutting the grain, almost feels the breath of the horses on his shoulders, the horses hitched to the plow, preparing for a new crop. "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper." When it that? That is this day, when hardly have you done reaping one harvest of religious result than the plowman is getting ready for another.

In phraseology, charged with all venom and abuse and caricature, I know that infidels and Agnostics have declared that Christianity has collapsed, that the Bible is an obsolete book, that the Christian church is on the retreat. I shall answer that wholesale charge today.

Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 Endeavorers sworn before high heaven that they will do all they can to take America for God, Europe for God, Asia and Africa for God—are not the signs most cheering? Or to return to the agricultural figure of my text, more than 1,000,000 reapers are overtaken by more than 1,000,000 plowmen. Besides this, there are more people who believe in the Bible than at any time in the world's existence. An Arab guide was leading a French infidel across the desert, and ever and anon the Arab guide would get down in the sand and pray to the Lord. It disgusted the French infidel, and after awhile, as the Arab got up from one of his prayers, the infidel said: "How do you know there is any God?" And the Arab guide said: "How do I know that a man and a camel passed by our tent last night? I know it by the footprint in the sand. And you want to know how I know whether there is any God? Look at the sunset. Is that the footstep of a man?" And by the same process you and I have come to understand that this book is the footstep of God.

But now let us see whether the book is a last year's almanac. Let us see whether the Church of God is a Bull Run retreat, muskets, canteens and haversacks, strewing all the way. The great English historian, Sharon Turner, a man of vast learning and great accuracy, not a clergyman, but an attorney as well as a historian, gives this overwhelming statistic in regard to the number of Christians in the different centuries. In the first century, 500,000 Christians; in the second century, 2,000,000 Christians; in the third century, 5,000,000 Christians; in the fourth century, 10,000,000 Christians; in the fifth century, 15,000,000 Christians; in the sixth century, 20,000,000 Christians; in the seventh century, 24,000,000 Christians; in the eighth century, 30,000,000 Christians; in the ninth century, 40,000,000 Christians; in the tenth century, 50,000,000 Christians; in the eleventh century, 70,000,000 Christians; in the twelfth century, 80,000,000 Christians; in the thirteenth century, 75,000,000 Christians; in the fourteenth century, 80,000,000 Christians; in the fifteenth century, 100,000,000 Christians; in the sixteenth century, 125,000,000 Christians; in the seventeenth century, 155,000,000; in the eighteenth century, 200,000,000 Christians—a decadence, you observe in only one century, and more than made up in the following centuries, while it is the usual computation that there were at the close of the nineteenth century 470,000,000 Christians, making us to believe that before this century is closed the millenium will have started its boom and lifted its hosanna.

EARTH LIKE A CASTLE.

Poor Christianity! what a pity it has no friends. How lonesome it must be. Who will take it out of the poorhouse? Poor Christianity! Four hundred millions in one century. In a few weeks of this year 2,500,000 copies of the New Testament distributed. Why, the earth is like an old castle with twenty gates and a park of artillery ready to thunder down every gate. See how heathendom is being surrounded, and honeycombed, and attacked by this all-conquering Gospel. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, 150 missionaries; at the close of that century, 84,000 missionaries, and native helpers, and evangelists. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were only 50,000 converts; now there are over one million converts from heathendom.

You all know that an important work of an army is to plant the batteries. It may take many days to plant the batteries and they may do all the work in ten minutes. These Gospel batteries are being planted all along the seacoasts and in all nations. It may take a good while to plant them and they may do all their work in one day. They will. Nations are to be born in a day. But just come back to Christendom and recognize the fact that during the last ten years as many people have connected themselves with the evangelical churches as connected themselves with the churches in the first fifty years of last century. So Christianity is falling back and the Bible, they say, is becoming an obsolete book. I go into court and wherever I find a judge's bench or a clerk's desk I find a Bible. Upon what book could be uttered the solemnity of an oath? What book is apt to be put in the trunk of the young man as he leaves for city life? The Bible. What shall I find in nine out of every ten homes in this city? The Bible. In nine out of every ten homes in Christendom? The Bible Voltaire wrote the prophecy that the Bible in the nineteenth century would become extinct. The nineteenth century is gone, and I have to tell you that the room in which Voltaire wrote that prophecy not long ago was crowded from floor to ceiling with Bibles from Switzerland.

Suppose the congress of the United States should pass a law that there should be no more Bibles printed in America and no Bibles read. If there are 60,000,000 grown people in the United States there would be 60,000,000 people in an army to put down such a law and defend their right to read the Bible. But suppose the congress of the United States should make a law against the reading or the publication of any other book, how many people would go out in such a crusade? Could you get 60,000,000 people to go out and risk their lives in the defense of Shakespeare's tragedies, or Gladstone's tracts, or Macaulley's "History of England?" You know that there are 1,000 men who would die in the defense of the book where there is not more than one man who would die in the defense of any other book. You try to insult my common sense by telling me the Bible is fading out from the world. It is the most popular book of the centuries.

How do I know it? I know it just as I know in regard to other books How many volumes of that history are published? Well, you say, 5,000. How many copies of another book are published? A hundred thousand. Which is the more popular? Why, of course, the one that has 100,000 circulation. And if this book has more copies abroad in the world, if there are five times as many Bibles abroad as any other book among civilized nations, does not that show you that the most popular book on earth today is the word of God?

"Oh!" say people, "the church is a collection of hypocrites, and it is losing its power and it is fading out from the world." Is it? A bishop of the Methodist church told me that that denomination averages two new churches every day. In other words, they build 730 churches in that denomination in a year, and there are at least 1,500 new Christian churches built in America every year. Does that look as though the Christian church were fading out, as though it were a defunct institution? What stands nearest to the hearts of the American people today? I do not care in what village, or what city, or what neighborhood you go. What is it? Is it the postoffice? Is it the hotel? Is it the lecturing hall? Ah, you know it is not. You know that that which stands nearest to the hearts of the American people is the Christian church.

RELIGION RULES THE LAND.

You may talk about the church being a collection of hypocrites, but when the diphtheria sweeps your children off, whom do you send for? The postmaster, the attorney general, the hotel keeper, alderman? No. You send for a minister of this Bible religion. And if you have not a room in your house for the obsequies, what building do you solicit? Do you say: "Give me the finest room in the hotel?" Do you say: "Give me that public building where I can lay my dead for a little while until we say a prayer over it?" No. You say, "Give us the house of God." And if there is a song to be sung at the obsequies, what do you want? What does anybody want? The "Marseillaise Hymn?" "God Save the Queen?" Our own grand national air?

No. They want the hymn with which they sang their old Christian mother into her last sleep, or they want sung the Sabbath school hymn which their little girl sang the last Sabbath afternoon she was out before she got that awful sickness which broke your heart. I appeal to your common sense. You know the most endearing institution on earth, the most popular institution on earth today, is the church of the Lord Jesus Christ. A man is a fool that does not recognize it.

The infidels say, "There is great liberty now for infidels; freedom of platform; infidelity shows its power from the fact that it is everywhere tolerated, and it can say what it will." Why, my friends, infidelity is not half so blatant in our day as it was in the days of our fathers. Do you know that in the days of our fathers there were pronounced infidels in public authority, and they could get any political position? Let a man today declare himself antagonistic to the Christian religion, and what city wants him for mayor, what state wants him for governor, what nation wants him for president or for king? Let a man openly proclaim himself the enemy of our glorious Christianity and he cannot get a majority of votes in any state, in any county, in any ward of America.

A distinguished infidel, years ago riding in a rail car in Illinois, said "What has Christianity ever done?" An old Christian woman said: "It has done one good thing anyhow, it has kept an infidel from being governor of Illinois." As I stood in the side room of the opera house of Peoria, Ill., a prominent gentleman of that city said: "I can tell you the secret of that tremendous bitterness against Christianity." Said I: "What is it?" "Why," said he, "in this very house there was a great convention to nominate a governor and there were three or four candidates. At the same time there was in a church in this city a Sabbath school convention, and it happened that one of the men who was in the Sabbath school convention was also a member of the political convention At the political convention the name highest on the roll at that time and about to be nominated was the name of the great champion infidel. There was an adjournment between ballots, and in the afternoon, when the nominations were being made, a plain farmer got up and said: "Mr Chairman, that nomination must not be made; the Sunday schools of Illinois will defeat him." That ended all prospect of his nomination. The Christian religion is mightier today than it ever was. Do you think that such a scene could be enacted now as was enacted in the days of Robespierre, when a shameless woman was elevated to the dignity of a goddess and carried in a golden chair to a cathedral, where incense was burned to her, and people bowed down before her as a divine being she taking the place of the Bible and God, while in the corridor of that cathedral were enacted such scenes of drunkenness and debauchery as had never before been witnessed? No The police of Washington, or of New York, or of Paris would swoop upon it. I know infidelity makes a good deal of talk in our day. One infidel can make a great excitement, but I can tell you on what principle it is It is on the principle that if a man jumps overboard from an ocean liner he makes more excitement than all the 500 who stay on board. But the fact that he jumps overboard does not stop the ship. Does that wreck the 500 passengers? It makes a great excitement when a man jumps from the lecturing platform or from the pulpit into infidelity; but does that keep the Bible or the church from the shores of eternal safety?

SCIENCE NOT SO POWERFUL.

These opponents says that science is overcoming religion in our day They look through the spectacles of the infidel scientists, and they say "It is impossible that this book be true; people are finding it out; the Bible has got to go overboard." Do you believe that the Bible account of the origin of life will be overthrown by infidel scientists who have fifty different theories about the origin of life? If they should all come up in solid phalanx, all agreeing on one sentiment and one theory, perhaps Christianity might be damaged; but there are not so many differences of opinion inside the church as outside the church. Oh, it makes me sick to see these literary fops going along with a copy of Darwin under one arm and a case of transfixed grasshoppers and butterflies under the other, telling about the "survival of the fittest" and Huxley's protoplasm, and the nebular hypothesis. The fact is that some naturalists, just as soon as they find out the difference between the feelers of a wasp and the horns of a beetle, begin to patronize the Almighty; while Agassiz, glorious Agassiz, who never made any pretension to being a Christian, puts both his feet on the doctrine of evolution and says: "I see that many of the naturalists of our day are adopting facts which do not bear observation, or have not passed under observation. These men warring with each other, Darwin warring against Lamarch, Wallace warring against Cope, even Herschel denouncing Ferguson. They do not agree about anything. They do not agree on embroyology, do not agree on the gradation of the species."

What do they agree on? Herschel writes a whole chapter on the errors of astronomy. La Place declares that the moon was not put in the right place. He says if it had been put four times farther from the earth than it is now there would be more harmony in the universe, but Lionville comes up just in time to prove that the moon was put in the right place. How many colors woven into the light? Seven, says Isaac Newton. Three, says David Brewster How high is the aurora borealis? Two and a half miles, says Lias Ninety miles, say other scientists How far is the sun from the earth? Seventy-six million miles, says Lacalle. Ninety-nine million miles says Henderson. One hundred and four million miles, says Mayer Only a little difference of 28,000,000 miles! All split up among themselves—not agreeing on anything.

Here these infidel scientists have impaneled themselves as a jury to decide this trial between Infidelity the plaintiff, and Christianity, the defendant, and after being out for centuries, they come in to render their verdict. Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict? No no. Then go back for another 500 years and deliberate and agree on something. There is not a poor, miserable wretch in the city prison tomorrow that could be condemned by a jury that did not agree on the verdict, and yet you expect us to give up our glorious Christianity to please these men who cannot agree on anything. Ah! my friends, the church of Jesus Christ, instead of falling back, is on the advance. I see the glittering of the swords, I hear the tramping of the troops, I hear the thundering parks of artillery. O God, I thank thee that I have been permitted to see this day of thy triumph, this day of the confusion of thine enemies. O! Lord God, take thy sword from thy thigh and ride forth to the victory.

I am mightily encouraged because I find among other things that while this Christianity has been bombarded for centuries, infidelity has no destroyed one church, or crippled one minister, or uprooted one verse of one chapter of all the Bible. If that has been their magnificent record for the centuries of the past, what may we expect for the future? The church all the time getting the victory, and their shot and shell all gone.

SECULAR PRESS IN LINE.

And then I find another most encouraging thought in the fact that the secular printing press and the pulpit seem harnessed in the same team for the proclamation of the Gospel. Every banker in this capital tomorrow, every Wall street banker tomorrow in New York, every State street banker tomorrow in Boston, every Third street banker tomorrow in Philadelphia, every banker in the United States and every merchant will have in his pocket a treatise on Christianity, ten, twenty or thirty passages of Scripture in the reports of sermons preached throughout the land today. It will be so in Chicago, so in New Orleans, so in Charleston, so in Boston. so in Philadelphia, so in Cincinnati, so everywhere. I know the tract societies are doing a grand and glorious work, but I tell you there is no power on earth today equal to the fact that the American printing press is taking up the sermons which are preached to a few hundred or a few thousand people, and on Monday morning and Monday evening scattering that truth to the millions What an encouragement for every Christian man.

Then you have noticed a more significant fact if you have talked with people on the subject, that they are getting dissatisfied with worldly philosophy as a matter of comfort They say it does not amount to anything when you have a dead child in the house. They tell you when they were sick and the door of the future seemed opening the only comfort they could find was the Gospel. People are having demonstrated all over the land that science and philosophy cannot solace the troubles and woes of the world, and they want some other religion, and they are taking Christianity, the only sympathetic religion that ever came into the world. You just take a scientific consolation in that room where a mother has lost her child. Try in that case the splendid doctrine of the "survival of the fittest." Tell her that child died because it was not worth as much as the other children. That is "your survival of the fittest." Just try your transcendentalism, your philosophy, your science, on that widowed soul and tell her it was a geological necessity that her companion should be taken away from her, just as in the course of the world's history the megatherium and the ichthyosaurus had to pass out of existence, and then you go on in your scientific consolation until you get to the sublime fact that 50,000,000 years from now we ourselves may be scientific specimens on the geologic shelf, petrified specimens of an extinct human race. And after you have got all through with your consolation, if the poor afflicted soul is not crazed by it, we will send forth from any of our churches the plainest Christian we have, and with one-half hour of prayer and reading of Scripture promises the tears will be wiped away and the house from floor to cupola will be flooded with the calmness of an Indian summer sunset. There is where I see the triumph of Christianity. People are dissatisfied with everything else. They want God. They want Jesus Christ.

The fact is that infidelity and agnosticism are founded on ignorance geological, ignorance chemical, ignorance astronomical, ignorance geographical. We have heard what the enemies of Christianity have had to testify. Now I put before you the testimony of the church on earth and the church in heaven. Not fifty, not a thousand, not a million, but all of the church on earth and all of the redeemed in heaven. Will you take the evidence of those who have witnessed as well as felt the power of religion, or will you prefer the testimony of those who begin by declaring that they have never witnessed or felt its power? You tell me that on a certain fourth of March twenty years ago, a president of the United States was inaugurated. How do I know it? You tell me there were 20,000 persons who distinctly heard his inaugural address. I deny both. I deny that he was inaugurated. I deny that his inaugural address was delivered. You ask why? I did not see it. I did not hear it. But you say that there were 20,000 people who did see and hear him. Is not the testimony of the 20,000 who were present worth more than the testimony of one who was absent? Now there are some men who say they have never seen Christ crowned in the heart and they do not believe it is ever done. There is a group of men who say they have never heard the voice of Christ, that they have never heard the voice of God. They do not believe that anything like it ever occurred. I point to twenty, a hundred thousand or a million people who say: "Christ was crowned in our heart's affections, we have seen Him and felt Him in our soul, and we have heard His voice; we have heard it in the storm and darkness we have heard it again and again." Whose testimony will you take? These men who say they have not heard the voice of Christ, have not seen the coronation; or will you believe the thousands and tens of thousands of Christians who testify of what they saw with their own eyes and heard with their own ears?

VALUE OF TESTIMONY.

You say morphia puts one to sleep. You say in time of sickness it is very useful. I deny it. Morphia never puts anybody to sleep; it never alleviates pain. You ask why I say that. I have never tried it, I never took it. I deny that morphia is soothing to the nerves, or any quiet in time of sickness. I deny that morphia ever put anybody to sleep. But here are twenty persons who say they have all felt the soothing effects of a physician's prescribing morphine. Whose testimony will you take? Those who took the medicine, or my testimony, I never having taken the medicine? Here is the gospel of Jesus Christ—an anodyne for all trouble, the mightiest medicine on earth. Here is a man who says: "I don't believe in it; there is no power in it." Here are other people who say: "We have found out its power and know its soothing influence; it has cured us." Whose testimony will you take in regard to this healing medicine?

Young man, do not be ashamed to be a friend of the Bible. Do not put your thumb in your vest, as young men sometimes do, and swagger about, talking of the glorious light of nature, and of these being no need of the Bible. They have the light of nature in India and China, and in all the dark places of the earth. Did you ever hear that the light of nature gave them comfort for their trouble? They have lancets to cut and juggernauts to crush, but no comfort. Ah! my friends, you had better stop your skepticism. Suppose you are put in a crisis like that of Colonel Ethan Allen. I saw the account and at one time mentioned it in an address. A descendant of Ethan Allen, who is an infidel, said it never occurred. Soon after I received a letter from a professor in one of our colleges, who is also a descendant of Ethan Allen and is a Christian. He wrote me that the incident is accurate; that my statement was authentic and true. The wife of Col. Ethan Allen was a very consecrated woman. The mother instructed the daughter in the truths of Christianity. The daughter sickened and was about to die, and she said to her father: "Father, shall I take your instruction or shall I take mother's instruction? I am going to die now; I must have this matter decided." That man, who had been loud in his infidelity, said to his dying daughter: "My dear, you had better take your mother's religion." My advice is the same to you, O young man. You know how religion comforted her. You know what she said to you when she was dying. You had better take your mother's religion.

Milwaukee has twice as many saloons as Detroit, though the population of the two cities is almost exactly the same, but in Milwaukee, a beer-drinking city, the number of arrests for drunkenness is considerably less than in Detroit.

Canoe building is one of the industries of Kennebunkport, Me., which used to build great ships, and even now launches an occasional schooner.

Leader—"I dink you are blaying flat, Isaac?"

Cornetist—"Vell, der beer he gav e us vas flat und he deserves no better."

WHY HE OUGHT TO HAVE THEM.

Bobby—Mamma, that little baby next door hasn't any teeth.

Mamma—You didn't have any either when you were that small.

Bobby—But that baby's papa is a dentist.

CONVENIENT.

"How did you fin' names fo' all dem chillen?"

"I dun named 'em aftah a lot ob ole bottles."

MANAGERIAL TROUBLES.

Miss Highbone—I won't sell lemonade! I won't! An' moreover, if I can't take de part of Juliet ye shan't hol' de matinee in our cellar.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

LI HUNG CHANG--NAPOLEON OF YELLOW RACE

Photo by Rockwood, New York.

LI HUNG CHANG.

(Pekin Letter from Stephen Bonsai.)

If it was not for his excellency, Li Hung Chang, we chroniclers of contemporaneous history would have nothing to do in Pekin. He fills the whole stage, and his associates representing China, and the eleven foreign diplomats who are pitted against him by the powers can hardly be said to be on the stage at all.

Now and again a telegram reaches us via Shanghai or New York telling us the great man is dead. I saddle my Mongolian pony and hasten to his temple. Sometimes I find him eating a tiffin that would do for a dozen; sometimes he sits absorbed, pen in hand, painting his dispatches to the absent court, and one of the secretaries says: "His excellency will soon be at leisure. He has been eating for an hour," or "His excellency has written since daybreak. He must soon stop."

When the court fled before the advancing troops, as usual the viceroy was selected to face the consequences of its errors of judgment. And so he came to Pekin, not very willingly, to be sure, knowing as he does by bitter experience that imperial gratitude is simply a lively appreciation of favors to come. All the world knows what was his reward when he returned from Japan, where he racked his brains and shed his blood in an attempt to secure the best terms from the Japanese conqueror.

He lost his yellow riding jacket, the three-eyed peacock feather, and all the other insignia of his high rank. There was not an understrapper in the palace who did not insult him, and he had to cross the palm of the gatekeepers of the Forbidden City to the tune of $100,000 before he secured the audience in which, as he knew, only humiliation awaited him.

Should he carry the present negotiations to a conclusion I do not know what the court will take from him; perhaps the year or two of life that remains to him, for the viceroy is now 80 years of age. Certainly that will be the suggestion of Prince Tuan and many other influential Chinese princes and viceroys, and Li Hung Chang knows it. I, as well as others, have often wondered why the viceroy consented to take up the task, for he is not intensely patriotic, at least not in our meaning of the word

Some think he did it in hope of gain, others yielding to the habit of obedience, which has become a second nature to him during his six decades of service to the throne. I think he accepted the unenviable post for the intellectual enjoyment which it undoubtedly affords him. Physically the grand old man of China is half dead, but intellectually he remains a marvel, and he loves to sharpen his wits and fight intellectual battles with the eleven representatives of Europe, America and Japan, who form this chaotic, most inharmonious body that is called "the concert of the powers to China."

VICEROY'S MORNING TOILET.

Practically every morning at sunrise the viceroy is half dead. All his extremities are cold, and he lies an inert mass upon his k'ang. His glassy eyes are motionless, his breathing imperceptible. It would take a medical man to tell whether he is alive or dead. At the hour when vitality is lowest he is very low, indeed. Every morning he is brought back from a deathlike sleep to life, slowly, patiently, by the care of his attendants and the galvanizing force of his mighty brain and heart. Under the direction of a very intelligent Chinese doctor from Canton, Mr. Mark, the daily operation of resuscitation is begun, his arms and legs are rubbed with flannel soaked in alcohol, and a white substance containing the essence of almonds is forced down his physically unwilling throat.

Then the viceroy half opens his eyes and is confronted with a hard boiled egg, which he nibbles. Then Dr. Mark applies electricity, shock after shock, and finally something like a lifelike glow runs through the gray, withered body. Two of his attendants then shake him into his clothes, like a pillow into its case. Other attendants grip him under the shoulders, and with their help he reaches his working table. By this time his sleepy energies are revived. You would hardly know the man. He sits upright in his chair, reads and rereads his telegrams and without a pause dictates the answers and his dispatches to a succession of secretaries.

QUITS WORK TO READ.

Then, but not until after his assistants—boys in the heyday of youth, though they are—are fatigued by the exuberant energy of their chief, something happens. What it is would be hard to say. A feeling of exhaustion arrests him in his mental fight, sometimes, though not often, before his day's work is done. He has felt a warning that for this day at least he must no longer concentrate his mind upon affairs, and without a word he drops his work.

His people know the signal well and they bring him one of the classic books of Confucius beautifully handwritten by some prince of literature, for in ridiculous, benighted China there are still princes of literature. This is the only luxury which the viceroy permits himself, the only esthetic taste in which he indulges—that of having beautifully bound and artistically written copies of the works of the Chinese sages.

And now for an hour or two he is lost entirely to his surroundings. He copies the words, or rather the ideographs, with the accuracy of a mathematician and the love of an artist reproducing the faded work of a dead master. In his opinion this patient, mechanical labor is the greatest restorative. It banishes every thought of the intrusive powers, the vanishing court, the crumbling empire, which, after all his advice and counsel was unheeded, has been placed upon his shoulders to uphold.

All goes well in the good and loyal temple until tiffin time, when the viceroy closes his book, and turning with some pride from his own well written transcript of the sage's sentences, begins to remember that, like all men of his inches and intellect, he is a mighty feeder. This is a critical moment for Dr. George Mark and for the viceroy, too, if you could only persuade him to believe it.

The truth is that the viceroy still preserves the healthy appetite of a growing boy, while his digestive apparatus has fallen into desuetude. However, things go well generally. The viceroy is given long strings of yellow, doughy stuff that looks like macaroni. Dr. Mark tells him that if he would eat nothing else he might live another score of years and more, and the viceroy groans and stoutly asserts that he would not wish to at such a price. As a rule, he eats his string of dough like a man who can take punishment when he must, but when his friend, the salt commissioner, who lives just across the way and is famous throughout Pekin for his excellent cook, submits a dish for his honored patron's judgment and enjoyment, then comes the tug of war. The dish in question is generally a preparation of pork, which, as the insinuating salt commissioner knows, when once it is placed before him and the fascinating fumes narcotize his conscience the viceroy loves better than dear life itself, Dr. Mark pleads threatens, adjures. On bended knee he asks permission to have the offending dish and the servants of the salt commissioner thrown into the street. The viceroy, as great a compromiser as Henry Clay, suggests a middle way. Let him have the pork an the doctor can throw the bearers into the street and give them bamboo chow-chow besides.

VICEROY'S WILL ALWAYS WINS

Then the doctor resigns, washes his hands of the whole business and looks suggestively at the coffin outside. The viceroy thunders; the pork is twenty feet away and alone he cannot reach it. One by one he calls up his attendants and orders them to place the dish on the table before him. They tremble and sway until their tunics cling about them like bathing jerseys, looking anxiously from the doctor to the viceroy, and then to the mess of pork, the boneless bone of contention. If they stand firm, obeying the strict orders which came from the viceroy himself in saner, less hungry moments, the viceroy grows plaintive. He never thought to live to see the day he would rather die, now that all who bore him affection are dead, he says. Then the sleek, fat heads of the attendants hit the ground in the kotow and one and all rush for the bowl while Dr. Mark adjusts a towel about the viceroy's neck.

After tiffin, if the weather is good to warm himself in the sunshine, as he claims, or to retard the painful operation of digesting pork, as Dr. Mark avers with biting sarcasm, the viceroy takes a walk of a hundred steps or so in the great quadrangle. This baby promenade he can only accomplish with the assistance of four of his burly henchmen, who grip him mightily under the shoulders and guide his faltering, uncertain feet. It is a pleasant, tranquil place this great shady quadrangle, though but a step away from the viceroy's own noisy, almost tumultuous quarters.

The only sounds that fall upon the ear are the cooing of the doves, the subdued chatter of the magpies and the droning choral of the priests as they bow before the mud gods and hum their litanies.

REVELS IN NOISES.

And when the breeze is strong the silver-tongued fish bells that hang suspended from the moss-covered eaves fall upon the ear with their sweet rhythmic music. But for himself, the viceroy does not like this tranquility, and only puts up with it for a change. He personally revels in noise, and soon the signal is given and the coolies begin to steer him back to his own abode. The movement of peace and quiet has only served to make him yearn the more for the roar and turmoil of it, for the clatter of the couriers as they gallop in, the braying of the mules and the donkeys for their beans, and the furious fights between the Mongolian and the Manchurian ponies as, like the four-legged furies they are, they chase each other up and down the court yard, biting, kicking, pawing and squealing. And that he may not lose a single ear-splitting sound of this animal pandemonium the viceroy has placed his work and his reception room directly between the stable yard and the little resounding court in which his soldiers and attendants roar the livelong day in voices that have never been lowered and wolf'e down their rice with sounds which are painful to listen to.

Noticing one day that a visitor was driven to distraction the viceroy grew apologetic and showed his perfect acquaintance with the degenerate nervous systems of the west. "But as for me," he confessed, "I cannot live without the noise. 'Tis an old man's weakness, so pray excuse it. I am not the worker that I was, and the row keeps my thoughts concentrated upon the work I have in hand. If all was hushed my mind would wander; I might even fall asleep."

DIFFICULT POSITION.

A foretaste of the viceroy's reward—an insight into the difficulties of his position, was revealed by an imperial edict which appeared last week and which the viceroy himself was instructed to communicate to the powers. It treated of the subject of the Chinese troops on the Shansi border, which had given the Germans an excuse for another one of their disquieting expeditions. Since the question arose as to the right of the troops to remain where they were the viceroy has communicated a dozen times with the court, by telegraph and by dispatch riders, setting forth his views. It was not worth while, he maintained, to go into the question whether General Lu had the right to remain where he was or not. He advised withdrawal in any case. But ignoring all this, the edict from the throne instructs the viceroy to inform the powers that the troops have withdrawn, and that the only reason why they have seemed so dilatory is that the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has not shown due diligence in keeping the throne advised.

It cannot be said that the viceroy bristles with news, but in view of his perilous position even the most avid newsgatherer must forgive him this. Practically he does not think that there has been a new phase of the Chinese question since the days when the Portuguese came. He firmly maintains that any settlement of the imbroglio arrived at by the powers without some slight regard for Chinese conditions and Chinese capacity cannot be a lasting one. That, in some measure at least, unless in spite of denials the powers do wish to take up the task of governing China themselves, they must harmonize their demands with what China, or at least her present regime, is able to do, and he maintains that while the safeguards of peace and preservation of life and property should be made strong they must not be of such a nature as to completely discredit the present government and make it quite impossible for it to go on.

FORTS OVERAWE THE PALACE.

And while he does not say so, I have the best means of knowing that [illegible] the great castle-like walls [illegible] American and Russian legations which have just been finished, with their ominous loopholes for musketry, and even for field guns, as a safeguard which will defeat [illegible] purpose. He knows that these and the imposing fortifications of the other legations have converted the diplomatic quarter into a modern citadel, rising to overawing heights right at the palace gates. He is convinced that the emperor will never willingly return to reside under these surroundings, and should he be driven to it by force of arms, he is convinced that that day would be the last of Kwang-Su's reign, and probably of his dynasty.

But when rumors are rife the viceroy is always a resource, and we resort to him hopefully in spite of frequent disappointments. And never were rumors quite so rife as last week. To listen to the tea house talk the emperor was dead. Six regents had been appointed to carry on the affairs of the empire while the grand council and other worthies arranged the question of succession. Up the street it was said that the emperor was again in prison and that the empress dowager, the devotedly foreign hating, had placed back into power the most reactionary of her advisers. The question of the day was as to who ruled in Sian, and the viceroy knew. "Listen," he said waving a telegram with four grooms of numerals. "Here is some definite information that will silence all the talk with which the Pekinese are blistering their tongues;" and he read the translation:

"Mother, son, one mind."

HEROIC STRUGGLES.

But which was the master mind the viceroy did not say, because he does not know, and for other reasons, but unless the whole order of nature has changed, unless the weak have overcome the strong and the vacillating the steadfast, the master mind should be in Sian, as it was in Pekin, and perhaps good may come of it. After her contact with the real power of the west, her flight across the empire, the empress may yet bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and all admit—her admirers and detractors with one voice—that at least she is a woman with whom one can do business.

Pictures are not wanting of this really great Chinaman when his power was great, his prestige high. We all know of how he looked on the day of his academic triumph, when Anhui was ablaze with lanterns in recognition of the honor that he, a lad of twenty, had conferred upon his native province by his letter perfect knowledge of the classics. We all know what he said and how he looked when he brought the news to the Pekin government, shaken in its very foundations, of the fall of the Taiping rebellion and the dispersion of the heavenly wangs to which he had so powerfully contributed.

Records there are and to spare of the day when all the great ones of the earth were gathered together in the Kremlin at Moscow, and even in such an assemblage he was admittedly primus inter pares. But I prefer the picture I have endeavored, however faultily, to present, that he makes in these dark but not inglorious days, stoutly bearing up against misfortunes which were not of his sowing; struggling, and quite alone, with all the might that is left him, to overcome an adverse fate, showing with every minute of his living the sterling, indomitable stuff of which he is made.

MR. CHOATE'S BEST SPEECH.

They tell us, says E. M. Martin in Harper's Weekly, that the best speech Mr. Choate has made in England was the one he made the other night at the dinner given in London to Sir John Tenniel. It was a great dinner. Mr. Balfour presided. John Sargent, Hubert Herkomer, the duke of Devonshire, Lord Rothschild, Pinero, Fildes and others, besides Mr. Burnand and all the staff of Punch were there. Politics, literature and art turned out in strong force to honor the old cartoonist. Mr. Balfour spoke at length. Sir John tried to reply but could not, and Mr. Choate, who followed him, seems to have coveted his retreat and let himself out to great effect. Of course he did, for it must have been an occasion with the spirit of which he was entirely sympathetic. He said, among other things, that Tenniel had mellowed and sweetened England. That estimate seems well founded and there have been very few cartoonists of whom the like could be said. Vigor is a much commoner quality among cartoonists than the sort of humor that mellows anybody. Attwood had it as much as any American cartoonist who comes to mind. There was plenty of bite in his pictures, but there was always fun, too, and they made their point without being savage. The strong cartoon that leaves a bad taste behind it is imperfectly successful. Tenniel's cartoons never left a bad taste behind them. One never feared to be disgusted with them, nor by Attwood's, either.

NOT THE HONEY HE WANTED.

Frank Anderson was for years a well known commercial traveler who regularly visited Galena, Kan. He was passionately fond of honey, and the proprietor of the Galena hotel, at which he always stopped, always had some on hand for him. On one trip Anderson took his wife along, and as he approached Galena he mentioned to her that he was getting to a place where he could have honey. When the pair were sitting at the supper table that night no honey appeared and Anderson said sharply to the head waiter: "Where is my honey?"

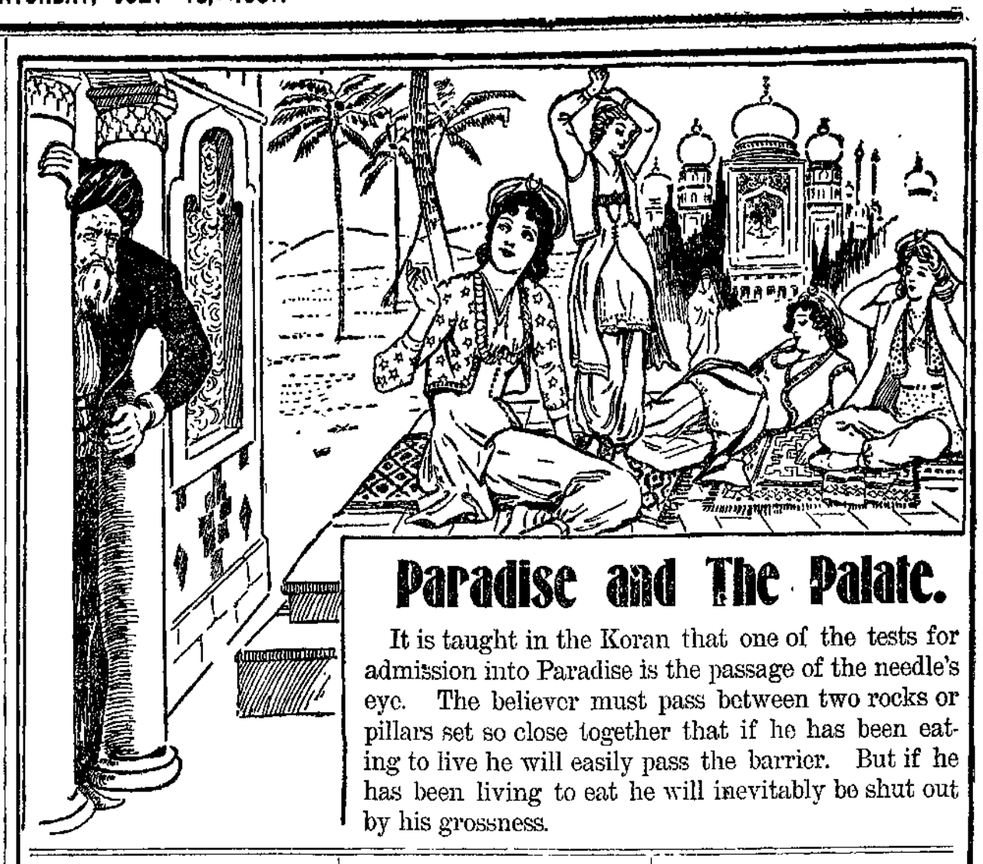
The waiter smiled and said: "You mean the little black-haired one? Oh, she don't work here now."

And Anderson never did get it fixed up satisfactorily with his wife. —Kansas City Journal.

SACRED TO MONKS.

In the "mountain of the monks," on the coast of Macedonia, there are twenty monasteries. The place is sacred to the male sex and no woman is allowed to cross its borders.

The number of arrests for drunkenness in New Orleans, 5,000 a year, is larger than in Baltimore, although the population of Baltimore is 508,000 and that of New Orleans 288,000 only.



Paradise and The Palate.

It is taught in the Koran that one of the tests for admission into Paradise is the passage of the needle's eye. The believer must pass between two rocks or pillars set so close together that if he has been eating to live he will easily pass the barrier. But if he has been living to eat he will inevitably be shut out by his grossness.

SUCCESS AND THE STOMACH.

The Koran only carries a step beyond the present, the application of a rule of success which is emphasized every day in this life—*success is largely a matter of stomach.* From the positive side this would be rather a difficult proposition to prove, because the man whose stomach is sound hardly knows that he has a stomach. But the relation between success and the stomach is easily shown when the negative side of the proposition is considered. There are many men stopped on the highway to success. Some are total failures, some creep along and lead a half life—but still must fail of realizing their largest ambitions. Why do they fail? Because the stomach has given out. Food is no longer perfectly digested and assimilated. Inasmuch as the strength and vigor of the body are supported by the nourishment derived from digested and assimilated food, the body becomes weak (for the vital forces are depleted) as soon as the stomach and allied organs fail in supplying adequate nutrition. Then comes a total or partial breakdown of health.

If there is any one fact which more than another needs to be impressed on the rising generation, it is the relation of success to a sound stomach. It seems a splendid thing that a young man shall starve his way through college, that he shall sacrifice his bodily cravings to a desire for knowledge. But is it splendid when the boy breaks down within sight of his goal or achieves his diploma only to be obliged to give up his future and live the life of a valetudinarian?

THE MAN WHO FAILED.

In the West the traveler comes again and again on some rudely clad, rough-handed man. He finds to his astonishment that the man is learned. He can talk scientifically of the flora of his neighborhood, or of the geologic formation of the land he tills. He has framed diplomas hanging in his home. What's he doing out here with his education and ability? He tells you that he broke down after leaving college and went to farming to recover his health. It took him so long that he lost his grip on the other life and stayed on the farm. That's the story of hundreds on farm and ranch in the wild west.

Every physician knows that the common cause of ill-health is to be found in a deranged or diseased stomach. He knows it and he acts on his knowledge. Whether the disease present is of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys or any other organ, the first organ examined and treated is the stomach.

But the physician does not *tell* you this as a rule, though sometimes a physician of experience will frankly recommend "Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," saying that the cause of disease is in the stomach and the best medicine for the cure of diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition is "Golden Medical Discovery."

THE DOCTOR IS RIGHT.

"Golden Medical Discovery" *is* the best medicine for the cure of diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets,' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures, through the stomach, diseases of other organs which have their origin in disease of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. We speak of "weak" heart, "weak" lungs, "weak" kidneys, etc. Behind these diseases (and the cause of them), is generally a "weak" stomach.

A "weak" stomach is a stomach in which digestion is partial and imperfect. The nourishment is not extracted from the food eaten. Hence the body and its organs, which depend on nourishment for their strength, are only partially fed and must therefore grow "weak." When the stomach is made strong again by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" the food eaten is digested and assimilated, the body is adequately nourished, and the organs which had grown weak for lack of nourishment grow strong again because their nourishment is restored.

Mrs. A. Flackus, of Dairy, Klamath Co., Oregon, writes: "With pleasure I write to you to let you know the great benefit I have received from your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and self-treatment at home. For over a year I suffered with pains in stomach, headache, irregularity, constipation and indigestion. I had no appetite at all, and could not sleep. So it went on for months, till one day I got dizzy, my heart seemed to beat as fast as it could, and I felt like fainting all the time. My heart beat 120 or 125 times in one minute. We went to the doctor; he gave me medicine, but it did not make my trouble any better. I thought I had to die; every night when I went to bed I feared I would not be alive in the morning. So I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he gave me his advice. I bought six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and four vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' At first I thought the medicine did me no good, but I kept on taking the medicines as you advised, and when I had taken five bottles of the medicine I was so well that it seemed I did not need any more, but still I took the sixth bottle. I can say I was then perfectly well. The headaches, pains in stomach, heart trouble and all left me. I have had a good appetite ever since and can sleep well and do all my work."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Persons suffering from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free.* All correspondence treated as strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sometimes a dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid by less meritorious medicines, will offer a substitute as "just as good" as the "Discovery." It is the claim of one man looking for profit against the testimony of thousands who have found a cure in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." You want the cure, therefore accept no substitute.

"A TRIFLING EXPENSE"

for postage *only* will give you a copy of Doctor Pierce's Medical Adviser, *free.*

E. T. Houghton, of Hornitos, Mariposa Co., Cal., says: "I fully appreciate the value of your Medical Adviser in my library, and consider it a hundred times more valuable than any work ever published before, at so trifling an expense, and for my part wish you all success."

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THE FORCE OF ILLUSTRATION.

Teacher—Faith is confidence in something we cannot see; for instance, when you buy a bag of peanuts you know there is a kernel inside of each nut. Now, Bobby, what is faith?

Bobby—Peanuts!

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NEWS OF THE DIAMOND

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	46	25	.648
Grand Rapids	42	31	.575
Dayton	35	34	.507
Wheeling	34	33	.507
Fort Wayne	36	36	.500
Toledo	31	35	.470
Marion	29	41	.414
Columbus	27	45	.375

The Fort Wayne team will open a nine-game session at home, at League park this afternoon, with Columbus as the opposing team. But two games were played in the association yesterday and of these Wheeling won one, while Fort Wayne did not play, and therefore Fort Wayne was bumped down the line another peg. Today Wheeling will play Grand Rapids and Dayton will play at Marion, and should both Dayton and Wheeling 'lose, and Fort Wayne should beat Columbus, the local team would again be in third place. Ehret, who has been taking a good long rest, is in pretty good condition and will in all probability pitch the game. In case his ankle is not in shape to allow him to get into the game, old stage horse Peter will be obliged to do the twisting. The new member from Matthews will play with Toledo today, at Toledo, and a few new names will probably be found on reading the box score.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

WHEELING, 6; GRAND RAPIDS, 0.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 13.—Killen pitched a wonderful game for Wheeling yesterday and the locals won with ease. Bailey was hit hard and often by the home team. Score:

G. Rapids.. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Wheeling .. 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0—6

Hits—Grand Rapids, 2; Wheeling, 10. Errors—Grand Rapids, 1; Wheeling, 2. Batteries—Bailey and Zalusky; Killen and Fox.

COLUMBUS, 5; DAYTON, 3.

Columbus, Ohio, July 13.—Columbus played an errorless game yesterday and made it an even break with the Daytons. For the second time in two days Locke made a home run inside the grounds. Attendance, 547. Score:

Columbus .. 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0—5
Dayton .... 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—3

Hits—Columbus, 7; Dayton, 9. Errors—Dayton, 5. Batteries—Wagner and Zinram; Cogswell and Cross.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	40	26	.606
St. Louis	38	29	.567
Philadelphia	37	30	.552
New York	32	27	.542
Brooklyn	36	32	.529
Boston	31	31	.500
Cincinnati	28	38	.424
Chicago	22	46	.324

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Boston, 7; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 6.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
New York at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	44	23	.657
Boston	40	21	.656
Baltimore	33	26	.559
Detroit	35	31	.530
Washington	27	30	.474
Philadelphia	25	37	.403
Cleveland	26	39	.400
Milwaukee	22	45	.328

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Washington, 14; Baltimore, 12.
Chicago, 14; Milwaukee, 1.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 2.

GAMES TODAY.

Milwaukee at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Washington at Baltimore.
Philadelphia at Boston.

MEASURING THE INTELLECT.

A brief description of the recently noted "temporal algometer," which was designed to measure the keenness of the senses, and by logical inference the brightness of the intellect, is given in the sanitarium, says the Philadelphia Record. By this device pressure is applied to a child's temples and gradually increased until the child cries out from the pain. It is asserted that the quicker the cry comes the greater the child's sensibility, and by theory the greatest cleverness. Numerous trials on public school children are said to have shown that the more sensitive children are to pain the brigher pupils they make. This is explained by the fact that knowledge is obtained through the senses, and that accordingly the keener the senses the better the opportunity for knowledge. Adults appear to carry out this theory in a measure, as tests show that washerwomen are less sensitive to pain than women clerks in stores.

SENATOR LODGE IN LONDON.

London, July 13.—United States Senator Lodge has arrived in London, but will stay here only a few days, then proceeding to Bayreuth, and returning here in September. In the course of a conversation the senator said:

"This is purely a holiday trip. I do not intend to meet any English statesmen or to discuss any matters connected with foreign affairs. As regards the Nicaragua canal, I suppose there will be a lot more talking before anything is done.

"The matter of the chairmanship of the foreign relations committee is merely a matter of seniority. If Senator Frye retains his other chairmanship, then Senator Cullom will take the position. If he retains his other chairmanship I will be head of the foreign relations committee. What Senators Frye and Cullom intend to do I do not yet know."

BOOKWALTER SEES A CRISIS.

London, July 13.—John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, who sailed for the United States on the Hamburg-American line steamer Columbia yesterday, spent a few days in London this week after a 2,000 mile bicycle trip through southern Europe, during which he traversed Italy almost from end to end, crossed the Apennines, went over the St. Gothard range and wheeled over the mountainous roads of Switzerland. Mr. Bookwalter spent the greater part of his time living among and closely studying the peasantry, and he is thoroughly convinced that a crisis is imminent between the urban and rural populations of the world. In the rise in the price of grain he sees the beginning of a struggle of the agricultural element against the concentration of capital in cities. This movement, he believes, will commence in America, where, he believes the economic conditions are inferior to those of Germany and France, especially the latter, which, he maintains, is the soundest country of the world, owing to the distribution of wealth between the agrarian and metropolitan classes.

ROBISON PARK NEXT WEEK.

The vaudeville bill at Robison park theater for the coming week is headed by Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell in their laugh-provoking skit, "To Boston on Business." Mr. Wayne is a Fort Wayne boy who has won highest laurels as a comedian, but this is his first apearance professionally in his home city. Kennedy and Udell will present their merry little burletta, "The Lady and the Tramp;" May Walsh, a charming vocalist, will sing the latest ballads; Lawrence Crane will introduce an entirely new act entitled comedy magic, and Lozelle, the sensational gymnast, will complete the bill. For the coming week prices are as follows: Evening, box seats, 50c; first ten rows, 25c; next ten rows, 15c; general admission, 10c. Matinee, box seats, 25c; reserved seats, 15c; general admission, 10c.

SHELVE COINAGE MEASURE.

Madrid, July 13.—The budget committee, after a prolonged and critical discussion, has decided to shelve for the present the proposals of the minister of finance suspending the coinage of silver except in the case of one and two peseta pieces and authorizing the negotiation of treasury bonds at three, six, nine and twelve months, according to the demands of commerce.

HEAT PROSTRATES QUEEN.

Brussels, July 13.—Queen Marie Henriette fell a victim to the extreme heat which prevailed yesterday. Her majesty was playing croquet in the grounds of her villa at Spa when she was overcome and fell. She was carried indoors and soon recovered consciousness. Her majesty's physician, however, was summoned to Spa to attend her.

TO BEGIN THE SURVEY.

Next Monday the survey of the route of the Muncie, Hartford City and Fort Wayne interurban road from Hartford City to Montpelier will begin under the direction of Surveyor Harley. After that will come the work of securing the right-of-way. It is understood that the right-of-way will be secured to Fort Wayne before any construction is attempted.

The fire department made a run to No. 9 Force street yesterday afternoon to extinguish a slight blaze on a kitchen roof, caused, it is believed, by sparks from one of the Bass chimneys. Damage about $35.

TOLD SENSATIONAL STORY.

YOUNG WOMAN ADMITTED SHE IS GUILTY OF PERJURY.

Says Young Men She Charged With Assault Are Innocent—Is Sentenced to Prison.

Muncie, Ind., July 13.—When called to substantiate her charge that seven young men, two of whom had already been sent to prison on her testimony, had assaulted her Miss Georgie Davis, aged eighteen, told Judge Leffler yesterday that her stories heretofore have been false. She said she had not been assaulted and that she would rather go to prison for perjury than send any more innocent men there. The judge sentenced her for ten years and dismissed the case against Ralph Cook, who was on trial. The seven men were also accused of assaulting Miss Letitia Campbell. The parents of Miss Davis say she has been intimidated, and an investigation is in progress.

When the girl was placed on the stand and asked by the prosecutor to relate her story she said:

"Everything I have said is a lie; I would rather die than send these men to the penitentiary."

The court, jury and prosecutor were dumbfounded. It was long before the prosecutor recovered himself enough to say anything.

The girl continued: "In the police station I told the officers all this lie about being assaulted by six men in order to help out Aletha Puckett, who says she was attacked by them. Instead of being fourteen years old, as I testified, I am eighteen. Yes; I know that I will go to prison for perjury, but I don't care. I am going to save these men."

Nothing could induce her to change her story, and the court dismissed the jury, at the same time ordering the prosecutors to prepare papers against the girl, charging her with perjury. She went out of the court room and back to jail.

Aletha Puckett, three weeks ago, was assaulted by six men composing the notorious McCarty gang, and she caused their arrest.

About a week afterward, Georgia Davis, who said she was but fourteen years old, claimed that she had been attacked in a similar manner by the gang, and had her witnesses to prove it.

At the same time stories of other assaults came to light. The members of the McCarty gang, already in jail at the instigation of Miss Puckett, had additional charges placed against them by Georgia Davis.

About a week ago the Davis girl attempted to kill herself, because, as she said, the friends of the McCarty gang were threatening her life as she testified against the men. The officers then locked her up to keep her from committing suicide, and as a precaution against being threatened by friends of the accused.

Two members of the gang have already been convicted on the charges brought by the Puckett girl. There is a well-founded belief that Miss Davis, who is connected with a highly respectable family, committed perjury because she feared she would be killed if she gave testimony against the gang.

FILIPINO WAR IS NOT ENDED.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—Capt. D. F. Allen, of Frankfort, commanding company I, Thirty-eight United States volunteers, that returned home a few days ago and was given a great demonstration, said in an interview at the governor's office yesterday that the Philippine insurrection will continue. He said he believes the United States will eventually have to withdraw from the Philippines. He can see no other solution of the Philippines problem. The Philippine insurrection is not broken, he declares. If the Filipinos could shoot straight it would be impossible for the United States troops to withstand their attacks.

Captain Allen believes Aguinaldo would take the first opportunity to escape and get out into the mountains. He believes Aguinaldo is just as much an insurgent as he ever was.

Captain Allen was the democratic candidate for congress last year against Congressman Landis, the race being arranged for him by his friends while he was serving in the Philippines.

CONFIDING WIDOW FLEECED.

Elkhart, Ind., July 13.—Mrs. Matilda Runkle-St. Clair-Frazier, twice a widow and fifty-eight years old, is the victim of a heartless and designing man. She lives at Edwardsburg, Mich., and a few days ago was married to a man she supposed to be George W. St. Clair, a lover of childhood days. He came from Benton Harbor and assured her that he was the same St. Clair she had known years ago. She finally consented to marriage and the day following the wedding she gave him $10 with which to buy shingles for her cottage. He promptly disappeared and she now discovers that he was not St. Clair at all, but "Bill" Frazier, a former convict.

ASSAULTED WHILE ASLEEP.

Laporte, Ind., July 13.—Mrs. Albert Albertson, of Michgan City, was struck on the head with a blunt instrument while she was asleep and probably fatally injured. Deputy Coroner Kerrigan has taken the woman's ante-mortem statement, in which she declares that when she regained consciousness she found herself bathed in blood, but is unable to throw any other light on the mystery. A man named Danny, who occupied an adjoining room, is being held to await the result of her injuries. Mrs. Albertson recently instituted action for divorce from her husband, with whom she has not lived for upward of a year.

GREETINGS TO BRYAN.

Logansport, Ind., July 13.—The midsummer meeting of the Indiana Democratic Editorial association adjourned yesterday afternoon after adopting a resolution declaring that "We welcome into newspaperdom the Commoner and extend fraternal greetings to its ditor, William Jennings Bryan, the peerless champion of the rights of man." The three-month-old son of Treasurer Ellingham was admitted to membership.

GUARD ON COUNTY LINE.

Bluffton, Ind., July 13.—Dr. E. S. Horne believes that the danger of smallpox epidemic in Wells county is so insured as to demand a quarantine against Adams county and he has secured the permission of the city council and Asa Brown, of the county board of health, to establish guards on the Wells-Adams county line. One guard will probably be placed on the pike road on which most of the Adams county people come to Bluffton and another may be stationed at the Clover Leaf depot.

In conversation with Dr. Costello, Decatur's health officer, last evening, Dr. Horne learned there are six cases of smallpox in Decatur and twenty-two at Pleasant Mills, six miles east. Dr. Horne has asked the state board of health, in session at Indianapolis, to insist that Adams county protect Bluffton and Wells from the disease.

INDICTING MANY DRUGGISTS.

Winchester, Ind., July 13.—The grand jury, which was recently called, has returned something like 100 indictments against various druggists of Randolph county for illegal sales of intoxicants. The cases will shortly come up for trial. The druggists have pooled their interests and employed all the leading attorneys of the Randolph county bar.

GRANTED RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Richmond, Ind., July 13.—The Fort Wayne, Dayton and Cincinnati Traction company, of which Dr George, of Dayton, is the head, were yesterday granted a right of way along the Mercer county reservoir by the state of Ohio. This is taken to mean that the road will be built as this was the sticking point. It is important to Richmond, since it is a portion of the combination of traction lines of which the proposed northern line from Richmond to Dayton is a part.

KILLED A TRACKMAN.

Kendallville, Ind., July 13.—Henry Waldron, of Brimfield, a section hand employed by the Lake Shore railroad, was struck and instantly killed by a train east of Wawaka yesterday. Waldron attempted to cross the track ahead of the passenger train to board a freight which was moving on the south track. The unfortunate man was 26 years of age and single.

DEEP MYSTERY IN ASSAULT.

Mattoon, Ill., July 13.—Miss Reba O'Hair, of Bushton, daughter of Elbery O'Hair, a wealthy farmer, declares that the story of her recent secret marriage to Edward Elliott is false. The night of June 8 Miss O'Hair was found unconscious upon the steps of her home with bloody and torn clothing. Edward Butler, a rejected suitor, was suspected of the crime and narrowly escaped being lynched. Later he was exonerated and left the country. Miss O'Hair went to Kokomo, Ind., to visit relatives. While there it was reported she married Edward Elliott, another suitor, and is said to have confessed that the alleged assault was a plot to get rid of Butler. Miss O'Hair declares there was no such confession; the assault actually occurred. Furthermore, Mr. O'Hair has since received a threatening letter, in which the unknown enemy promises to kill his daughter at the next attempt. A reward of $300 for the assailant's capture has been offered. The affair is a greater mystery than ever.

KOHLINGER-DITTMER.

The wedding of Henry Kohlinger, the well known hardware merchant of this city, and Miss Minnie Dittmer, of Defiance, Ohio, took place in St. John's Lutheran church Wednesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, Rev. Karl Spannuth officiating. The bride's dress was of white silk mull, over taffeta, and she carried white roses. The groomsman was Charles Dittmer, a brother of the bride. Mr and Mrs. Kohlinger went to Cleveland, Buffalo and other eastern cities on their wedding trip and on their return will be at home to friends at 33 Lake avenue, after August 1.

THEIR HOME IN ENGLAND.

Inhbitants of the English village of Brighton expect this summer to gather in a harvest of American dollars, and are making preparations there for the harvest. In Brighton stands the house from which the ancestors of George Washington emigrated to Virginia, and there, also, is a church in which are buried many of the Washington family, says a London correspondent. When American tourists get to visiting a place, it means prosperity for that locality so the people of Brighton have made arrangements to have coaching parties, organized this season from London to the Northamptonshire village for the benefit of Americans and themselves.

The Washington house in Brighton was occupied first by the family in 1606, after Lawrence Washington the then reigning lord of Sulgrave manor, fifteen miles distant, after serious financial reverses, moved to the town of his wife and family. In their tribulations, which lasted for many years, the Washingtons were comforted and assisted greatly by the Spencers of Althorp, with whom they claimed blood relation, and whose descendant, in the person of the present Earl Spencer, still own the whole of the surrounding country. The Brighton house was occupied in 1622 by Rev. Lawrence Washington with his family—three daughters and two sons. The sons were the two emigrants who settled in Virginia in 1657 and became the ancestors of the American Washingtons. From 1791, when Sir Isaac Heard first started an inquiry into the Washington pedigree, up to 1892, when Henry F. Waters was able to convert his "theory of identity" into indisputable fact, the Washington genealogy was a matter of dispute, but the work of Mr. Waters settled the matter forever.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.

THE CHILDREN HEAR A SQUIRREL, BUT CANNOT SEE IT.

A SHORT STORY

THE FOUR GUESTS.

A knock at the door, but he
Was dreaming a dream of fame,
And the one who knocked drew softly back,
And never again he came
A knock at the door as soft—
As soft, as shy as a dove,
But the dreamer dreamed till the guest was gone,
And the guest was Love.

A knock at the door; again
The dreamer dreamed away
Unheeding, deaf to the gentle call
Of the one who came that day.
A knock at the door; no more
The guest to that door came,
Yet the dreamer dreamed of the one who called,
For the guest was Fame.

A knock at the door, but still
He gave no reply,
And the waiting guest gave a cheery hail
Ere he slowly wandered by.
A knock at the door, in dreams
The dreamer fain would grope
Till the guest stole on, with a humbled sigh,
And the guest was Hope

A knock at the door, 'twas loud,
With might in each stroke,
And the dreamer stopped in his dreaming thought
And suddenly awoke.
A knock at the door, he ran
With the swiftness of a breath,
And the door swung wide, and the guest came in,
And the guest was Death

—Baltimore American.

THE DERELICT

A Weird Story of the Polar Sea.

BY A. G. PEARSE.

It was on the fourteenth day out from Wellington, New Zealand, when we were about 180 miles to the southward of Cape Horn, that we fell in with the derelict ship. Her name, still faintly to be read on the scarred timbers, was Resolution. That is all we learned about her from personal observation, for the fact that her hold was half full of water precluded the possibility of careful examination.

But on board of her we discovered a human derelict. He was lying in a heap in the galley, and at first we thought it was a mere bundle of furs and rags. Closer scrutiny, however, revealed the fact that the bundle was a man. There was a flicker of life in him—no more.

"Pull him around if you can," said the skipper to the ship's doctor. "I should like to hear how it was that he was drifting around in that old hulk, which, by the way, is a danger to navigation."

My one fellow passenger, a man named Holroyd, and myself hailed with satisfaction the doctor's announcement a couple of days later that the patient was sufficiently recovered to come up on deck and spend an hour with us in the saloon. We half led, half carried, him from his berth and sat him down on the after lockers.

The stranger looked from one to the other of us with an expression that was pitiful in his eager longing to give utterance to some half formed ideas. Then suddenly he turned to me and asked:

"What year is this?" I told him.

"I thought perhaps it was a frightful dream," he murmured, "but it was reality. Six years! My God, six years!"

He stopped abruptly and covered his face with his hands. Holroyd poured out a glass of wine and gave it to him. This brightened him up a bit, and he slowly began again:

"On the 20th of December, six years ago, we sailed from Adelaide in the ship Enterprise on an exploring expedition in the antarctic regions. The captain's name was Cleveland.

"We steered for Kerguelan island, where we landed some seal fishers, and then proceeded on our voyage. On the 27th of January we made out some high land on the port bow. To the west the water was full of summer ice, but the water was clear to the southward, and we pushed on until the 23d of March, when we were beset in the ice pack, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that we warped the ship into a small inlet which the captain determined to make his winter quarters.

"As soon as the ship was safely moored we started to explore this desolate land, which no living man had ever set foot upon or even seen. It was evidently part of a great southern continent which stretched beyond the pole itself. And over those frightful and voiceless solitudes of snow Cleveland determined to force his way as soon as spring rendered traveling possible.

"With the first traces of returning light we made preparations for an expedition to the south, and on the 24th of September we started. For a month we traveled under a sky as blue as Italy's, and then the weather changed. Fogs, snowstorms and gales succeeded each other, rendering traveling a work of such difficulty and danger that we had to make the best of our way back to the ship, which we reached in January, only to find that the ice had forced her high up on the shore amid a mass of debris. She was still habitable, though she would never float again.

"Six more weary months dragged by. Escape to the north being cut off by a barrier of ice mountains, Captain Cleveland determined to make another attempt to cross the polar sea, or continent, whichever it was, and reach Graham Land, where he might be picked up by a whaler.

"Our original crew of 35 was now reduced by sickness and accident to about 20. We carried a quantity of provisions, hoisted the ensign at the peak and bade goodby to the Enterprise on Oct. 26.

"As we advanced farther the peaks and rough ground fell away until an unbroken sheet of snow stretched away before us. Nowhere else on earth would it be possible to find such utter desolation.

"The crew held a consultation, and even the boldest of them, being dismayed by the gloomy prospect, addressed a request to Captain Cleveland to return to the Enterprise. This he refused to do, but eight men determined to go back alone, and so, giving them one of the sledges and their provisions, we parted company. Whether they ever reached the ship I know not.

"We kept on and on, forever toward the south, and one by one my companions died along the road until there were only four of us left—the captain, myself and two seamen. It was about this time that I fell into a sort of trance. How long I continued in this dazed state I do not know, but when I recovered consciousness I found myself standing on a rocky headland gazing down upon a ship which was imbedded in the center of a field of rough ice. A few paces from me stood Captain Cleveland, gaunt and hollow eyed. No one else was in sight.

"The strange ship was the American whaler Resolution, which we discovered from her log had been abandoned in latitude 74 degrees south and longitude 90 degrees west 38 years before. I could not believe my eyes when I read '90 degrees west longitude.' What does it mean? I muttered.

"'It means,' said Captain Cleveland, 'that we have crossed the south polar continent from the eastern to the western hemisphere. We have done that which will make us famous.' Famous! Of what use was fame to us?"

"It is the strangest story I ever heard," said Holroyd.

"We found a quantity of provisions on board," the speaker continued, "most of which was in good condition. And aboard the old whaler we took up our winter quarters. I won't trouble you with an account of how we passed our long, weary months of imprisonment. I lost all account of time, but I believe now that for nearly three years that ship's cabin was our home.

"Such a life will shake the foundations of the strongest mind, and it was near the end of another polar night that Cleveland suddenly went mad, clambered down upon the ice and ran wildly toward the south. I never saw him again."

The narrator broke down completely at this point, but soon took up his story.

"Gradually, inch by inch, the ship worked her way through miles of pack ice, and one morning I awoke to find a glorious expanse of open water in front of me, through which the ship slowly glided. For days—aye, weeks—I drifted on over the deserted ocean, with never a sail in sight. The loneliness was awful. I longed for companionship and dared not go down into the cabin, for every sound made me start in terror."

During the latter part of his recital the wanderer's voice had grown weaker and weaker, his pauses longer and more frequent. We again offered him wine, but he refused it.

"At length I took up my abode on deck altogether, living in the galley," he went on. "And from that time until I found myself—here—I remember—nothing. How long—I have—been drifting"—

He stopped and gazed at us with a glassy stare. Then he tried to speak again, but no words came from his lips. Suddenly his head fell forward upon his chest, and his arms dropped limply to his side. The doctor caught him as he collapsed, and between us we carried him to his bunk. Ere another day's sun rose he was dead. The derelict had reached port at last.

Such is the strange story of James Wilson, found on the ship Resolution, as told by himself.—St. Louis Republic.

Poor Scotch Students.

Many students from their highland homes have appeared at the beginning of the academic year with a bag of oatmeal and a barrel of potatoes, representing the sole store of life and energy for months to come. So common was this practice that a holiday in midyear was appointed, known as Mealie Monday, in order to give the students an opportunity of returning home to replenish their larder. This day is still observed as a holiday.

In his reminiscences of Edinburgh Robert Chambers tells the story of his early experiences at the university—how a friend, his brother and himself had lived together, and each had brought to the common store a bag of oatmeal. The three bags hung from one of the rafters of their room, and the landlady would scrupulously take a handful of the meal from each bag in order to mix the morning porridge, according to a strictly equitable principle of distribution.

It must be remembered also that in many cases untold sacrifices must be borne in the homes whence the sons set forth to secure an education in order that they may live in a university town at all even in the simplest possible manner. It is by no means an isolated case that story of the father who had but three cows, and one of them he sold in order to send his son to St. Andrew's.—Scribner's.

A Heavyweight.

The traveler in London about a century ago might have noticed the following poster:

Mr. Daniel Lambert of Leicester,
The heaviest man that ever lived,
Weighs upward of fifty stone.

Mr. Lambert will see company at his house, 53 Piccadilly, next Albany, nearly opposite St. James church, from 11 to 5 o'clock. Tickets of admission, 1 shilling each.

Mr. Lambert had been keeper of the old county bridewell at Leicester and, despite his physical immensity, was a very intelligent and active person. A Kentish innkeeper named Palmer, weighing only 350 pounds, visited Mr. Lambert and appears to have been deeply mortified at his own inferiority, for on returning home he was suddenly taken ill and died. Mr. Lambert weighed 739 pounds just before his death.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

FALL OF MAN EXPLAINED—MYSTERY IN ORIGINAL SIN—BEGINNING OF EVIL IN GARDEN OF EDEN.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, July 14, 1901.

Topic—"Beginning of Sin and Redemption."

Text—Genesis iii., 1-15.

MYSTERY OF SIN DEEP.

The mystery of the introduction of sin into our human race is too deep for any complete solution by finite minds. And it is just as profoundly mysterious if we adopt the evolutionary being, next above the anthropoid theory of life, making man to be the upper link in the chain which nature herself caused to appear, as if we accept the ancient belief that God made man in His own moral image.

If man is but an evolutionary being, next above the anthropoid ape, why has there never been found an ape which evinced a sense of sin, compunction of conscience and disposition toward real repentance? And why has there never been known a tribe of human beings totally destitute of those three infallible signs of a moral nature?

The whole evolutionary theory of creation is weak in the matter of established evidence of strictly continuous outgrowths of one order from another. But it totally breaks down at the point of sin in mankind, as a reality and a destroyer, which it is not in any other species of living creatures. The world has never ceased to think and theorize on the way sin came into the human race, and we may not doubt but more than writers of the scriptures had some true notions.

QUESTION EVEN PUZZLING.

The ancient Egyptians, Persians, Greeks and Germans, as surely as the Hebrews, dwelt on the dark fact, until their souls were forced to find some theoretical explanation that would be, as they thought, adequate to account for the awful reality. It was a sage who once said: "Fools make a mock of sin." And are they anything else than foolish who poohpooh the notion that sin is anything serious?

Extract and expel all sin from all hearts and human habitations and this earth would be heavenly at once. As it is, there are but few localities and lives that at all deserve the description "heavenly" now. How, then, was the world invaded by evil?

Pagan philosophers have proposed and propagated theories and modern rationalists, rejecting the doctrine of divine revelation, have proclaimed naturalistic notions. But, most important for us, the holy Scriptures present the simple story which we read in this lesson piece, Genesis, third chapter. Neither a pagan nor an unbeliever in the inspiration of our holy Scriptures will probably pay any respect to this record.

But for us who believe it has a weighty message. It presents man, who, Genesis i, 26, was made in the moral image of God, as tested by evil. And we have to consider the tempter, the tempted and the temptation. Under these three heads the whole truth should come to light.

THE TEMPTER.

The tempter is impersonated in the serpent. If we start in to hold rigidly to a literalistic interpretation it will be a waste of time and a darkening of counsel with words. On the other hand, they who are dilligently seeking to mythologize the Bible make a great adieu over the serpent speaking and contriving and craftily lying to Eve.

On that we would waste no time. One thing we know, that is, if we could create a serpent we could easily open his mouth to speak. Certainly God could; as certainly as He is the omnipotent and omniscient being we believe in. But God has never done all we believe He could have done. And in the present instance we are not called to confess our faith in the reptile as an orator.

Read the story, without a tempter of criticism, and just as it stands it abounds in weighty truths. But plow deeper than the mere letter and see not simply a conflict between a base brute and a woman, but primitive man in his moral innocence put under trial.

EVIL ALREADY EXISTED.

According to scripture, II. Peter, ii. 4, evil already existed in the world. "A superior order of intelligences had apostasized. How these supernal spirits came first to lose their celestial purity we know not. The only point we can make plain is that any free agent can choose either right or wrong; else would free agency be a mere figment. Hence we take from other Scriptures the presupposition of a first offender and think of all following fallen ones in heaven and on earth as influenced by him and his imps.

In this view the serpent may stand as the mere symbolical instrument of the tempting evil spirit. It was the wicked one who undertook to deceive the mother of us all, and when [illegible] to do as he desired the serpent, satan flung back [illegible] made. Was the tempter then a real reptile empowered with speech? It is as easy to prove the same as it is hard to prove by verifiable facts that there was no subtle brute in the case. But we shall sacrifice no vital truth if we suppose that what is said as of the serpent is the same as we read in Revelation xii. 9, "that old serpent, called the devil and satan." There satan and serpent are one and the same. So let it be in our study.

THE TEMPTED.

The tempted were mankind's first representatives. This is far enough to go. As it would be a vain babbler's method of criticism to contend whether the serpent were a black snake, a rattlesnake, a boa constrictor or what not in species, so would it be for us here unprofitable to higgle on the question whether there were more than one original family source from which the race, as it is, descended.

Let us accept as authority safe to follow the learned men who believe all mankind sprang from an original pair. As such they were the first man and the first woman with all it requires to make a human being such and with nothing more. They were beginners in all the limitations of youth with which we are still familiar; innocent, inexperienced and susceptible. In a sense, every male child is an Adam and every female an Eve until this hour and in a full sense save that now each enters life with a load of inherited tempers, tendencies and desires to which the first two were strangers.

Let us follow the malign spirit—serpent-like in his foul, false and crafty attack upon this innocent, inexperienced and susceptible pair. By it we may learn how much alike are the methods of evil in the temptations of man at present. Observe the introduction of the issue (lesson verse 1) how gentle it is. Hath God said—are you sure you took his meaning correctly that "ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" Why not of all if of one? Is not fruit fruit of whatever tree? Now carry the case to our day and surroundings, and satan will ask us, Are you sure that one belief is not just as good as another? Is it not nonsense to suppose any one theory sound and safe and any other not? Thus the evil one begins by setting up his word against God's word. And the same has been his practice ever since. It is that throwing of doubt upon the word of God in scripture which is so common in our time. We sometimes think it is due to big head and a wrong heart. For those who most boldly contradict the declarations of scripture are sure to be dumbfounded if you inquire of their actual knowledge to the contrary. They will assert with all emphasis that the Genesis account of the origin of man is a myth and nothing more. But when asked, what does the myth rest upon, as the reason for its existence, they mock at you if you consider it in the least sense historical.

HAVE NO OTHER PROOFS.

But call on them to prove historically the beginnings of evil in our world by other actual, recorded events and they have none, and for, usually, their retreat and refuge is to pagan theories. Thus what the Bible declares to be God's words they spurn, but what a benighted heathen scribe wrote they subscribe to with both hands.

The next step (lesson verses 2, 3) in the temptation is the consent of the tempted one to discuss the matter with satan. How much there is of import in these words (verse 2): "And the woman said unto the serpent." There was the entrance of the deadly wedge. There began the compromise which was finished in full consent to eat.

The primal mistake which led to all the after ills was that the tempted one entertained the question of the truth of God's word. To parley is to perish when so great an issue is on. As when the Almighty said "the soul that sinneth it shall die," and some one pipes up asking whether that is anything more than a creed notion. It is more than creed, it is the attested fact of everyday observation. Liars were at first only prevaricators. Thieves began as pilferers. Topers were only tipplers And not one of these, and no other slave of sin, can you find that was not once on the outer edge of an evil way, and would never have entered by a leap. Entrance was made by inches only.

ADMITS OF NO COMPROMISE.

Compromise with wrong is to do wrong and two wrongs never made a right. Even a little yielding emboldens the tempter.

Nothing better should be expected of satan, since we have Christ's (John viii., 44) word for it that he is the father of lies. But the fact of his falseness does not justify man's agreement with him. The old serpent, satan flung back [illegible] diction into God's face, saying, "Ye shall not die," when God had said, ye shall.

Had the tempted woman scorned the suggestion and spurned the possibility of the Almighty misstating, her will would have been braced as the will of Jesus was when in the wilderness He repelled Satan's suggestions and always braced Himself with a text of Scripture.

Let it be every Sunday school teacher's determination never to speak of God's holy words as Satan did, accusing it of being false. Better lose both your eyes and never be taught to read with the fingers; better lose hearing and so be shut away from the world than to use these senses to scatter doubt in others' minds as to the inspiration, integrity and truthfulness of the word of God.

IMPUGNS GOD'S MOTIVES.

For, observe (lesson verse 5), when the evil one secured Eve's consent to consider whether the word of God is reliable utterance on duty, and when he had gone on flatly to charge God's word with untruthfulness, then he was ready, because she was ready, to impute despicable motives to God. This comes out, as verse 5 shows, when the enemy accuses the Eternal of cowardice. God acts in fear of telling you too much. He keeps secrets from you, because if you knew them you would be His equal and overthrow His throne Thus Satan baits her thought by suggesting that if she only knew the other side of things it would broaden and bless her life. So said Satan to Eve, and so he has continued to say to souls he would deceive.

The old serpent, Satan, insinuated (verse 5) that God's purpose in barring His children from one tree, "of the knowledge of (Genesis ii., 17) good and evil," was corruptly selfish. As if God feared man's supremacy over Himself might follow.

WAS AS PAUL TAUGHT.

As a matter of fact, it was mercy's provision and it amounted to just what Christ's apostle Paul taught—"whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." Knowledge of evil leads easily into evil. Acquaintance with vice vitiates virtue. So was the virtue of Eve vitiated by tampering with the tempter (lesson verse 6) Soon she forgot God, and defying His will, she indulged and at once became a helper on the serpent's side. "No man liveth to himself," nor does any woman. If only each evil doer acted alone less would be the destroying power of sin. But Eve led Adam and every sinner leads some other unstable soul.

But the time comes (lesson verse 7) when an eye-opening experience exposes the transgressor and then sorrow of sin begins. Every evil doer is in a sad sense blind. Satan seems to have power to blind the eye of the soul and benumb the sensations of conscence. But the time will come when "the eyes of them" are opened; too often when the damage done is well nigh irreparable.

The opened eye in the lesson is the same as an aroused conscience. "Conscience makes cowards of us all." Here it began to do so when the guilty pair heard (verse 8) the voice of God in the garden.

Space will not permit us to more than sketch by touches the points which still remain. We can see (verses 9-11) how gently the Lord deals with these offenders: "Where art thou?" "Who told thee thou art naked?" It never has been since Eve's dishonor the aim of God to get after the transgressor and cut him off. He is long suffering. Slow to anger and of great mercy. He was and He is and ever will be.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVIL.

When we contemplate (verse 12) Adam laying the blame on Eve it reveals one of the most contemptible characteristics of a serpent-poisoned man. And without change it is still the consequence of evil doing that it changes its committal to some one else than the actual author. It gives us Eve at her very best, that she shifts the blame only on the old serpent (verse 13): "The serpent beguiled me and I did eat." They are at poor business, as I have heard them, who defend the devil and charge all Eve's folly and fall upon herself. Such are the same as you hear always ready to slur and hurl charges against woman. I do not believe and cannot conceive of Eve disobeying the divine command if she had not been beguiled.

Bearing in mind that the old serpent and Satan are the same in scripture, we have in verses 14-15 God's sentence of judgment (verse 14) and His promise (verse 15) of redemption.

VEILING FOR DRESSES.

Veiling of all sorts will undoubtedly continue to be the rage throughout the summer. How pliant they are and how essentially effeminate. Really, they are equally pretty in light and in dark shades and are appropriate at all ages. It ruffles nicely and combines well with the many new trimmings.

Very dainty is a frock of pale wood-colored veiling, smoothly lined, with taffeta to match. The circular skirt, with a narrow front gore, is [illegible] at the sides and at the front seams with bias folds of black velvet, satin-faced ribbon, that is knotted about the knees and tacked the rest of the way down. The skirt is decorated near the border with an applique of large roses in lively tints, cut out of cretonne and stitched to the veiling beneath the velvet ribbon.

On the tight-fitting bodice the ribbons continue upward in seemingly unbroken lines. The waist is scalloped at the edges, made longer in front than behind, and is trimmed across the bust with cretonne roses like those on the skirt. The ribbon trimming down the back, in two lines that converge toward the waist. The straight standing collar is covered with lace. The toque, covered thickly with rose leaves, has an immense full blown rose directly in front. The top of dull green straw, bearded with chiffon.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE FLY.

"The pertinacity of flies has caused me to wonder much of late on the habits of these pests," remarked a gentleman yesterday, "and the recent discussion of the fly as a disseminator of typhoid has tended to increase my interest in the matter. Did you ever notice the persistence shown by a fly in sticking to a certain spot when you attempt to shoo him away? Invariably he will describe a circle and alight again on exactly the same spot. He will repeat this as often as you strike at him unless he feels that persistence will jeopardize his life.

"Today I conducted a little experiment with one of these pests, and I made a rather interesting discovery. The fly converted the tip of my nose into a resting place. I brushed him away. He circled and relit on the same spot. He repeated this seven times. I concluded, just from watching the antics of the typhoid fiend, that I would allow him to remain as long as he pleased, in spite of the tickling and the annoyance of it all. I was surprised at the shortness of his stay. Finding that it made no difference to me, and that I had resigned to an unhappy fate, the insect spread its wings and sailed to another portion of the room. From my observation of flies they do not care so much about alighting on the human body unless they can find some morsel upon which to feed, or unless a violent effort is made to beat them away.

"But the most interesting observation I have made in this connection has taught me that it is comparatively easy to rid oneself of the past. There is one essential: Do not get mad. Good humor is the thing when it comes to dealing with flies. If we get angry we strike violently at the insect, and either on account of sheer wickedness or because he believes he is being chased away from a good thing he will come back to the same spot until he feels that his life is endangered by further efforts to maintain his ground. Try the gentle, good-natured stroke. In nine cases out of ten the insect will leave to return no more."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FRUIT SALADS.

Pineapple Salad.—This is one of the best of all the fruit salads, served either during the meal, or as a sweet course at the end, both of which forms are suggested. For the first, pick up the pineapple in rather large bits and put in a glass dish and put strawberries over the top. Cover with French dressing and stand the dish on a platter on which is a quantity of broken ice. Or, to vary the salad, prepare as above, but pass mayonaisse with it, besides the dressing. To turn this into a sweet dish and yet keep up its salad form, prepare the pineapple and cover it with powdered sugar and sprinkle it with the juice of a lemon. When ready to serve put Maraschino cherries over the top, and pour the juice over all; serve in the iced bed as before.

Mixed Fruit Salad.—Bits of pineapple may be mixed also with orange, banana and preserved cherries, and sugar and a little sherry or rum poured over all. This is most delicious if well chilled.

Cherry Salad.—The California cherries which come in summer are chosen for this. They are stoned, laid on lettuce, sprinkled with powdered parsley, and French dressing is poured over, and the whole is allowed to stand for a while, when the juice is turned out and poured over the second time. Cost, 25 cents for six. Time, fifteen minutes.—Harper's Bazar.

AMERICAN TOOLS IN FAVOR.

The British government has given its endorsement to the American labor-saving appliances used in shipbuilding, and hereafter the government dockyards at Portsmouth will be supplied with them. Not to any great extent, it is true, but the fact that the admiralty has announced its readiness to try them is a great advance upon the methods of past boards.

An American pneumatic plant for riveting and drilling is to be laid down in No. 2 shop, Portsmouth dockyard, alongside the building slip at the north corner. Pneumatic riveting on the American plan, was tried when the cruiser Kent was on the slip, and gave sufficient successful results to decide the authorities to lay down the plant aforementioned, which is to be wholly used for work upon ships actually building at the slip.

Several other American machine tools of various kinds are on trial in the dockyard and the admiralty has approved electrical power being used for the traveling cranes in some of the shops. It is understood that a proposal is afoot to utilize electricity as the driving power for the machinery in several of the shops. Large sums are being spent on new plants and it looks not unlike as though a period of revolution had dawned in the dockyard workshops.

SAVAGE BATTLE OF ANTS.

The attaches of the white house, together with a score of visitors who were passing through the grounds, were interested spectators yesterday morning of one of the most unique and bloody battles ever fought in this city. The combatants were ants and two armies lined up to decide which should have possession of the grounds at the northwest corner of the executive mansion. According to one of the gardeners the fight started shortly before 10 o'clock. A line of large black ants on an excursion across the asphalt walk encountered an army of small red ants headed in an opposite direction. The two bodies were about to cross one another when several of the warriors in the van of each party began a fierce tussle. This was the signal for a free fight and within a few seconds the whole walk was covered with a squirming, wiggling mass of tiny red and black forms. Both sides were joined by reinforcements after about ten minutes of warfare and before the battle had been in progress for a half hour it was estimated that more than 1,000 of the little insects were endeavoring to tear one another nto pieces.

The battle lasted for nearly three hours, or until after 1 o'clock, when the red ants gained a signal victory. When the fight was over the battleground was as clear as though no conflict had occurred. When a black ant managed to kill or overpower one of the enemy he immediately seized his body and ran off to the grass, where he deposited the remains either in a hill or beneath a piece of debris. The red ants followed out the same plan with the big black fellows and here and there a tiny warrior was seen carrying off a body three times as big as himself. No official report was made as to the casualties, but it is estimated that the red army killed two of the enemy to every one killed on its side. Several bets were made as to the outcome by those who witnessed the fight. Two to one was given on the black ants, as sympathy was with the little red fellows, who after all proved themselves trained warriors, while the big black insects seemed to be out of condition and unable to defend themselves.—Washington Times.

OIL AS FUEL ON STEAMERS

The use of crude petroleum as a fuel for the generation of steam on large ocean craft has had a practical proof of its value and adaptability in the voyge of the steamship Cowrie from Borneo to London, a distance of about 10,000 miles. The method adopted on the Cowrie was to atomize the crude oil at the mouths of the furnaces by blowing it into the fires in the form of sprays by means of steam jibs, and in this way a complete combustion of the fuel was obtained. A comparison was made with the old system of coal fuel on this ship, with the result that there was found to be a saving of over 40 per cent in the weight of fuel a day, and by the reduction of work in firing with oil fuel the complement of firemen was reduced from sixteen to six. The space occupied by a ton of oil as compared with the same weight of coal was much less, being thirty-four cubic feet for the former to forty-two cubic feet for the latter—the coal being bituminous. There are considerable quantities of oil fuel to be found in Borneo, and it is said to be superior to any yet found in Russia or the United States.

IF YOU HAVE HEADACHES

Don't experiment with alleged cures. Buy Krause's Headache Capsules which will cure any headache in half an hour, no matter what causes it. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The total number of experiments on living animals in the United Kingdom in 1900 was 10,839, 2,370 more than in the previous year. It is stated that but few of these experiments were in any serious degree painful.

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If you use Krause's Cold Cure. Prepared in convenient capsule form they are easy to take and effect a speedy cure of the most obstinate cases. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

For the Children.

A Lad Who Collected Toll From Napoleon

Pierre La Salle was 12 years old when his father, an ex-lieutenant in his imperial majesty's service, told the boy the story of his disgrace.

The woodsman and his motherless son were sitting at twilight before the door of their rude cottage. The gloomy woods were close about them, and a few rods away a narrow but treacherous mountain stream went rushing and foaming over half concealed rocks.

There was but a gentle breeze stirring in the tree tops and the faint chirping of the birds as they snuggled down in their nests.

"Pierre," said his father, laying a hand affectionately on the boy's shoulder, "you are old enough now to know why we live alone here in the woods instead of in a bustling town; why I wield an ax instead of a broadsword; why my hair is white, though I am not old."

The lad lifted up his clear, honest eyes and looked straight into his father's face.

"I am glad we are here," he said softly, "because then when I know all about it—the dreadful trouble—I can be of more comfort to you and more help."

The warrior folded his arms across his breast, while the lines deepened in his face.

"There is not much to tell—in words," he said. "I was close to the Emperor Napoleon in the early days of my army life. Sometimes I was in charge of the night guard about his sleeping quarters. Many a time have I acted as special messenger where important dispatches were concerned."

"What a glorious life that must have been!" murmured little Pierre.

"Aye," said the elder. "But, oh, the pitfalls and intrigues that hedged us about! Now, the emperor's favorite charger was a superb beast with the temper of a fiend. He had killed two grooms and injured many others; but, strange to say, the animal was gentleness itself when the emperor was astride him. I have often thought that they were a good deal alike, these two, and that's why they were such good friends.

"One night the young orderly who led off the horse after Napoleon had dismounted was viciously attacked by the brute. I heard the poor chap scream with agony as the charger bit him and pawed him cruelly.

"The fellow came from my birthplace. I had known him well and the mother, too, whom he had left behind. I saw that it was the horse's life or his that must be sacrificed. Well, I shot the horse."

"Of course," cried Pierre. "And the emperor complimented you on your presence of mind, did he not?"

"No," said La Salle, and his teeth came together with a snap. "I thought he would have killed me on the spot when he learned of it. What was an orderly's life to him compared to losing his favorite charger? No; he fixed me with his cruel eye and said:

"'Well, lieutenant, how are you going to pay for my dead horse?'

"He knew I was poor—he knew everything, that terrible man!

"I faltered out that I had nothing with which to pay him.

"'Then you are discharged from the service, a debtor to your emperor,' he cried harshly and turned away.

"My commission was taken from me, my sword was broken, and I was turned out, a pauper, homeless and without a friend, for no man dared to side with the poor victim of the great Napoleon's wrath.

"That's the story of my disgrace," concluded La Salle.

"The emperor's disgrace!" cried Pierre hotly. "That's what I should call it. Mon pauvre pere!"

It was shortly after this that there came the news of a great battle and a great victory. If I remember rightly, it was the famous battle of Wagram, or was it Jena? Then came rumors of the return into France of Napoleon's triumphant army. These reports even reached the ears of La Salle pere et fils.

"They are likely to pass this way," thought the boy one afternoon as he was splitting logs close by the mountain stream. Then a great idea came to him. "A bridge!" he cried. "The very thing, and toll from every man!" The air was sharp these days, and the father, because of rheumatism contracted in the army, was confined to his cottage, while his sturdy son toiled on with the ax.

"Thou art working too hard, lad," said La Salle one night as the boy came in to supper, panting from some great exertion. But Pierre shook his head and said no word.

* * * * * * *

The emperor and his glittering staff were marching across the open country when the vanguard was seen to come to a halt by a foaming stream, and presently an aid dashed up to Napoleon and saluted, a merry twinkle in his eye.

"If it please your majesty," he said, "there is a narrow bridge just ahead, and a young lad who says he built it demands toll of each of us ere we may cross!"

A grim light of humor appeared for an instant in Napoleon's eyes.

"We will talk to the lad ourselves," he said, and, putting spurs to his horse, he galloped on ahead.

Pierre it was who, with pale face and set lips, saluted the emperor as he drew rein beside him.

"So you refuse to let my soldiers over without paying toll?" he said with kindly indulgence.

A PLEASED LOOK SPREAD OVER THE EMPEROR'S FACE.

"Pray, what would you do with the money?"

"Pay a debt my father owes," said Pierre simply.

A pleased look spread over the emperor's face.

"Faith, then my men shall pay toll, every man of them, and I'll stand by to see that none fails!" he cried, pleased as a boy over the novelty of the thing.

The order went forth, and one by one the mighty horde rode over the frail bridge of split logs, and each as he passed dropped a coin into the outstretched cap of Pierre La Salle.

The boy's arm ached with the weight before the last man had passed.

Then Pierre approached Napoleon and held up the overflowing cap.

"I am Pierre La Salle, son of Lieutenant La Salle, formerly in your majesty's service. He shot your charger. Will this buy a new steed?"

The emperor's brows came down and the pale face grew slightly red.

"H'm!" he said at last. "Where is your father?"

"But a stone's throw away," said the boy.

"Tell him to come to us," said the great man.

"My father is ill," said Pierre.

"Then we will go to him," said Napoleon.

The white haired La Salle tottered to his feet and saluted.

"Lieutenant La Salle," said his emperor, "report for duty as soon as possible and make arrangements to have your son enter the cadet school at once. France has need of such lads as he."

And then Napoleon rode away, followed by his glittering staff, and La Salle pere et fils were left alone with their joy.

Mice Adopted by a Cat.

Kate the little striped cat that has been a pet at the Tenth street Union station for the past year, for a week now has been tenderly caring for an adopted family consisting of three mice. The little cat was picked up on the street about a year ago by Night Watchman Timmons. Since then she has been the common property of every one at the station. She is unusually small for a mature cat.

About two weeks ago Kate had her first family of kittens, and she was very proud of them. While she was out foraging a stray dog happened in, and when Kate got back she found only the lifeless remains of her little family left. She gave many signs of her grief for about a week.

Then some of the workmen at the station who were tearing up the floor uncovered a nest of mice. The old mouse was killed, and Kate was called to make a rich meal off the three mice that were left. She answered the call of the men, smelled the tiny black mice and rolled them tenderly about in their nest; then, one at a time, she lifted them and carried them carefully into the baggage room. The adopted ones were deposited in Kate's basket in the baggage room, where they have remained ever since.

The cat seems to take as much pride in the mice as she did in her kittens and spends most of her time nursing and licking them.—Cleveland Leader.

Gathering Sticks.

For this game the ground is divided into two equal parts, with a small goal marked off at the rear of each part, in which six sticks are placed. Each player who reaches the enemy's goal safely may carry one stick back to his own goal and may not be caught while carrying it back. If caught before reaching the opposing goal, he must remain a prisoner in the goal until touched by one of his own side. Neither may be caught while returning. No stick may be taken by a side while any of its men are prisoners. The game is won by the side gaining all of the sticks.

The Whispery Bird.

When daddy and I go a walking in spring,
We listen and listen to hear the birds sing.
The robins and finches and kinglets I've heard,
The warblers and thrushes, but never a word—
No, never a chirp—from the "whispery bird."

I've often thought over the birds that I know
To see if there's one that would probably go
And whisper to mamma of me on the sly,
But not one would do it; they are all so shy.
Though I creep to them softly, away they all fly.

Yet each of the secrets that my mamma knows
A little bird told her; now which, do you s'pose
Unless it's a real little whispery bird,
Who has to go tattle whatever he's heard
And can't keep a secret, not even a word?

I think he's a creature who never goes south
And has for a beak just a commonplace mouth,
With ears grown so big he can use them for wings.
He's not a nice birdie that chirrups and sings,
But just stays in corners to listen to things.

If ever I find him, I'm satisfied that
It wouldn't be naughty to call in the cat,
But while I am looking the very best way
Is just to be good as I can every day
So the whispery bird can have nothing to
[illegible] in New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

:: THE BOWSER FAMILY TROUBLES. ::

Mr. Bowser Still Continues to Find Life in a Flat Full of All Kinds of Strange and Startling Adventures.

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It was five o'clock in the morning. Mr. Bowser suddenly shook off sleep, sat up in bed and exclaimed:

"Land o' Goshen, but what has struck this house!"

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Bowser, as she opened her eyes.

"The house seems to be falling in! D'ye hear that *noise*?"

"That's only the family overhead. The man gets up at five o'clock to go to his work somewhere. I've heard him every morning since we've been here.

"He's only putting on his shoes," said Mrs. Bowser. "You'll get used to all these noises in time. You see, in our house—"

"I see that no man on the face of this earth can prance around and wake me up at five o'clock in the morning!" interrupted Mr. Bowser, as he got out of bed. "Why, hear him! He's jumping up and down on purpose to spite me! He's probably in cahoots with the janitress, and she's told him to knock down the plastering over our heads!"

"But you can't do anything. Please don't raise a fuss. If you'll come back to bed I'll speak to the man's wife during the day."

"Jump up and down over my head, will he!" growled Mr. Bowser, as he continued to dress; "I don't intend to raise a fuss, but as he comes down stairs I shall give him a piece of my mind. If the people in this house think they can run me they will get left."

Mrs. Bowser coaxed and argued, but as soon as he was ready he stepped out into the hall to wait for the man to come down. He hadn't long to wait. The man not only came clattering down, but he whistled as he came.

"You—you live upstairs, do you?" demanded Mr. Bowser, as he barred the way.

MR. BOWSER GIVES THE PEDDLER A LESSON.

"Yes, sir."

"And you get up at five o'clock in the morning and hammer, and bang, and thump, and pound, and jump me out o' bed! Do you suppose I will put up with any such goings on?"

"Do you occupy the flat in here?" asked the man.

"I do, sir."

"Do you pay your rent?"

"Of course I do."

"Well, I have the flat over you, and I also pay my rent. If you want to dance around, kick over the chairs, or yell like an Indian, go ahead. That's your privilege. I shall also do as I've a mind to."

"Do you mean that you will continue to get up at the unearthly hour of five o'clock in the morning and stamp around till you wake me up?" asked Mr. Bowser.

"I'll get up when I like, go to bed when I like, and don't you try to fool with me! If you don't like things, move out!"

And the man gave Mr. Bowser a dig with his elbow and passed on, making a great deal of unnecessary noise with his feet and whistling away for dear life. He was not yet out of the house, and Mr. Bowser was choking with indignation, when the head of the family in the flat below came out into the hall and looked up and shouted:

"Hey, you up there—is the house on fire?"

"No!" was the savage reply.

"Then what the devil is all that row about! Are you dancing in your sleep, beating your wife, or trying to climb a greased pole? If I'm to be woke up at this hour in the morning again you'd better look out for squalls!"

Mr. Bowser descended three or four steps to get a better view of the man, and every hair on his head was trying to stand on end as he hoarsely demanded:

"Do you know, sir—do you know who you are talking to!"

"I neither know nor care," was the reply. "This house is neither a sawmill nor a skating rink, and the sooner you find it out the better. Oh! you needn't stand there glaring at me! I mean every word I say, and if you feel like it come down and put up your dukes!"

Mr. Bowser was on the point of going down when Mrs. Bowser appeared in the hall overheard, and at the same instant the other man's wife stepped out of her flat to appeal to him. They were thus dragged away from each other, and as the Bowsers entered their room he was so angry that his trembling knees refused to hold him. That he would break out in the course of four or five minutes Mrs. Bowser fully realized, and she was wondering whether it was best to faint away or flee from the house, when Providence came to her aid. The hall door had been left open, and a vegetable peddler, holding a string of beets in one hand and a cabbage head in the other, came climbing upstairs and rang the bell.

"That's the police!" whispered Mrs. Bowser. "I told you not to raise a row, but you would do it, and now we'll be dragged off to jail."

Mr. Bowser thought he was surely in trouble now, but after a minute he braced up and opened the door. Great was his relief when he saw the peddler and heard him ask:

"Any nice fresh vegetables for breakfast this morning?"

"You audacious donkey! How dare you enter this house at this hour to ring folks out of bed and ask 'em to buy your miserable vegetables. You want a lesson in manners, you do, and I'll give you one right here and now!"

Mrs. Bowser screamed and the peddler started to run, but Mr. Bowser had found somebody to lick and he jumped on the man and proceeded to paralyze him. The peddler's yells and the sounds of conflict aroused the whole house, and though Mr. Bowser got the best of the scrap he did not come off entirely free. His ear had somehow got between the peddler's teeth and was badly chewed, while all the buttons were ripped off his vest and he lost a handful of hair. As he let go to get a better hold the peddler escaped, but before Mrs. Bowser could get her husband inside the door a dozen tenants came running out to see what was the matter. Among them was the janitress, and her first words were:

"You will all bear witness that the man Towser was trying to murder the peddler when we came upon him!"

"Aye! and it was robbery, too!" shouted the vegetable man from the bottom of the stairs. "He pitched into me to rob me of seven dollars in me pocket, and if the crowd hadn't come he'd have murdered me to git it!"

"Somebody go for the police!" shouted half a dozen voices in chorus.

"Didn't I say that he was a murderer the very first time I set eyes on him!" exclaimed the janitress. "I did that, as all ye know, and my words hev come true. If he don't git 20 years in Sing Sing for this morning's work, then I don't own the landlord who owns this house!"

Mr. Bowser tried to explain to some of the people how it had happened, but before he had said ten words the janitress interrupted him with:

"He's only palaverin' 'till he kin git some of us by the throat! I'll go down and lock the front door, so that he cannot escape, and when the landlord comes this morning that family will either take a skip or I'll call in the police!"

Mr. Bowser was dragged into his flat and pulled down on a chair, and as Mrs. Bowser got water and a sponge to wash his bleeding ear she couldn't help saying:

"Seven rooms—hardwood finish—beautiful scenery—quiet neighborhood—two bugs in a rug!"

True.

To the skater it comes
With the loudest ring
That a little learning's
A dangerous thing.
—N. Y. Truth.

A Matter of Doubt.

Miss Withers (coyly)—I'm probably older than you think I am.

Mr. Frankly—Oh, I don't know.—Chicago Daily News.

England is a creditor to the world for over $1,500,000,000.

SQUATTER TALES.

Abe Hope Tells of the Biggest Watermelon Ever Grown in Arkansas.

Copyright, 1897. BY M. QUAD.

In the truck patch, on the north side of the old squatter's cabin, was a watermelon so near the size of a flour-barrel that I gasped at the sight of it, and after I had walked around it three or four times I asked Abe Hope if that was the biggest melon he ever raised.

"That no account trifle out thar?" he exclaimed in tones of contempt as he glanced towards the patch. "Why, sah, that's one that wasn't wuth totin' away to sell to the steamboat men! Any of the cull'd folks around yere would hev to be mighty hard up to steal that melyon. Shoo! Hu!"

"Then you have raised larger ones?" I persisted.

"Stranger," said Abe as he picked at a sliver in the sole of his shoe, "I'm gwine to tell ye' 'bout the whoppinest melyon ever raised, and the old woman and all the folks around yere will back me up in it. I might lie 'bout wild cats or cat-fish, but a man would hev to be low-down to lie 'bout melyons. 'Bout fo' y'ars ago Kurnel Bunker cum along yere one day and sez to me:

"'Abe Hope, folks dun tell me that yo' ar' the laziest man in all Arkinsaw, and I'm feelin' bad over it.'

"'What's the use in workin' when yo' don't hev to?' sez I.

"'But every critter orter hev an ambishun,' sez he as he takes off his hat to the old woman standin' in the doah.

"'Hev yo' got an ambishun, Kurnel Bunker?'

"'I hev. I want to be gov'ner of Arkinsaw next y'ar. Everybody in the state except yo' has got an ambishun, and I've dun cum down to see if I can't stir yo' up. Yo' needn't hev no ambishun as big as a house, and one to make yo' sweat yo'r shirt, but jest sumthin' to keep the chills and fever off. Ar' yo' willin' to tackle an ambishun?'

"THEM PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT AIN'T NOWHAR."

"'If I don't hev to wear butes nor git my ha'r cut,' sez I.

"'Then I'll tell yo' what to do,' sez he. 'We ar' gwine to hold a county fa'r this fall, and do you go at it and raise up the biggest watermelyon ever seen on the face of this airth. That shall be yo'r ambishun, and it will be one to glorify the hull state. When that melyon gits the prize at our show the name of Abe Hope will be writ in letters of gold on the records of time, and with my own hand will I present yo'r ole woman with a hull pound o' snuff and a new pa'r o' shoes.'

"'That's the way he talked to me,' said Abe as he still dug at the sliver, 'and I promised him that I'd hev ambishun. I had growed sum whoppin' big melyons in my time, but I had never spread myself to see what could be dun with 'em. It was 'bout plantin' time then, and I fixed up the sile and picked out sum seeds and went to work. I 'lowed fur plenty of room, and put a bresh fence around the spot to keep the mewl off. Bimeby the seed cum up and the vine begun to run, and I never did see anythin' like it. Thar was six melyons on that vine, but the one in the middle was the best.'

"And it grew to be a whopper?" I queried.

"Stranger, a whopper of a melyon is one thing, but a whoppinest whopper is another. When she got to be as big as a beer-keg she was a whopper. When she got to be as big as a flour-barl she was a whoppinest whopper. After that I couldn't find no words to call her by. She jest riz up and spread out and got big, and finally she was the size of a bogshead."

"You don't mean it?"

"Ask Kurnel Bunker, sah! He rid down yere one day and took a look at that melyon, and arter he had walked all around it he sez to me:

"'Abe Hope, them pyramids of Egypt ain't nowhar' alongside this melyon, and the archives of time will be holdin' yo'r name when that of Napoleon has dun bin forgotten. Don't git drunk—don't lick the ole woman—don't do nuthin' to skeer this melyon from growin' as big as a house.'

"'That's what he said, and me and the ole woman used to walk around on tiptoes and speak in whispers. I reckoned that when that yere melyon got to be as big as a shed it would sort o' settle down and stop growin' and go to keepin' house, but it 'peared she had an ambishun, too. She kept growin' till she was mighty nigh as big as this cabin, and if I had cleaned her out she would have made a shed fur the mewl. It was her heft which made that big hole in the airth over thar'. I reckon that about 500 people cum yere to look at that melyon, and Kurnel Bunker said that my ambishun would carry me to the legislachur'."

"And you got the melon down to the county fair?" I observed as the old man made a long pause.

"No, sah, we didn't," he slowly replied. "One day I got 16 men up yere with hand-spikes and ropes, and we rolled that melyon down to the river and a flatboat. Yo' kin see how she gullied out the airth as she went along. We got her on the flatboat all right and sot off to float her down the river, but arter we had gone 'bout ten miles the roof of that melyon begun to cave in."

"It was too ripe, eh?"

"No, sah, that wasn't it. Fust thing we knew thar' was about 20 cull'd folks—men, wimen and chill'en—aboard us. They wasn't thar' when we started, and they hadn't swum aboard. They had dun crawled out of that melyon."

"You don't mean it!"

"Every last word, sah. Yes, sah—them three fam'lies had dun squatted inside that melyon fur a cabin befo' it left my land, and they had eaten away 'till the roof got weak and fell in on 'em. They had dun dug out three big rooms inside, and hang me if they didn't hev fo' or five cats and dawgs along with 'em! I reckon I was never so mad in all my bo'n days, but what could I do 'bout it?"

"What did you do?" I asked.

"Rolled it ashore and let them niggers brace up the roof and live in it all winter. It wasn't no good to me any mo' as a prize melyon. When I met Kurnel Bunker I sez to him:

"'Kurnel, didn't yo' 'peal to me to hev ambishun?'

"'I did,' sez he.

"'And didn't I hev it like a baby with the measles?'

"'Yo' did, Abe Hope.'

"'And hain't I bin knocked out—wrecked—busted and kerflopped by a passle o' niggers?'

"'Yo' hev, and I can't blame yo' if yo'r ambishun has fled and yo' dun turn about and never draw another long breath.'"

"But you have?" I said.

"Mebbe so, stranger—mebbe so," replied Abe as he stretched out his back in the sun, "but if I hev I didn't skassly mean to do it! No, sah,—I hain't got no mo' ambishun, and them pyramids of Egypt and archives of time and letters of gold ain't gwine to bother me fur the rest of my life. Thar's a pipe and terbacker on the shelf and a jug of whisky on the flonh, and yo' jest dun help yo'self and be at home and don't git up no talk to make hard work fur me!"

Told Enough.

"Oh, don't worry about Mrs. Chatter; she knows a great deal that she doesn't tell."

"My! What a wise woman she must be."—Chicago Journal.

Beer Prevents a Wedding.

"I can never marry a man who buys beer for his father-in-law," declared pretty Rosa Shoemaker, of Allentown, Pa., who had jilted her lover, Charles F. Clewell, an hour before their intended wedding, because the young man had "set 'em up" to her father. Clewell and the girl had been sweethearts for nearly a year, and several months ago their engagement was announced. The young man went to the courthouse to get a marriage license, accompanied by the father of the girl. On the way home the young man bought two glasses of beer for his prospective father-in-law. The girl saw them come out of the saloon, and when Clewell called at the house in the evening to escort his bride to the clergyman's house she jilted him, in spite of the fact that she had bought her wedding trousseau. She would give no other reason for her action than that she would not marry a man who treated his father-in-law.

HEARD IN PASSING.

A Word Dropped Between Two Dissipated Young Men Showed They Were Not Past Feeling.

They were walking with heads bent, and hands behind them, as if in thoughtful frame of mind, and as I drew near, I heard one say, in a rueful tone:

"Oh, if we could only forget, it would not be so unbearable; but sometimes, when haunted by the memory of the wasted years, it seems to me I shall go mad."

"My case exactly," said his companion, with a half-suppressed oath. "My memory is a curse to me, for it nags me like a fiend."

Glancing at the speakers, as they passed, I noted that, although they walked as if the weights of time were dragging at their feet. They were comparatively youthful; but the bloated faces and bloodshot eyes, were in evidence of the why of the nagging memories.

A moment later I was overtaken by one who had from childhood lived in our city, and to her I put the query:

"Do you know anything of the men you just passed?"

"I know nothing good of them," was the quick retort, adding: "We were once classmates, but it is years since I have so much as given them a nod in passing. To tell the truth I often, when not in too great a hurry, as now, go a block out of my way to avoid meeting them, they have fallen so low."

"Tell me something of their history, as we walk on," urged I, "for some

"OH, IF WE COULD ONLY FORGET."

words I heard, in passing, aroused my curiosity to know something concerning their past."

"It seems a waste of time to even talk of such creatures," said my companion, with a shudder of disgust, "but I will tell you as much of them as you will care to know.

"They were always chums," continued she; "even when they were little fellows, it was a common saying: 'Find Ned, and you will be sure to see Fred.' This friendship, which still exists, is the only redeeming feature about either of them. They are only 35 years old, but they are fearfully old in sin.

"They belong to two of the first families in the city, both as to culture and wealth. But in spite of everything done to lead them upward and Godward, by patient and loving friends, they seemed bent on going to the bad. Yet they are both well educated. One chose the profession of law, the other that of medicine; but I doubt if patient or client has come to either. They are care-free, however, seemingly, and content to live a life of sinful pleasure.

"Fred, as I once called him, married one of the sweetest girls in the world—as such creatures so often do—she was one of the loving, clinging sort of women, made to be love-shielded, but lacking in will power, and after two years of untold misery, she died of a broken heart. If Fred mourned her early death, it failed to influence him. He continued to drink and gamble as before.

"Ned never married, thank fortune, but he has well-nigh ruined his old father; while his mother, whose idol he was, rested from her tears and vigils long years ago.

"But they care nothing for broken hearts and untimely graves, for they have not one spark of feeling left."

She misjudged them, however, in one respect, for I, who, in passing, had caught those remorseful words, knew that they suffered keenly, as all must, the sowing of "wild oats."—Mrs. Helena H. Thomas, in N. Y. Observer.

Troubling the Doctors.

The drink question continues to trouble medical authorities not a little. The Lancet, in an article on the drinking habits of the nation, points out that since the days of Todd—a generation ago—no medical leader has sanctioned the reckless use of alcohol. In an address recently delivered, Dr. Carter, of Liverpool, points out that, while the mortality from almost every disease has fallen, that from alcohol is an exception. The deaths have risen from 45 per 1,000,000 of those living in 1878 to 77 per 1,000,000 in 1897. Dr. Carter is impatient with such matters, and calls for "legislative or other action."

It is nine years since the trans-Siberian railway was commenced and 3,240 miles of rails have been laid, showing an average of 360 miles a year. The connection between Europe and Vladivostok is now assured by means of the steamship service in the center of Siberia.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 40c lb, Best 60c lb,
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.
English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Good Japan, 40c lb; Best, 50c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 10c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, 1.25.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35.
Labrador Herring, 20 each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.35.
Scotch Herring, keg, 55c.
Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c lb.
California Egg Plums, 15c lb.
California Apricots, 15c lb.
California Peaches, 15c.
California White Cherries, 20c.
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
Sugar Corn, 7c can.
Egyptian Corn, 10c.
Early June Peas, 8c can.
String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb.
California Apricots, 14c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb.
Domestic Apples, 5c lb.
Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
New Currants, 17c lb.
No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon.
Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 70c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 80c gallon.
Caster Oil, 70c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 60c gallon.
Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon,
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon.
California Muscatel, 60c gallon.
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut 30c lb
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 65c lb
Flor De Anna Cigars, 55c per box.
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Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe Plug 43c lb
Battle Ax, 34c plug; J. T., 17c plug
Standard Navy, plug 34c
Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
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We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each,
Window Shades, extra, 25c each,
Window Shades, best, 30c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c,
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c.
Linoleum, best, 80c square yd.
Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

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A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago.	* 3 30 am	* 5 30 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 55 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Youngst'n and Pittsb'g.	* 5 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima	*11 31 pm	11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg.	*11 31 pm	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago.	! 7 30 am	!10 30 pm
Valparais o and Chicago.	!12 15 pm	!12 30 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg.	!12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago..	* 4 10 pm	* 7 35 pm
Lima and Crestline	! 7 05 am	! 7 15 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila.	* 9 30 pm	* 4 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila.	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago.	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 25 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY

In effect June 30, 1901.

NORTH BOUND

For Grand Rapids and North	11 55 p m
" " " "	5 50 a.m
" " " "	2 10 p.m
Due Richmond arrives	2 40 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

For Richmond and Cincinnati	7 45 a.m
" " "	6 00 p.m
" " "	12 30 p.m
Due Grand Rapids arrives	6 50 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 16TH, 1901.

Going West.		Going East.
5:50 a. m.	Daily.	5:55 a. m.
9:37 a. m.	Daily.	6:20 a. m.
5:40 p. m.	Daily.	11:45 a. m.
9:20 p. m.	Daily.	6:30 p. m.
11:00 p. m.	Sunday only.	7:30 a. m.

From Peru daily, arrive, 8:20 a. m.
From Toledo, ex. Sunday, arr. 8:00 p. m.
Telephones—Home-Bell, No. 6.

Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railway

DEPART.

No. 2 Mail and Express.....7 20 a.m.
No. 4 passenger.....7 00 p.m.
No. 6 Mixed.....2:15 p.m.
No. 32 Local freight.....8 00 a.m.

ARRIVE

No. 31 Local freight.....5 30 p.m.
No. 5 Mixed.....11 00 a.m.
No. 3 Mail and Express.....3 50 p.m.
No. 1 Passenger.....10 55 a.m.

Trains 1 and 4 Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Nos. 31 and 32 carry passengers.

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All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	1 30
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 15
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 55
Local Freight	17 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 30
Western Express, No. 1	12 10
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	3 25
Local Freight	17 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. E. & W. R. TIME CARD

In effect June, 2, 1901.

Southbound.	Arrive.
456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m.
482 Local Freight	2 50 p.m.
410 Express and Mail	3 50 p.m.
Northbound.	**Depart.**
463 Local Freight	6 40 a.m.
457 Express and Mail	11 55 a.m.
459 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart.
No. 175 Local Freight, except Sunday	5 30 a m
No 41 Express and Mail, except Sun	7 10 a m
No 43 Express and Mail, except Sun	4 15 p m
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only	6 30 p m
North Bound.	**Arrive.**
No. 40 Express and Mail, except Sun	11 40 a m
No. 174 Local Freight, except Sunday	4 40 p m
42 Express and Mail, except Sun	10 25 p m
44 Express and Mail, Sunday only	11 15 a m

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ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry street M. E. church notice.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; quarterly meeting, conducted by Rev. W. H. Daniel, presiding elder, who will preach at 10:30 a. m., followed by communion; Epworth meeting, 7:30 p. m.; preaching, 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; monthly business meeting of the league Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Wayne street M. E. church, Asher S. Preston, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30, Dr. Mason, superintendent; communion service at 10:30 o'clock; class at 12 m.; Junior league at 3 p. m., Mrs. Quince, superintendent; league at 7, led by M. C. Wright; evening service, conducted by the presiding elder, W. H. Daniels. Mrs. Lem R. Hartman will lead the woman's Bible class Tuesday at 3 p. m.; Tuesday evening, quarterly meeting; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

St. Paul M. E. church, B. Sawyer, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30, C. B. Waterson, superintendent; preaching at 10:30; class meeting at 12 m; Junior Epworth league at 2:30, led by Miss Patterson; Epworth league at 6:45; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting at 7:30 on Thursday evening; C. B. Waterson will sing at evening service.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison, one square west of Calhoun, Rev. J. A. Patterson, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon, 10:30, subject, "The Man Who Receives the Blessing;" class meeting, 11:45; vesper service, 7 o'clock p. m.; evening sermon, 8 o'clock.

Trinity M. E. church, corner of Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor.—The services for tomorrow will be: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Consecrated Fearlessness;" the classes will meet at 11:45 a. m.; the Epworth league will conduct devotional services at 7 p. m., and at 8 p. m. there will be preaching again. Wednesday evening Rev. W. H. Daniel, P. E., will preach and conduct the quarterly conference.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets; Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon and communion at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; no evening service; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets; Rev. J. Budman Fleming, pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m., subject, "The True Pulpit and the True Pew;" Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m., subject, "Life;" prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue; Rev. J. A. F. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45, subject, "In His Steps;" singing led by the Apollo quartet; no evening service; Wednesday prayer meeting at the home of O. B. Fitch, 260 Hoagland avenue.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets; Rev. J. C Breckinridge, pastor.—Sunday school services commencing at 9:30 a. m.; Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at at 7 p. m.; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting, followed by teachers' meeting; choral choir, Friday evening, under the direction of Professor Miles.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, DeWald and Clinton streets, Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; preaching in German at 11:30 a. m.; preaching in English language at 7:45 p. m.; Rev. J. H. Haug, of Indianapolis, will officiate at both services; Young People's alliance meets at 6:45 p. m.; subject, "Individual Effort for Christ." No prayer meeting during the coming week. Friday evening, July 19, at 8 o'clock, Bishop Thomas Bowman, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in the English language.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets, Rev. J. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m.; Mrs. Fisher, superintendent; Young People's Christian union devotional service, 6:45 p. m., led by Miss Birdie Bowman; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subject of morning sermon, "Laws of Christian Service." Mid-week services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45; H. J. Neasel, leader.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor—Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. Mid-week service, Wednesday night.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach A. Harris, minister—Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; reading Acts 4. Thursday evening, teachers' meeting. Monday evening the church will hold its regular quarterly business meeting. There will be some very important business under consideration.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

A meeting for men will be held at 3 o'clock, conducted by D. A. Wolford.

CITY MISSION.

No. 170 West Main street, Rev. S. H. Matthews, superintendent—Services each night at 7:45 and on the Sabbath at 3 p. m. S. H. Matthews, superintendent, 180 Greely street.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector—Services at 8 and 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. A recital by the organist, E. Russell Sanborn, will precede the evening service, commencing at 7:30.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 199 Lafayette street.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 7:45 p. m.; cottage holiness meeting Monday night; class meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Life." Golden text, "And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son hath life: and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." I. John, 5:11-12. Testimonial meetings at 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Mrs. Louise J. Woods, first reader; Isaac N. Woods, second reader; services, 10:30 a. m. Sunday in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington; subject, "Life." Golden text, "And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." I. John, 5:11-12. Testimonial meetings at 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room open daily except Sunday, from 2 to 5 p. m., at the church edifice.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900

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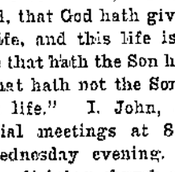

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DORCHESTER, MASS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service, 10:45; subject of sermon, "Woman in the Kingdom;" Sunday school at 9:30; Christian Endeavor at 7 o'clock; subject, "Individual Worok for Christ," conducted by the pastor; no evening service; congregation will join in the Christian Endeavor rally.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching service, 10:45 a. m.; subject, "Man's Moral Whereabout;" the evening service will be at 7:30 and consist of report of International Y. P. S. C. E. convention at Cincinnati; Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; the Leslie quartet will furnish music for evening service; mid-week devotions Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "Missionary Activities."

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30; the evening service will be in English; the male quartet will sing at this service; young people's meeting on next Wednesday evening. Rev. Ph. Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 2:30 p. m. meeting of the Young People's Mission society; 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; Wednesday evening meeting of Sunday school teachers.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. H. Zartman, pastor—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; twilight service at 7:30; song service, with brief address by the pastor; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; mid-week service on Wednesday evening.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Luther League, 7:00. No evening service.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; service at 10:45 a. m.; sermon "Life's Noblest Idea;" no evening service; the Ladies' Missionary society meets on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the parsonage.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., with holy communion; text: Rev. 2, 18-28, "Thyatrice, the Church of Contrasts;" no evening service.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Lueke, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. A. O. Swinehart, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Emmaus Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m: Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. P. F. Roche, pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Bathe, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 108, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m., Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant.—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth.—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor.—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor.—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain.—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor.—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

FOUND MUCH SMALLPOX.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

"Incredible as it seems, I actually saw a citizen of Ridgeville standing in front of a store in that town Monday, opening with a pin pustules of smallpox in the face of a companion," declared Dr. Hurty yesterday. "It is small wonder that this dreadful malady spreads so rapidly when people display such astonishing ignorance."

When asked what he did upon witnessing this remarkable spectacle, Dr. Hurty replied quickly, "Why, I walked up to the fellows and said to the man with the pustules in his face, 'Great Scott, friend, you have the smallpox!' 'O, go on,' he replied, giving me a disdainful look. 'I am the state's health officer and I order you into quarantine,' I retorted, 'and you will have to go, too,' I said, turning to the man that had just finished opening the pustules."

Dr. Hurty said he found smallpox very prevalent in Adams county. The disease has held full sway for about a month, owing to inability of people to recognize its deadly nature. Fortunately, most of the cases thus far have been mild. A few, however, have had the disease in its worst form. A remarkable instance of the protective value of vaccination was observed in the family of J. E. Wood, proprietor of a general store in the village of Pleasant Mills. Mr. Wood and his wife and eldest daughter had been vaccinated and proved immune to the disease, although the three younger children broke out with it quite severely.

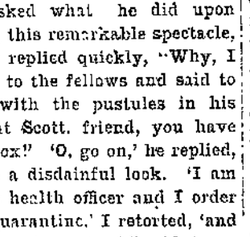
In the dooryard of a certain farm house in Adams county the secretary of the state health board was shocked to see healthy children playing freely with juveniles that bore unmistakable signs of smallpox. He found that a neighbor's children had come over to spend the day at this house, in blissful unconsciousness that their playmates had one of the most dreaded diseases known to humanity.

Be Your Own Doctor.

So Says an Old Dutch Proverb.

A woman is naturally her own doctor at thirty, and in cases where she suffers most a physician is needless if she is at all familiar with her delicate organism.

Unnatural modes of dress, tight lacing and high heeled boots, and the violation of the laws of health are the usual cause of diseases peculiar to women, but there are many other forms of disease to which all women are subject through other causes.



The functional disorders of women usually are suppressed menstruation, painful menstruation and profuse menstruation.

Bradfield's Female Regulator

will be found a wonderful aid and invigorator during the trying time of periodical pains, acting directly on the delicate organism in such a way as to reduce the discomfort in the greatest possible degree; and most remarkably relieves all distress occasioned by suppressed menstruation. Bradfield's Female Regulator establishes regularity of the menses, and frees the patient from abdominal pain, headache, hysteria and nervousness.

Price $1.00 of Druggists.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BABE DIED ON A TRAIN.

(Decatur Democrat.)

D. M. Hensley tells of a sad incident which occurred while aboard a Grand Rapids and Indiana train a few evenings ago on his way to Rome City. Shortly after leaving the station here the conductor approached Mr. Hensley and informed him that a little babe was dying in the coach ahead and that the mother had got on the train at Decatur. Dave thinking perhaps he might know the lady and could be of assistance, at once accompanied the conductor. It transpired that the lady was from Lima, O., and with her three children was on her way to northern Michigan to join her husband, from whom she had been separated several months. The babe was suffering from intense fever and was very ill. A trained nurse offered her assistance and everything possible was done to save the little one's life, but it was evident their efforts must be in vain. Then another serious question presented itself when the conductor informed them that he was forbidden by law to carry a corpse not properly prepared from one state into another. The poor mother was penniless and nearly distracted with grief and there were tears in the eyes of nearly every passenger. A collection was taken up by Mr. Hensley for the lady and a purse of nearly ten dollars given her in case she was compelled to get off. She was given apartments on the sleeping car and told that should the baby die she should not tell the conductor, and in that manner she might arrive at her destination. When the train arrived at Rome City the child was still alive, but Mr. Hensley was informed by one of the passengers that when only a few miles north of there the little baby breathed its last, and that the broken-hearted mother holding it closely embraced in her arms traveled safely through to her destination.

FREE BLOOD CURE.

We recommend Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) for all blood troubles, such as ulcers, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching humors, pimples, boils, carbuncles, blood poison, aching bones, festering sores, cancer, catarrh, rheumatism. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood or skin diseases, especially advised for old, deep-seated cases. It cures when all else fails. Heals every sore or pimple, stops all aches and pains by giving a healthy blood supply. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Thousands cured. At drug stores, $1 per large bottle. Our readers will receive a trial treatment free by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchel St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Medicine sent at once, prepaid. Sold by Ranke & Nusbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

INDIANS OF COLORADO.

The Cocopia Indians of the lower Colorado (in both Baja, California and Sonora) are of interest partly because they have practically escaped attention on the part of scientific investigators until within a few months, and partly because of the customs which distinguish them from most neighboring tribes. They are essentially an agricultural folk, though their agriculture is of a most primitive sort, affording, indeed, a better picture of prehistoric agricultural methods than those of any other known tribe, says the New York Tribune. Their customs will illustrate, too, the dependence of primitive industries, modes of life, and even habits of thought, on surroundings; for, like the fellaheen of the lower Nile, they are creatures of the river along which they live, driven from the bottom lands by the annual freshets, and brought back by ensuing droughts to plant anew in the soil fertilized by the annual silt deposit. Perhaps of primary interest among their customs is the disposal of the dead. They not only distribute the property of the deceased among nonrelatives, but burn the body and the habitation together. A considerable part of the rural lore is connected with the mortuary custom, and custom and lore together afford remarkable insight into the esoteric life of primitive people.

MILLENNIUM.

The Lion looked his meltingest.

"Of course, we shall lie down together?" quoth he.

"Bah!" said the Lamb.

And at this the Lion simply roared.—Puck.

There are parts of New Jersey within a very short distance of Philadelphia, too, which, strange as it may seem, are but little more known today than they were 200 years ago. In fact, there are portions of the "Pine Barrens" which have never known the tread of a white man. It is this wilderness that a party of naturalists—Mr. Stone as chief and Messrs. Rohn and Coggins as assistants—are starting out to explore.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

A LURKING DANGER.

To Fort Wayne People.

There's a lurking danger in a bad back.

Most backaches are kidney ills.

The kidneys filter the blood, keep it pure and healthy.

When the kidney filters become clogged up many serious disorders follow quickly.

Backache, headache, weariness, nervousness make you miserable all the time.

Neglect sick kidneys, urinary disorders set in, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cure every form of kidney ills. They act on the kidneys only. Doan's Kidney Pills are indorsed by people you know, by Fort Wayne people.

Prof. A. Keller, of 157 Wells street, says: "Kidney trouble with me was not of a few days' standing, but had been bothering me for a long time, and I had tried many different remedies without getting much relief. As I was reading our paper one day I happened to notice an article about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I went to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and got a box. Before I began taking them I had a very bad headache, dizzy spells, and my feet and back swelled. As soon as I began the use of Doan's Kidney Pills I could feel that the symptoms were growing less and from day to day I kpt improving until I had taken all of the box. I was then stronger and my health was better than it had been in months."

All druggists, 50 cents box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BACK ALI GATHERETH COCOA NUTS ACCORDING TO HOYLE.

1. 2. 3. 4.

A CONCO MITANT.

The angler baits his fishing hook
With worms that he has dug,
And while he waits for bites one hears
The gurgle of the jug.

Like the Deadly Under-Current

which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and *does* cure.

You Need Money
WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security; in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 30.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well-established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity. Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc.
Better terms and rates than elsewhere
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MABUS HARD HIT

SALOONKEEPER GETS HEAVY FINES IN POLICE COURT.

HAD GIRLS IN HIS PLACE

RESORTERS THERE WERE ALSO GIVEN PENALTIES.

THE SALOON A BAD PLACE

PROPRIETOR LIKEWISE HAS UNSAVORY RECORD.

There was a motley crowd at police court, and included people of various races, color, sex, nationality and cash capital, a regular Buffalo Bill sort of a congress of nations. The entire outfit was secured in a raid made on Conrad Mabus' saloon, wine room and tough joint, at the southwest corner of Jefferson and Calhoun streets. Mabus has been up against all sorts of queer deals during the past year. He came here from Waterloo about that long ago, and newspapers in the northern part of the state have charged him with many offences, among them arson, and on the witness stand this morning he did not deny that he had been charged with forgery. Since the mayor's order, prohibiting women from loafing and loitering in saloons, Mabus has been pretty careful and has evaded arrest, but yesterday, thinking perhaps that the police would be busy watching Buffalo Bill, he grew careless and did not have his lookouts posted properly. The consequence was that Officers Blum and Murphy descended upon his palace and took in two young girls, who gave their names as Flossie Meyers and Lottie Hendricks, William Pape, a young fellow, a stranger in the city, another man whose name nobody knows, and Albert Williams, and Andrew Jackson and Charles Carson, (colored.) The women were charged with prostitution, the men were slated for association, and Mabus, who was also arested, was charged for association and selling liquor to minors. The trial was a protracted one occupying several hours, although the defendants were not represented by counsel. The girl giving her name as Flossie Meyers, pleaded guilty to the charges of prostitution, as she said, because she thought it was the easiest thing to do. She said she was 20 years old and has been a frequenter of Mabus' place for a number of months, but could not say just how long. She had never been refused drinks in the place when she had the price required to settle, but had been ordered out several times when she had no money. She was fined $5 and costs and went to jail.

LOTTIE IS BAD.

Lottie Hendricks faintly denied, but practically admitted to being a prostitute. She said that she is 19 years old, although she looks to be several years younger. She was arrested several weeks ago with a "push" at the Bismarck. She looked so innocent, made such a pretty talk and cried real tears so effectively that Judge Louttit felt his heart melting and suspended sentence on her. It would not work this morning though, as she admitted to having bought most of the beer and could not remember just how long she had been in Mabus' back yard before the pinch came off. The real name of Miss Lottie, is Lillian Maples, and she is under indictment for larceny, having stolen a cloak or coat from a certain Sadie Richards last winter. The April grand jury indicted her and the warrant was placed in the hands of the sheriff, but when he went to serve it he found that his bird had flown. It was said at the time that she had gone to Michigan and it was not supposed that she would ever come back to Fort Wayne again. After her arrest at the Bismarck she kept shady for awhile, but Sheriff Stout in the meantime had learned that she was in the city again. He knew that it would be only a question of time until she would show up at police court, and so was not surprised when he learned of her arrest last night. She is now in his custody and when her jail sentence expires he will rearrest her on the bench warrant which he has had in his possession for three months. Miss Hendricks will accordingly be missed at her usual haunts for some months to come.

The three colored men named above were fined $5 each, probably on general principles and in the best interest of public morals. The men are laborers employed by the Barber Asphalt company and have been in the habit of going to Mabus' place for months, inasmuch as a number of saloons will not serve drinks over the bar to colored men. Anyway it was their regular "hangout," and they were there as usual yesterday. That the girls happened to come in while they were there is true, but there was no direct evidence to show that they had been in the habit of associating with these or any other white girls. Judge Louttit, however, is determined to break up the wine room joints, and so he assessed a fine against the men the same as against the others

MABUS HEAVILY FINED.

Colonel Mabus did not think the pull last night to be of sufficient consequence to demand his presence at police court, but he changed his opinion when Officer Terry came after him. He appeared to be very innocent of any guilty knowledge of wrong-doing and declared that he had never sold the Meyers or Hendricks girl anything and that he did not know that they were prostitutes. The girls had already been soaked for sixteen days when Mabus was put on trial, so they were willing to tell the truth. They were put on the stand and both testified that Mabus had sold them beer on many occasions, that he knew their character and knew for what purpose they came to his place. Their evidence rather upset the old man and when put on the stand again he admitted several things that fixed his clock. On the charge of associating with prostitutes Judge Louttit fined him $25 and costs and on the charge of selling to minors the fine was fixed at $50 and costs, making $95 in the two cases. The prisoner said he had $70 in cash and no more and wanted to be allowed to go on his recognizance for the balance. Judge Louttit told him he could apply what money he had, or any part of it, on his fine, but that he would stand committed for the balance until it was paid or bonded. At last accounts Mr. Mabus was still in jail, with the balance of the happy family found at his place.

After police court had adjourned the fellow who got away last night appeared and giving the fictitious name of George Milleord pleaded guilty to association and paid a fine amounting to $16.

NOTES OF THE POLICE.

It is quite creditable to the police discipline of the Buffalo Bill show to chronicle that not a single case of hold-up, pocket picking or robbery was reported yesterday. Detective J. J. Fallon, the Pinkerton man with the show always works in hearty sympathy with the local officers, and makes it a point to get special reports from the various towns, concerning anything in the line of thievery that may have occurred. In this way he is frequently enabled to locate crooks who trail the show, and when they are once located they are promptly put out of business. The local department reports that there has not been a big show here in years that was so well cleaned up of crooks as the Buffalo Bill show.

Superintendent Gorsline is expected home tonight after a weeks hard study and training in the Chicago school of identification.

Reuben Rousseau, of Monroeville, brought his best girl, Dora Brown, to town yesterday to see the show. She either got lost or eluded him, for he could not find her after the performance. She is reported to be only sixteen years of age, rather good looking, shy in demeanor and very modest. She has a return ticket in her possession and Mr. Rousseau asked the police to ship her back as soon as found. She has not been reported in the found column at the police station at this writing.

Two Trains for Rome City, Commencing Sunday, June 23rd, at 6;30 and 8:30 a. m. Returning leave Rome City at 7:00 p. m. Sunday and 7:00 a. m. Monday.

DUNN HEARING IS IN PROGRESS.

(Continued From First Page.)

quently whispered suggestions to his attorney.

J. E. Ballou, aged 55, live at Huntertown. Went with others to Wallen to investigate cistern. Saw Dunn standing at gate talking to Noonan and another man. When subject of search was broached heard Dunn say: "Do you take me for a g—d— heathen, that I haven't searched?" Said no, we don't take you for heathen, but we have searched other clues and want to search here. Dunn said little girl was foolish, that her sister had thumped her in morning, and she said she was going to run away. Asked Dunn if he had a cistern. Dunn says. "You are bound to get my wife disturbed again. She has been better and now you will make her as bad as ever. Dunn did not deny us privilege of searching; we walked ahead and he followed close behind us. He entered first. Dunn showed us where cistern was; girl moved table and Dunn opened the trap door of cistern. Witness described top of cistern. Dunn handed him stick, but could not touch bottom. Dunn reached outside door and handed us garden rake. Dunn got us piece of binder twine and we spliced rake and stick together. I put rake in water and touched something. I said I had got something. Dunn said, "You might find something." We drew girl up until we could see what it was and Dunn said, "My God! We've been drinking that water." Drew girl out head first. Placed child on floor, stepped to door and told people we had found her; then we carried her out and laid her on grass. She was left in that position on her back until coroner came.

Mr. Colerick asked the witness about the manner in which the girl was carried; the witness said she was carried with face up. Dunn said our coming there would make her worse.

When I proposed that Noonan and I go and search, Dunn agreed to it. Dunn opened door for us. Dunn took lid off cistern.

Re-examination—When I suggested that Dunn go and get his wife into some other part of house, Dunn did not go. Dunn did not refuse to let us go. Said he had searched premises and surroundings thoroughly—all that was necesarsy. I said: "Mr. Dunn, that girl is not found and it is necessary to keep on searching till she is."

Answering Mr. Colerick witness said Dunn did not refuse to let them search.

J. A. Noonan, grocer at Huntertown, testified to much the same facts, and added:

"Dunn entered house first. Domestic was in kitchen. Dunn pointed to cistern. I slid table away so we could get at it. Ballou asked Dunn for stick to make search. Dunn brought it. Ballou put it in water. Could not reach bottom. Dunn asked, 'Do you find anything?' Ballou says, 'No, can not reach bottom.' Dunn then got rake and binder twine and we spliced rake and stick together. Ballou put rake straight down in cistern. Made the remark, 'I feel something' Dunn says, 'You're liable to find something—don't know when cistern has been cleaned.'

In a moment we found girl. I reached in with Mr. Ballou and lifted her out. Dunn declared he had been using the water all the time. We carried girl out. His wife came in then and Dunn devoted his attention to consoling her.

Cross-questioned—Have told all I remember regarding details of the afternoon. After we laid the child in the yard someone suggested that we had better cover her up. Heard Mrs. Dunn come in; said, "My dear Alice; seemed to be the only company I had." Dunn sad, "Never mind, my dear; go back and don't get excited." Think Dunn himself announced to crowd that the child had been found. Think Dunn got the spread to cover the child.

As The Sentinel goes to press Dr. W. W. Barnett, coroner of Allen county, is on the witness stand testifying to the facts brought out by the post mortem examination.

HAVE IT IN WRITING.

Another feature which may be somthing of a surpise to the defense is the fact that the coroner's stenographer, Lieut. J. B. Fonner, who was present under instructions, made a complete stenographic report of every part of the conversation in the room while the second post mortem was being conducted. It is claimed that as the examination was made upon the demand of the defense the stenographic report of the statements of the physicians made while at work concerning their discoveries will be competent evidence, and the prosecution says it will be introduced if necessary to substantiate the state's claims.

LINE OF THE STATE.

Prosecutor Emrick said this morning that at the preliminary hearing this afternoon he proposed to place Dr. Barnett upon the stand to bring out the results of the two post mortem examinations—that conducted by Dr. Greenwell at the coroner's request and the later autopsy by the physicians in the employ of the defense.

The evidence of three or four Huntertown gentlemen will be secured to show the discovery of the body of Alice Cothrell in the Dunn cistern and the statements of the accused as to where and when the child was last seen. These witnesses will be Messrs. Noonan, Warcup, Ballou and perhaps one or two others, and Mr. Emrick says they will tell of their determination to visit the Dunn premises to make the search, and of Dunn's objections to their investigation; that he told them it was no use, as he had made a thorough search himself.

TRIED TO DISSUADE THEM.

"The testimony will show," said Mr. Emrick, "that Dunn told them they must think him a heathen and a barbarian; that he said he was as good a citizen as they were; that he donated as much for charity and did as much for humanity; that the girl's body could not possibly be in the cistern, but that he admitted finally he had not searched the cistern, but tried to dissuade them from searching; that his wife was feeble and that the excitement would 'upset' her. They proposed making the search quietly so that Mrs. Dunn might not know of their presence, but that when the searching party entered the house Mr. Dunn made no effort to keep a knowledge of it from his wife.

WILL NOT CALL THEM.

"We will show the discovery of the body in the cistern," continued Mr. Emrick, "and trace out a number of circumstances that tend to show the probable guilt of the prisoner, but we shall not introduce more than sufficient evidence at this time to warrant Justice France in holding Dunn to the grand jury.

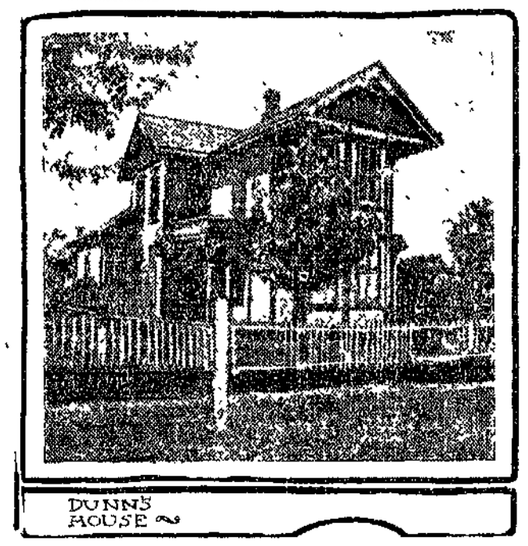
"Neither Marie Sampleton nor Del Reed will be placed on the witness stand this afternoon," said the prosecutor. "We shall ask that Dunn be held without bail to answer to the higher court and that the girl and the boy be held to appear in the upper court as witnesses."

WILL SPRING A SURPRISE.

Both Coroner Barnett and Prosecutor Emrick stated to The Sentinel this morning that before the conclusion of the preliminary hearing today the most important developments of the second post mortem examination of the reains of little Alice Cothrell would be made public, and the disclosures will probably cause something of a sensation.

This examination was made Wednesday afternoon in response to a demand of the defense, and was conducted by Dr. Maurice Rosenthal and Dr. G. L. Greenawalt, who were employed by the defense to do so. Others present at the Cothrell home on that occasion were Coroner Barnett, Dr. A. H. McBeth, who has been making some analytical investigation for the physicians, and Stenographer J. B. Fonner. Prosecutor Emrick and Sheriff Stout were also in the room a portion of the time, and the result of the autopsy has been guarded with jealous care.

Neither Dr. Rosenthal nor Dr. Greenawalt believed they were in a position to discuss the finding, and stated that their report would be made to Mr. Colerick, attorney for the defense. Neither of the other gentlemen would make any disclosures further than Coroner Barnett's guarded statement that nothing was found that would tend to weaken the position of the state as taken in accordance with the coroner's finding and the evidence adduced at the inquest on Monday. Additional details of the second examination are now made public for the first time.



HYOID BONE BROKEN.

Dr. Barnett stated today that at the second post mortem the physicians made an opening through the interior wall of the girl's neck far enough to uncover the thyroid region. "It was found completely indurated and engorged with stagnated blood in and about the thyroid gland" continued the coroner. "Upon the removal of the tongue, which was done together with the trachea and the thyroid cartilage, it was found that the hyoid bone was fractured.

"This," said he, "could have been done only by compression upon the neck. The hyoid bone is originally an osseo-cartilaginous union, which is gradually transformed into an entirely bony structure, reaching the latter stage at about the age of puberty. It is in the shape of a horseshoe, the convex portion to the front and the ends extending backward and upward, and the muscles of the tongue are built from this bone. The fracture occurred at the junction of the greater cornua, or horn, to the body, and was more marked upon the right side than upon the left. In this instance the bone was about one-fourth of an inch in thickness.

BEARS OUT THEORY.

"The bone is hung loosely to the muscles, and could not be broken in any other manner than by pressure on the neck. We are positive this finding bears out the claim of the state that Alice Cothrell's death was due to asphyxiation, the result of being choked, and I can see no room for any sort of doubt about it. In our own post mortem examination we did not go as deeply into the subject as this, for the appearance of the neck, and the fact that there was no indication of water in lungs or throat, was to us positive evidence that death was not due to drowning, but to asphyxiation, and that the child was dead before her form found a temporary resting place in the cistern."

Asked as to the finding regarding the absence of water in the lungs and the indications of an attempted assault, Dr. Barnett stated that they coincided in every essential particular with the investigation previously made by the state.

PRIZE CASES DECIDED.

Mount Airy, Ga., July 13.—Judge Speer, of the United States circuit court, today handed down his decree distributing the money arising from the capture of the British steamship Adula during the Spanish war. Judge Speer considerably reduced the allowances for the officers of the court made by the master to whom the question had been referred and has ordered that the sum of $40,000, paid into the treasury of the United States, be distributed as prize money. The Adula was owned by the Atlas Steamship company and chartered to a Spaniard, Don Jose Solis. The capture was made by the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, while the Adula was attempting to run the blockade at Guantanamo bay. The amount realized was $50,000 and this sum, less the cost and expenses of keeping the ship, expense of litigation, insurance, losses from salvage and the like, was distributed, one-half to the United States and one-half to the officers and enlisted men of the navy entitled to the prize money.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

The vegetarian movement does not appear to have made noteworthy inroads upon the armies of the meat eaters. Never was the demand for flesh food so extensive.

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Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at my time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. 25c.

Rubber Stamps and office supplies delivered on short notice by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. 'Phone 581.

WABASH EXCURSIONS.

DETROIT AND PUT-IN-BAY every Sunday, $1.60 round trip, via Toledo and steamer. Special train leaves 6:10 a. m.

TOLEDO and return, every Sunday, $1.00. Train leaves 7:30 a. m.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION (Buffalo). Coach excursions every Tuesday $7.45 round trip; ten days limit, $10.85 round trip; fifteen days' limit, $13.15 round trip; tourist, good to return until October 31st, $16.00 round trip. On the three latter rates passengers have option of rail or steamer from Toledo.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING. Round trip rates vary from $54.00 to $63.00. On sale July 5th to 13th, inclusive, return limit August 31st. Variable routes if desired. For fur- Variable routes if desired.

MACKINAC ISLAND AND RETURN, $12.30 via D. & C. steamers. Four trips each week from Toledo, viz.: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Return limit October 31st. State rooms reserved in advance.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS to points west and southwest. Tickets on sale each first and third Tuesday during months of July, August and September. Return limit twenty-one days. Very low rates.

R. G. THOMPSON,,
6-25tf P. & T. A. Wabash R. R

Direct Route to Glasgow Exhibition
ANCHOR LINE
Steamships from New York Weekly for
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Saloon, $50 and up.
Second Cabin, $32.50 and up.
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For illustrated folder and further information, apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Chicago, or
SIMON BROS., 60 Calhoun St.,
KUHNE & CO., 19 Court Place, Ft. Wayne.
5.16.3m

PATTERSON'S GREAT SALE

Will begin Today and close Saturday evening, Aug. 3.

We have had a similar sale each July for the last seven years. All we need to say is that we will sell goods as cheap as we have sold them in our sales in the past. You know what we have done. You know what to expect now. All men's, boys' and children's suits will be discounted 20 per cent., with the exception of blue and black goods. Bicycle suits, pants and sweaters discounted 20 per cent. $20 suits go at $16; $10 suits go at $8, etc. 200 pairs of boys' knee pants, double seats and knees, go at 25c. 1,200 pairs of boys' fine Scotch knee pants, all wool, double seats and knees, tape seams, patent buttons, to go at 50c; 90c values. Trunks and traveling bags discounted 10 per cent. We are bound to give you new goods each season.

Reuben S. Patterson, 56 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

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A GREAT MAN'S IDEA.

GENIUS, as Ruskin defines it, is simply a superior power of seeing. Have you the genius to see how important an element in the success of your house-keeping is the use of Ivory Soap? Judged by the work it does Ivory is the cheapest soap in America to-day. It is harmless. Embroideries, laces and delicate stuffs should be washed only with Ivory Soap.

HOG PRODUCTS ADVANCE.

The retail butchers were Friday notified by the various wholesale butchers that the price of "hog products" would be advanced an average of a cent and a half per pound, the advance to take effect this morning. The reason given is that the big packers are unable to secure sufficient hogs to supply the market and it is expected by the wholesale men that the price will be still further advanced next week. The advance, of course, means that the consumer will have to stand the difference, with little prospect of relief for months.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave property in your possession.

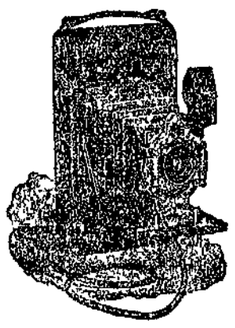
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., Over Mergenthiem's Millinery Store.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.



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INSURANCE.

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Insurance, Real Estate and Loans,

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

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BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

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CAPITAL, $200,000.

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ABSTRACTER OF TITLES.

INSURANCE.

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James E. Graham,

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FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 515 Main.

LOCAL NEWS.

R. B. Davis is transacting business in Chicago.

C. J. Kane, of Detroit, Mich., is in the city on business.

E. B. McDonald, of Lagrange, was in the city last evening.

Miss Kittie Quinn, of the Greek Candy store, is quite ill.

Dr. C. Martz transacted business in Berne, Ind., yesterday.

Louis Burkley, of Hamburg, Pa., is visiting Attorney C. L. Smith.

Miss Elzie Richard, of East Wayne street, is visiting relatives in Decatur.

Hugh Smaltz has taken a position as bookkeeper for the Tobey Glove company.

J. F. Snyder, secretary of Island Park assembly, was in the city this morning.

Mrs. Inez R. Johnson, Miss Vera and Paul, are at the Mills cottage in Rome City.

Will Riedel has been spending the week the guest of relatives in Cayuga, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meyer returned last evening from an outing at Lake Gage.

Mrs. Zumbro and daughter Grace and Miss Amelia Day have returned from Rome City.

Miss Anna Harkenreider, of Crestline, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sorg.

Mrs. S. K. Randall, of Avilla, is in the city, visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Thomas.

Mrs. Rose Barnett and nephew, Avery, of Antwerp, Ohio, were visitors in the city yesterday.

Christopher Cook, of 48 West Lewis street, has been elected a trustee of Redeemer Lutheran church.

Judge Vesey and family went to Rome City this morning to occupy their cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Estry, of 432 Broadway, have returned from a visit with relatives in Pennsylvania.

Clem App has returned from Petoskey, where he has been enjoying an outing for the past few weeks.

Mrs. Caroline Wessel, Mrs. Philip Graf and Mrs. Michael Widner left at noon today for a visit at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John V. Reul returned last evening from a visit with Mr. Reul's relatives in Madison, Ind.

A lad was knocked off a Main street car during the crush after the show last evening and his head was badly cut.

C. B. Woodworth has returned from Indianapolis, where he attended a meeting of the state board of pharmacy.

W. H. Dreier was in Rome City yesterday, getting his cottage ready for occupancy during the summer months.

The Library Hall Athletic association will hold an important business meeting next Monday evening in the hall.

The Knights of Pythias and Rathbone Sisters will give an ice cream social in Swinney park next Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thomas returned yesterday from their wedding tour and have taken up their residence on Edgewter avenue.

Miss Winnie Heidbrink, who has been visiting with Miss Adela Braeuer, will leave for her home in Attica, Ind., on Sunday.

George Essig, of the Indiana Furniture company, will spend the next two weeks, the guest of friends and relatives in Auburn and Garrett.

There will be no evening service at Bethany Presbyterian church tomorrow on account of the union Christian Endeavor meeting at Plymouth Congregational church.

Architect J. M. E. Riedel is preparing plans for a slaughter house to be erected at the feeble minded institute. The building will be of brick and the dimensions 22x40 feet.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Morris, of Richmond, Va., were visitors in the city yesterday on their way to Petoskey. Mr. Morris is superintendent of motive power on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The Knights of Columbus are preparing to run an excursion to Rome City on Thursday, August 22. A special train will be secured and it is expected that a big crowd will enjoy the outing.

Mrs. H. W. Tapp and daughter, Miss Bessie, left last evening over the Pennsylvania for the east, where they will spend several weeks, a portion of the time with Mrs. Tapp's sister on Long Island.

The firemen in engine house No. 7 partook of a turtle supper on Thursday night. Two large turtles were sent from Lake George by Fireman Edsall and they furnished the staple article of the repast.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Currier, of Philadelphia, are in the city, the guests of friends. Mr. Currier is a well known telegraph operator and is now holding a position in the Philadelphia office of the Postal company.

Miss Mamie Blair and Kenton Blair will give a dancing party on Wednesday evening, July 17th, at Robison park, in honor of their cousins, Miss Madge Mitchell and Frank Mitchell, of Lima, Ohio.

A. M. Gamble, of Ontario, is here at the bedside of his daughter, Miss Maud, who was operated on at St. Joseph hospital for appendicitis. Mr. Gamble is visiting M. C. McKinnie and family, of East Williams street.

LABOR UNIONS, ATTENTION!

I am prepared to furnish badges of all kinds for Labor Day. Call and see samples. I have an elegant line. Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. 'Phone 581.

NO SUMMER DRESS

Looks quite so stylish as those made by G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. Full line of samples. 27-tf

Money to Loan.

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ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

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Make the St. Charles your stopping place when in Toledo. Services the best, on either European or American plan.

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DR. MARY WHERY,

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Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Disease of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m., to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

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Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

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MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

LOST.

LOST—A ladies' black silk-lined Eton jacket, near the east car barns Friday night. Finder can have reward by returning same to J. L. Sievert's Jewelry Store.

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced overall makers; steady employment. Apply at Hoosier Mfg. Co. 7-8-1m

WANTED—One resident agent familiar with advertising specialties. Address, with reference, stating experience, Box 100, care this paper.

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Ideas—A good prepared table food made of corn would be a profitable invention. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; good wages paid our graduates; special inducements to applicants from distance; two months completes. Apply by mail, Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 13-6t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished room, reasonable, at 46 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire 26 W. Jefferson street. 13-2t

FOR RENT—A cottage at Rome City. Inquire 90 Thompson avenue. Telephone 231 S. 13-2t

FOR RENT—House, 7 rooms and bath room. Corner Berry and Clay. Inquire 153 E. Berry St. 7-13-sodtf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board and all modern conveniences; one-half block south of Masonic Temple, 114 Clinton St. 13-8t

LOST.

LOST—This morning; on Harrison or Berry Sts.; a silver chatelain purse. Finder return to Dallas F. Green, Arcade jeweler, and receive reward.

LOST—A red Irish setter; tip of tail white and white stripe down middle of face. Finder will return to 82 West Berry street and receive reward. 13t3

HE BROKE THE SPELL.

Omaha, Neb., July 13.—A special from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: N. H. Copeland, who shot and killed A. P. Rogers on a Union Pacific train near Wamsutta, Wyo., last night, was formerly a bank teller of Omaha and resides in South St. Joseph, Mo. He said he killed his companion to save his own life and break a hypnotic spell.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 13.—A. P. Rogers was employed by a packing company in transporting poultry from St. Joseph to San Francisco. Copeland is unknown here.

GAME AND FISH LAWS.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—Deputy Game Warden E. E. Earle returned yesterday from the northern part of the state, where he, in company with several other deputies, has been making extra efforts to enforce the new fish and game laws. Special attention has been directed to the pollution of streams by the strawboard and nitroglycerine works. Many of them have licenses to turn their refuse into the streams and by reason of such licenses are beyond the reach of the law. Several factories have been compelled to discontinue the dumping of refuse into streams. Mr. Earle says the deputies are being greatly bothered by residents of the state making application for hunting permits. These permits, he says, are required only of non-residents of the state, with the exception that between October 1 and November 10 residents of Indiana are required to have permits to shoot squirrels and water fowl. These permits are issued only by the chief game warden, Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind. They are free and no deputy has authority to issue them.

Mrs. Harry O. Waterman is entertaining friends this afternoon in honor of her aunts, Mrs. Ella Hawkins, of Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. George Eubanks, of Franklin, Tenn.

Active Brains

Must Have GOOD FOOD or Nervous Prostration Surely Follows. ...USE...

GRAPE-NUTS

TO KEEP OUT OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION BY PROPER USE OF FOOD.

It is a lamentable fact that American brain workers do not, as a rule, know how to feed themselves to rebuild the daily loss occasioned by active mental effort. This fact, coupled with the disastrous effects of the alkaloids contained in tobacco, coffee and whisky, makes a sure pathway towards nervous prostration.

The remedey is simple enough. Employ the services of a food expert, who knows the kind of food required to rebuild the daily losses in the human body. This can be done by making free use of Grape-Nuts, the famous breakfast food, which contains exactly the elemental principles which have an affinity for albumen and go directly to rebuild the gray matter in the brain, solar plexus and nerve centers throughout the body. Follow your selection of food up with a dismissal of coffee, tobacco and whisky for fifteen days and mark the difference in your mental ability, which means everything to the average hustling American, who must have physical and mental strength or he falls out in the race for dollars.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 24 W. Berry St. Jy9-1m

FOR RENT—House No. 23 Douglas avenue. Inquire 31 Douglas avenue. 11-4t

FOR RENT—Flat, second story, No. 50 Harrison street. Inquire at the Old National bank. 6-29-tf

FOR RENT—No. 247 East Wayne street, and 3 large rooms, 68 Barr street, by Fred J. Hayden. 6-25-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Two rooms, nicely furnished, with bath and all conveniences. Call or address 126 East Wayne street. 7-12-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished room in new and modern dwelling; soft water in bath. 44 Webster street, first door south of public library. 13-6t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor; furnished for light housekeeping; suitable for man and wife. 16 West Jefferson street. 13-2t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on first and second floors, with board; bath and all conveniences. Day boarders wanted. 29 E. Washington St. 5-15-1m

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Double store room in Foster block, 45x150 feet, fronting on both Court and Clinton streets, now occupied by the Kettler Furniture Co. The basements are finished and floored and can be used for additional salesrooms; ceilings high and not a dark spot in the stores. Rent $1,500 per year. Possession September 1. Apply to the Foster Furniture Co. J1-1m

FOR SALE

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room. Inquire 24 W. Berry St. 6-1-1m.

FOR SALE—A match team of 5-year-old buggy horses. 278 South Webster street. 12-2t

FOR SALE—Fresh Jersey cow and calf. Inquire 240 East Creighton avenue, corner Oliver. 13-2t

FOR SALE—A beautiful upright Hardman piano in good condition. Apply 275 W. Washington street.

FOR SALE—Restaurant in good location; will sell at a bargain. Address, Restaurant, care Sentinel. 10tf

FOR SALE—I have a great bargain on W. DeWald; is owned by heirs and will go at reasonable offer. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A small stock of jewelry and business; also safe and show case. For particulars call at 65 Wells street. 12-6tw1t

FOR SALE—At 42 Maumee avenue, good and at low price, dining room set, tables, heating and cook stoves, mirrors, folding bed, etc. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Or may exchange for good city property, three good 80-acre farms, with good frame houses and bank barns on each. For further particulars, call on S. Freistoffer, room 25, bank block. 27-wed&sat-1m

WANTED—Civil service government positions; about 9,500 appointments made last year, probably 10,000 this year; only a common school education required; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College. Washington, D. C. 6-13

FOR SALE—That handsome block of ground fronting on Broadway, Savilla avenue and Home avenue (the apple orchard); price, $4,000, small payment, long time. Apply to Henry M. Williams, East Wayne St., opp. High school, or to any real estate agent. 7-6-tf

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Four 40-acre tracts; 25 acres, 7 miles from city; 10 acres, 3 miles from city; 10 acres, 7 miles out; 13 acres, 5 miles out; 10 acres, 6 miles out; 7 acres, 2 miles out; one 5-room house, No. 7 Summit St., $1,250. Inquire of R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. 4m26d&wtf

FOR SALE—At a bargain—A good six room cottage; good cellar, furnace, hard and soft water in house; close to Catholic also Lutheran church and school; short distance to Nickel Plate yards and Knitting mills; lot 52x150 feet; situated on the southeast corner of Huffman street and Franklin avenue, opposite Franklin school. Inquire at same. 10t6

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—By a private family, centrally located, a gentleman boarder. Address "T," care Sentinel. 12-2t

WANTED—Any person who will distribute circulars for $3 daily should address Standard Co., 4 Wells, Chicago.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 8, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—All kinds of cement work; guaranteed. Bridges & Foltz, 80 Calhoun Street; upstairs. Phone 414. 6-7-1m

WANTED—A good girl cook, must come well recommended, good wages. Apply to Mrs. C. H. Worden, 279 Fairfield ave. 28-tf

WANTED—By a middle-aged lady, home; will sew or keep house for her board. For particulars inquire 340 East Washington street. 13-2t

WANTED—150 cigarmakers, bunch-breakers and rollers; good jobs; $8 to $15 per thousand; steady work. Flint Cigar Co., Flint, Mich. 13-6t

WANTED—Single man to take care of horses, lawn and help about house; must not use liquor or tobacco. Address, Box 5, this office.

WANTED—Place as clerk or salesman; well known in Cincinnati; for reference call up Greatest Grocery Co. George Siemering, 186 W. Superior St. 12-2t

WANTED—Young men, our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 6-6t

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to start in a money making business with my new patent in every county and state. Call on Mrs. Long, 64 Barr St. 7-8-1m

WANTED—To trade some stock in a good oil company in California for real estate or live stock. Investigate this. Address Box No. 12, The Sentinel. 12-2t

WANTED—A cracker salesman for northern Indiana; one that knows the business and is acquainted with the territory. E. J. Kruse & Co., Detroit, Mich. 13-4t

WANTED—Laboring men to work in iron yard. Call Monday morning at 7 o'clock and be ready to go to work. Weil Bros. & Co., 92 and 94 E. Columbia street.

WANTED—Women to make silk and flannel ladies' shirt waists on power machines; steady work and good pay. R. Kirshbaum & Son, 32 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind. 13-6t

WANTED—Energetic young man to travel; reliable firm; $15 weekly and expenses; experience not necessary; references and $25 security required. Sears Brown, 194 Main, Buffalo.

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. B. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington st., has a number of nice places awaiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—Two ladies to learn business, hire and instruct demonstrators for eastern manufacturer; $12 and expenses. Address with stamp, Burbank Mfg. Co., 62-68 Alford St., Boston, Mass. 11-4t

WANTED—Traveling and advertising man for Indiana; $65 monthly to start and all expenses; steady position; state age. Address, Manager Travelers, 332 Dearborn St.; Office 300; Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Two young men to learn business and take traveling position for eastern manufacturer; $12 and expenses to start, with chance to advance. Address, with stamp, Burbank Mfg. Co., 62-68 Alford St., Boston, Mass. 11-4t

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizen's Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-23-tf

WANTED—Trustworthy persons in each state to manage business of wealthy corporation; salary $18 cash each Wednesday direct from headquarters; expense money advanced. Manager, 325 Caxton building, Chicago.

WANTED—We will pay any honest man $85 per month and all traveling expenses to take orders for the greatest portrait concern in the United States; your salary will be guaranteed and position permanent. Address, World's Art Exchange, Dept. 621, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fresh milk cow. Enquire at No. 2 Hillside avenue. G. S. Hale. 9-6t

FOR SALE—A nice 6-room house with barn on Harrison, near Creighton; price cut to $2,200. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Good 8-room house and 36-foot lot on E. Lewis St.; pavement paid; price reduced to $2,600. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Why not buy a lot in the Vesey addition, on Broadway, and double your money? W. E. Doud Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—I will sell nice shady lots in Vesey's addition at $10 per month at same price as cash. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Choice lots on Park ave. and on Broadway, now going at $400; must advance in price. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern residences between Williams grove and Reservoir lake at $2,200 to $5,000. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A grocery and saloon, doing a good business; reason for selling, other business. Address Box 14, care Sentinel. 6-5tf

FOR SALE—New 7-room house, in central west end; with bath complete. Price, $2,650. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Eight-room house; open stairs; lot 32x150; water, gas, sewer; price $1,400. Val Rocholl, 23 Court St. Telephone 49 Main 5-16-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, new 7-room house on Fox St., near DeWald; has electric lights, water and gas; full lot. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—The best lots in the most beautiful addition; for particulars ask about the Vesey addition. W. E. Doud, Agent, over Old National bank. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Good seven-room house and 38 foot lot on Grace avenue, $1,100; also six-room house on Fox street at $800; both must sell. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Twelve lots on High Banks; must be sold at once; prices $150 to $250; worth $400. Inquire No. 90 West Pontiac, or phone 254. 10-6t

FOR SALE—Vesey addition lots, on Broadway; will soon be on car line; present prices will then advance; certainly an easy proposition. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Newly remodeled 8-room residence; thoroughly modern; pays 9 per cent on $2,500; near electric works; and will only be sold as an investment. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—8-room house, with bath, lights and furnace; within 2½ blocks of postoffice; only $3,100. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Any kind of reasonable terms granted on choice lots in Vesey's addition, on Broadway; first choice to buyers now. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—To devote my entire attention to my wholesale paper business I will sell my retail confectionery store; good paying business. I. G. Stafford, 101 E. Wayne St. 9tf

FOR SALE—A brick store on Main St., $3,300; will rent $25 a month. A 5-room house on Hugh St., $900. A 5-room house on Boone St., $1,050. A 7-room house on E. Williams St., $2,100. A 7-room house on Esmond St., a bargain. A 6-room house on Erie St. Twenty-two acres two miles from city limits, a bargain. A 6-room house on Cass St., $1,650. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE—Lot, 198 feet front by 350 feet deep; on Maple Ave.; one of the finest locations surrounding Fort Wayne; good buildings, fruit trees and shrubery; natural gas. Anyone wishing a suburban home could have no better location. Lot on Clinton St., between Wayne and Washington Sts.; 75 feet front by 110 deep; good dwelling thereon. Two-story frame dwelling, 7 rooms, stable, natural gas, full lot, for $1,500; located on E. Leith St. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court St. tf

FOR SALE—Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, on Huffman street, north side, extra high lots overlooking town to the south; street car extension expected this season or next, and is proposed to change name Huffman street to Huffman avenue; price of lots, $700 each; small payments, long time; also for sale, farther west, 18 lots platted as "Huffman Heights Addition" (the grove) corner Huffman and Andrew streets; price, $4,000, for entire plat, small payment, long time to suit; a rare bargain. Apply to Henry M. Williams, East Wayne St., opp. High school, or to any real estate agent. 7-6-tf

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Street Railway Employes—No. 136 meets at 138 Calhoun street, third floor.

Stationary Firemen—No. 40 meets in K. of L. hall.

Brewery Workmen—No. 62 meets at 54 East Main street, third floor.

Lodges—Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. and A. M.

Robison Park Theater—Vaudeville.

Alabama's constitutional convention is gradually drifting around to the "grandfather clause," behind which Louisiana and North Carolina took refuge.

Canon Hobson, the founder of the Policemen's Christian association, has arrived in New York. This association was founded eighteen years ago in a cellar in Liverpool. It had three members at the start, but today has over 100,000.

While the United States treasury department is reported preparing for the fall demand for small notes, there is no indication in the specified preparatory arrangements that the most urgent demand of those who have no notes of any denomination is to be met.

It is pointed out that other nations pay from $1,000 to $7,000 more a year to their consular representatives than does the United States, and that the trade of the United States with that section is greater than that of any other nation paying a higher salary. It might be well for Uncle Sam to cease gabbling about his bothersome treasury surplus long enough to arrange for paying his hired men at consular positions good living wages.

The Beaumont oil fields have been located just in time to improve the sanitary conditions of the nearest big city, New Orleans. The health authorities of that town have decided to use Beaumont oil in order to destroy mosquitoes. Such wonderful results have attended the use of petroleum in Havana that it would be almost criminal not to employ similar methods in a city like New Orleans, which would be one of the most desirable places of residence in the country were it not for the constantly recurring epidemic of yellow fever and like diseases. What has been done in Havana could certainly be done there, and the purchase of a few hundred barrels of oil may very well be the best possible investment the Crescent City could make.

The unfavorable conditions of the monetary situation abroad were emphasized at the annual meeting of the Union Bank corporation of London yesterday. The governor of the institution, Mr. Schuster, stated that he could not pretend the view the ever-growing excess of British imports over exports with equanimity. He said that the transfer of securities from England to the United States had gone on increasingly for some time, and that imports of American produce apparently had been settled for by remittances of stocks and bonds. This, he argued, could not go on forever, and a depletion of British cash must follow, unless the commercial tide should turn, which would exert a very considerable influence on the London market. Not so long ago the world's gold all ran down hill into London. Now its tendency is rather to New York, which is bad for the United Kingdom, but is a circumstance which we, on this side, can contemplate with Christian resignation.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.

The negro problem in this country is not going to be solved by the dying out of the race. That much is made pretty certain by the census figures. While the returns for 1900 have not yet been completely tabulated and classified, they are sufficient to prove that the negro is holding his own and is as numerous in proportion to the whites as he ever was.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post who has been looking into the census reports presents some interesting conclusions. Among other things he says:

"From the figures at hand, it seems probable that the negro population of the United States in 1900 was between 9,000,000 and 9,050,000. The ratio that the negro bears to the total in the states already counted, if applied to the whole country, would give 9,025,000, excluding Indian Territory, where perhaps there are 15,000 more. If that estimate be admitted as valid, it will make the negro constitute 11.8 per cent of the total population of the country, as against 11.9 a decade ago, the loss being due to the greater growth of the northern states, and not to any less proportion of negroes in the south."

It was found ten years ago that a curious movement was going on in the border states. The negroes were leaving, going in both directions—to the north to seek more tolerance and a chance to improve their condition, and to the south to find in larger numbers of their own kind the social and race sympathy which they craved. Whether the same thing is now in progress it not certain, but if it is then some difference in the proportion may be observed, and it is just as likely to increase the negro ratio as to diminish it. At all events, it is safe to say the negro question is not working itself out through any noteworthy falling off in the colored population of the country, taking it as a whole.

Later information from the census office will deal with the social, industrial and educational conditions of the colored people, and there is good reason to believe it will show a marked advance in these directions. Therein, it may be added, lies the best hope for a lasting solution of this race problem.

AMERICAN EXPORTS IN LEAD

London, July 13.—The Statist in the course of an article examining the financial position of the United States says today:

"The figures of our own trade with America conclusively show the enormous profits which the United States are making in foreign trade. For the first six months of the present year our imports from the United States have been nearly £69,000,000, as against a little over £59,000,000 in 1900, while our exports to the United States were worth only £7,000,000, as against £8,000,000.

"This means that for the year to June 30 we have bought £148,000,000 in produce from the United States, while they have bought of us £18,000,000. The trade balance in favor of the United States as respects England was £130,000,000, as against £119,000,000 for the calendar year of 1900."

The Statist concludes another article with the statement: "It appears certain that we shall have to supply considerable gold to the United States and that the value of money in London will advance."

JUDGE WEARS A SHIRTWAIST.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—The onward march of the shirtwaist was apparent yesterday when Justice of the Peace Jeff Pollard, now acting judge of the Dayton street police court, eliminated the idea that the dignity of the bench requires a coat by appearing in court without his coat. As he took his seat on the bench Judge Pollard toyed with the button of his shirtwaist and looked around as if to say: "Laugh if you dare."

Other judges in St. Louis have made rulings from the bench permitting the shirtwaist to be worn by attorneys, jurors and witnesses, but Judge Pollard is the first to set the example of appearing in coatless garb on the bench. The shirtwaist worn by him yesterday morning was pure white. Hereafter City Attorney Dwyer and Chief Deputy Marshal John McDermott also will wear shirtwaists at this court.

ROB A FORTUNE IN DAYLIGHT.

La Crosse, Wis., July 13.—Bold daylight robbery as committed yesterday on the farm of Conrad Elgert, residing a few miles north of here, from whom a fortune was stolen. Elgert was at work in the field near his house, but owing to his extreme age his sight and hearing have been impaired. When he went to his house he found that the trunk containing his money had been broken into and that nearly $1,000 in gold had been stolen. He has been very saving and has accumulated a large fortune, but through several unusual misfortunes lost all but the $1,000, which is now also gone. A part of this fortune was buried on the farm and was stolen, while another large amount was lost in a financial disaster. With the theft of the balance he is left penniless.

200 pair of fine knee pants, with double seats and knees, will be sold at 25c a pair during Patterson's sale, which began today.

Labor Day Badges made to order by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. Phone 581.

THE WINONA LAKE ASSEMBLY

SUNDAY PAPERS ARE BARRED FROM THE GROUNDS.

Frank R. Roberson Gives His Great Lecture on China—W. C. T. U. Meeting Closes.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 13.—Winonians took a trip to China last night. One of the largest audiences of the season filled the Auditorium to hear Frank R. Roberson give a lecture on China, accompanied by over 150 colored steropticon views. The lecture was one of the most entertaining of the season, especially in view of the prominence of China in the current history of the world. Dana C. Johnson, of Springfield, Ohio, delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon on "Joan of Arc." Dr. W. G. Moorehead delivered the usual devotional lecture yesterday.

Sunday newspapers have been tabooed by the Winona management and their sale on the grounds is absolutely prohibited. That is, the sale is supposed to be absolutely prohibited, but one or two enterprising newsboys from Warsaw have succeeded in smuggling in various Sunday morning journals, which the cottagers and guests at the hotels were only too eager to buy. The smugglers have been detected by Dr. Dickey, however, and the latter declares that he will put an end to the illegal but lucrative trade of the newsboys. As Dr. Dickey is dictator of all matters concerning Winona the summer visitors probably will be compelled to live in ignorance of the doings of the outside world for one day in the week.

The W. C. T. U. meeting which was in session here for the past three days has closed. The closing session was held in the Auditorium. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. S. W. Crouse, of Lafayette. A symposium on temperance and suffrage occupied the main part of the forenoon Mrs. Jennie Erwin, of Bourbon, and others made short addresses.

The National Young People's Christian union of the Presbyterian church will hold its annual convention here July 24 to 28. The association has a representation of 2,500 delegates. Besides the delegates fully 2,000 visitors are expected. The noted speakers on the program are Rev. W. H. Barr, of the national board of foreign missions; W. F. Baer, secretary of the International Christian Endeavor society; Miss Lulu Harvey, director of the missions in Egypt; Rev. J. W. Vandeventer, of Scotland; Rev. M. G. Kyle, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. W. Asherwood, of St. Louis; H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburg, and others.

DIE OF MEASLES IN ALASKA.

San Francisco, July 13.—The steamer Homer has arrived direct from Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The vessel sailed from here last spring with supplies for the sealing stations at Dutch Harbor and on St. Paul and St. George islands, in the Pribyloff group. Thirty deaths from measles had occurred at St. Paul and seventeen at St. George during the past winter. On the day of departure for this port, July 3, the only vessel at Dutch Harbor was the United States gunboat Concord, from Manila, which had been in port about two weeks and was to sail July 3 for Point Barrow with supplies and to assist the revenue fleet. The Concord may take a herd of reindeer from Siberia to various points on the Alaskan coast. All steamers bound for Nome had left Dutch Harbor, including the transport Warren, which left the harbor about the middle of June. Dr. Newhall, a medical missionary, who, with his wife, has been stationed among the Aleuts for several years, has requested General Randall, in command of the military station at Nome, to have the Warren call at Unalaska island on her way to this port and take on board about thirty Aleut children, who are to be sent to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.

DEDICATED MONUMENT.

Tien-Tsin, July 13.—A hundred Russian officers, a band of music, two priests from Port Arthur, M. De Giers, the Russian minister, and other members of legations attended the ceremony today of the opening of the new concession and the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the Russians killed during the relief of the Pekin legations. A majority of the Russians will remain to celebrate the French national fete, July 14.

BLUE AND GRAY IN HARMONY.

Atlanta, July 13—The Grand Army of the Republic of Atlanta will contribute a fund for furnishing a room at the Confederate Soldiers' home. The fact that this fund has been raised was announced last night at the meeting of O. M. Mitchell post, No. 1, by Commander Bleitenbucher. When the matter of furnishing the home first came up and organizations all over the state began contributing

IF YOU DONT FEEL WELL TRY

Vinol

ON OUR GUARANTEE

PELLENS & PULSIER, PHARMACISTS.

several members of Mitchell post conceived the idea of furnishing one of these rooms. The offer was made to the trustees of the home in April, and it was accepted by the trustees with a warm expression of thanks. The offering from the veterans of the northern army to those of the south will be received in the generous spirit in which it was contributed. The room will bear an inscription over its door indicating the donor of the fund.

CHARGES A POLICY OF RUIN

RECEIVER WANTED FOR COLUMBUS PRESS-POST.

Former Editor Declares the Present Management is Disastrous—Strike is Still On.

Columbus, Ohio, July 13.—A strike of the writing and mechanical force at the Press-Post office continues today, although there is a prospect that the management may reach an agreement with the employes. No paper has been published since Thursday evening.

This afternoon DeWitt C. Jones, formerly editor of the Press-Post, made an application before Judge Badger, of the common pleas court, for the appointment of a receiver for the paper. Jones, as a stockholder and creditor of the papere, averred that it is being ruined by the policy of the management.

HOTEL AT BUTTE BURNS.

Butte, Mont., July 13.—At 2:40 this morning a still alarm was turned in from the Butte hotel, a four-story structure on Broadway. When the firemen reached the scene the building was enveloped in smoke, which appeared to pour from every open window. The firemen were unable to locate the blaze for some thirty minutes, and the greatest confusion prevailed. A number of guests on the lower floors succeeded in groping their way down stairs in the smoke and escaping with nothing but their night clothes. Scores of others were rescued from the upper windows.

At 4 o'clock the fire was completely under control and the hotel management state that to the best of their knowledge all the guests and help have been accounted for. The injured:

Gus English, of Anaconda, legs broken in jumping from window.

Joe Devine, cut and bruised in jumping from fire escape.

A number of others sustained trivial injuries.

The interior of the hotel, which for many years has been the leading hostelry of Butte, is completely gutted, and Mr. Hugh Wilson, the lessee of the building, estimates his loss at $90,000. The losses of the hotel gests will be considerable.

STRIKE WILL SPREAD.

Reading, Pa., July 13.—The Grand opera house was packed until after midnight by a meeting of striking Philadelphia and Reading railway employes. The announcement was made that not only the engineers of the Reading system, but the firemen, trainmen, linemen and repair men were with the men on strike. The trainmen, it was stated, will join in helping to tie up the road unless the company settles the strike at once.

CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 13.—The Associated Press is officially informed that the special cable dispatches announcing that the Nicaragua negotiations had reached a definite phase and that United States Ambassador Choate was conferring with Lord Pauncefote and the Marquis of Lansdowne are utterly without foundation. According to this official information the only stage reached is that of consultation between the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Pauncefote, and Ambassador Choate will have to see the foreign minister a good many more times before the affair is ready to put before the cabinet. It is also said that Mr. Choate has not been and is not likely to be consulted at all.

Patterson's sale began today. Trunks, suit cases and traveling bags will be discounted 10 per cent.

INDEPENDENCE MAY RACE

LIKELY TO BE IN NEW YORK CLUB CONTESTS.

Mr. Lawson Will Charter His Boat to C. H. W. Foster, a Member of the Dominant Club.

New York, July 13.—The Mail and Express says:

"It can be said on the highest authority that there is every probability of the Boston ninety-footer Independence participating in the annual squadron cruise of the New York Yacht club, which is to begin July 22 at Glen Cove and extend to Newport.

"It was stated today that Owner Lawson has announced his intention to charter his boat to Charles H. W. Foster, of Boston, the former owner of the Barbara, who now has the steam yacht Hanniel and who is a member of the New York Yacht club."

A DEMOCRAT'S WARNING.

Richmond, Va., July 13.—It took the Virginia constitutional convention less than half an hour to transact the business before it today and the proceedings were practically devoid of public interest. Th feature of the session was the introduction of a resolution by Hon. D. C. O'Flaherty (democrat), declaring that the adoption of any franchise clause making the right to vote dependent upon ancestry or military service was class legislation and in violation of the Virginia bill of rights, as well as in violation of both the letter and spirit of the United States constitution. The resolution further recites that such a clause would create a hereditary governing class and be improvident, unnecessary, unwise and impracticable. It was referred to committee.

CAPTAIN STRONG RESIGNS

ESCAPADE WITH LADY HOPE THE CAUSE.

Has Been Staying in San Francisco With Woman Who Was Formerly Actress May Yohe.

San Francisco, Cal., July 13.—Captain Putnam Bradlee Strong, quartermaster department, U. S. A., announces that he has resigned from the army for personal and financial reasons and that his resignation has been accepted by Secretary Root.

The resignation followed the publication of an escapade in this city. Captain Strong is a son of the late William L. Strong, reform mayor of New York a few years ago.

Captain Strong has been staying here several days at a fashionable hotel with Lady Francis Hope, formerly May Yohe, the actress.

Captain Strong is registered at the Palace hotel under his real name, but at the California hotel he is registered as H. L. Hastings and wife. The "wife" was the former actress, whom he brought out here from New York and expected to take her with him to the Philippines. Captain Strong evidently thought he had artfully concealed his identity, but reporters discovered his companion was Lady Francis Hope because she wore some of the famous Hope jewels at a dinner in the Palace grill-room.

May Yohe recently quarreled with Lord Francis Hope in New York and he left in a rage for London, where he is now. If he has any desire for divorce, the escapade of his wife with Captain Strong may furnish him material.

TELEGRAPHED RESIGNATION.

Washington, July 13.—Captain Putnam B. Strong, quartermaster, resigned from the army yesterday and his resignation was accepted. The resignation did not come through the regular channels, but was telegraphed to an official in the department, Strong giving at considerable length his reasons for leaving the service, they being principally business and financial interests which necessitated his personal attention.

Captain Strong's resignation was laid before Secretary Root and accepted by him. It is stated at the department that Captain Strong's accounts are correct. The department has no official knowledge of any escapade in which Captain Strong is reported to have figured in San Francisco.

Secretary Root has decided not to accept the resignation of Captain Strong for the present. It is stated that the action of the secretary last night in accepting the resignation was of an informal character, and as no official action had been taken Secretary Root today directed that a dispatch be sent to Captain Strong saying that his resignation would not be acted upon until it had been received by mail through the regular channels, accompanied by a full explanation as to why the resignation was presented. This action leaves Captain Strong still in the service and subject to any inquiry that may be made if the department deems it desirable to investigate the alleged circumstances which have been published in connection with his resignation. It is understood that cognizance has been taken by the department of the publication this morning of the escapade in San Francisco in which Captain Strong is alleged to have figured.

Captain Strong, who was under orders to go to the Philippines, yesterday telegraphed the acting quartermaster general requesting permission to go to the Philippines on a commercial line instead of one of the government transports. He also asked for transportation. His requests were promptly denied.

TELLS CRUELTY OF YOUNGER.

Minneapolis, Mann., July 13.—For the first time John McNath, 402 Thirty-fourth street, west, a veteran of the civil war, tells a story of cruel treatment at the hands of Cole Younger and the members of the Quantrell gang near Blue Cut, Mo The affair, McNath says, happened in October, 1864, when he was a member of the Seventh Indiana cavalry. His horse strayed one night and by accident he fell into the camp of the bushwhackers.

After being captured, McNath says, Cole Younger fired two shots at him, one striking him in the shoulder blade and the other penetrating his right lung. Younger wanted to kill him after robbing him, McNath says, and the desperadoes sent another bullet into his hip and shattered his right shoulder blade with a fourth. A short time later the band returned and Cole Younger, seeing McNath was not dead, tried to crush out his brains with a stone. This destroyed the sight of McNath's right eye and he still carries the bullets. He was in a Kansas City hospital for a week. McNath was highly indignant to hear of the release of the Younger brothers.

NO AGREEMENT LIKELY.

London, July 13.—It now seems that there is small probability of an agreement being reached between France and Great Britain over the Newfoundland question. The negotiations have not been broken off, but they have progressed so little that Downing street is inclined to regard them as almost hopeless.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Green—The funeral of the late Mrs. W. H. Green will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 76 Lafayette street, Rev. J. Webster Bailey officiating.

Schwieters—Funeral services of the late Herman H. Schwieters will be held at 8:30 from the residence and at 9 o'clock from St. Paul's Catholic church Monday morning.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Kodaks M. L. JONES 12 W. WAYNE ST.

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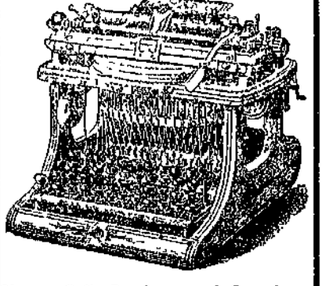


Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability For the Purchaser. AND Speed and Ease For the Operator.

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement.
Non Tilting Carriage.
Adjustable Type Bar Hanger.
Improved Ball Bearing Carriage.
Short and Soft Finger Dip.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dealers Wanted.

Attention, Bargain Lovers!

I have made money for others, why not for you? Call and see me about the following property, which I offer for sale:

Eight room house and good sized lot, west end; price $1,700.

Seven-room brick, in good condition, west end; price $1,800.

Ten-room modern house, steam heat, full size lot, asphalt street, alley brick, all clear, west end; price, $6,000.

Six room house in Bloomingdale, asphalt pavement, all clear; price, $1,650.

Five-room house, West DeWald, three blocks from Calhoun; price, $1,650.

Seven-room house, full size corner lot, East Creighton avenue, near Hanna; price, $1,500.

Eight room house, new, lot 36x140, on Pontiac, near Lafayette; price, $1,500.

Val. C. Rocholl,

23 Court Street. Phone 49, Main.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.

All the latest Records.

Vocal and Instrumental.

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE, 120 CALHOUN STREET.

COME IN AND HEAR.

We Cut Like This....

$1.00 Drugs and Medicines at 75c.

50c Drugs and Medicines at 38c.

25c Drugs and Medicines at 19c.

RHOADS, 97 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

We Do As We Advertise

HERE IS WHAT YOU ARE WAITING FOR

Buy of Us and Save Money

WOLF & DESSAUER'S

—MID-SUMMER SEMI-ANNUAL—

CLEARING SALE

That much inquired-after and watched for event, to which all Fort Wayne and vicinity turn out twice yearly, when many thousands of dollars worth of high-grade merchandise is sacrificed at a mere fraction of their cost.

New, Clean and Trustworthy Merchandise at Cost and Below.

SALE COMMENCES **MONDAY, JULY 15**

Our Numerous Patrons Prove Honest Dealings.

And continues until Saturday, August 3rd, inclusive. Our immense stock of Fine Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Notions, Draperies, Shades, Rugs, Blankets, Comforters, Etc., will be sold during this sale at cost and below cost. Nothing held back. Compare the following prices with others, then judge for yourself where to do your trading:

DOMESTICS.

2 cases of light shirting calicoes, 5c quality, 3½c yd.

2 cases of the very best satin finish light colored calicoes, 6c quality, SALE PRICE 4c yd.

2 cases of medium colored calicoes, 6c quality, SALE PRICE, 4c yd.

2 cases of blue and white apron check gingham, worth 6c, SALE PRICE, 4¾c yd.

1 case yard-wide percale, worth 9c yd., SALE PRICE 6c yd.

Fancy dress and waist gingham at 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c and 12½c yard, worth from 2c to 5c more per yd.

3 cases of light and dark outing flannel, worth 6¼c yard, SALE PRICE, 5c yd.

2 bales of men's shirting, worth 7c, for 5c yd.

All other quality of men's shirting at cost.

All our 10c quality outing flannel at 7½c.

Our 5c unbleached yard-wide muslin SALE PRICE, 4c yd.

Our 6c quality, 5c yd.

Our 7c quality, 6c yd.

Our 6c bleached, yard-wide muslin for 4¾c yd.

Hill, Hope and Blackstone bleached muslin, 6½c yd.

Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom muslin 7c yd.

9-4 unbleached sheeting, SALE PRICE, 12c yd.

9-4 best unbleached sheeting, SALE PRICE 15c yd.

9-4 best bleached sheeting, SALE PRICE 17c yd.

9-4 ready-made bleached sheets, 47c.

Ready-made pillow slips, SALE PRICE, 10c.

All other sheetings and casings at COST PRICE.

Mosquito bar, all colors, 36 per bolt.

All our cotton flannels, shaker flannels and all wool flannels at cost.

OTHER ARTICLES AT COST.

Silk, wool and cotton petticoats, dressing sacques, infants' slips, ladies' silk waits, bust forms, bustles, etc.

TOWELS.

3 cases of bleached toweling, worth 5c, SALE PRICE, 3½c yd.

3 bales of bleached linen toweling, worth 7c, for 5c yd.

All other towelings at cost.

50 dozen all-linen huck towels, good size, regular price 12½c, SALE PRICE, 3 for 25c.

50 dozen Turkish towels, good size, worth 12½c, piece, SALE PRICE, 3 for 25c.

50 dozen large size huck towels, worth 29c, SALE PRICE, 21c.

All other towels at COST.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' fast black seamless hose, spliced heel and toe, regular value, 12½c, SALE PRICE, 8 1-3c pair.

100 dozen each of ladies' fine gauge fast black seamless hose, with or without white foot, worth 21c, SALE PRICE, 11c pair.

75 dozen ladies' fast black seamless hose, high spliced heel, with double sole, 25c number, SALE PRICE, 19c.

Our regular 25c Wayne Knit black hose, for ladies, SALE PRICE, 21c.

100 dozen children's heavy rib seamless, fast black hose, worth 10c, SALE PRICE, 7c pair.

Children's double knee, high spliced heels, fast black seamless ribbed hose, worth 12½c pair, SALE PRICE, 3 pairs for 25c.

1 case each of children's fine rib or bicycle hose, worth 25c, SALE PRICE, 17c pair.

Gents' fast black seamless, high spliced heel socks, worth 12½c, SALE PRICE, 9c pair.

Gents' fast black seamless socks, in tan, black or white foot, worth 19c a pair, SALE PRICE, 2 pairs for 25c.

Gents' black or tan high spliced heel and double sole socks, worth 25c, SALE PRICE, 16c pair.

All our other hosiery, including fancies, at COST.

LININGS.

A line of 12½c quality of percalines, SALE PRICE, 8½c.

All our other linings, sateens and mercerized cloths at COST.

GLOVES.

A line of ladies' 2-clasp kid gloves, as good as others that sell for $1.00, for 69c.

All other kid gloves at COST PRICE.

All ladies' black and colored silk and lisle gloves at COST.

NOTIONS.

400 pairs of 12½c shields, SALE PRICE, 7c pair.

A twin wire stays, SALE PRICE, 10c doz.

Tooth brushes, 15c number, for 9c.

Our hair brushes, orth 35c, SALE PRICE, 21c.

100 cloth brushes, 40c value, for 25c.

200 combs sell at 10c, SALE PRICE, 7c.

All sizes safety pins, 5c paper.

100 yard black spool silk, for 5c.

Celluloid thimbles, SALE PRICE, 4c.

All other notions at COST.

UMBRELLAS.

100 gentlemen and ladies' umbrellas, worth 75c, SALE PRICE, 45c.

200 ladies' umbrellas, with fancy handles, steel rod, tassel and cover, worth $1.39, SALE PRICE, 97c.

All other umbrellas at COST.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 dozen ladies and children's handkerchiefs, worth 5c, 7c, and 8c, SALE PRICE, 3c.

500 dozen ladies' all linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, 10c number, SALE PRICE, 5c.

All the balance of our ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs at COST PRICES.

BED SPREADS.

25 dozen white bed spreads, worth 69c, SALE PRICE, 53c.

25 dozen white bed spreads, worth 80c, for 63c.

All other bed spreads at COST.

PURSES.

50 dozen ladies' 39c value purses, SALE PRICE, 21c.

All our other ladies' and misses' chatelaine and purses at COST.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

2 cases of lawns, handsome patterns, worth 7c, SALE PRICE, 4c yd.

2 cases of lawns, worth 8 1-3c, SALE PRICE, 6c yd.

1 case of lawns, worth 10c, SALE PRICE, 7c yd.

Our line of 12½c lawns, batistes, dimities, will be sold at 9c.

All our 15c and 18c quality of dimities, lawns, batistes, Swisses, etc., SALE PRICE, 11c.

All our 25c quality of wash goods, SALE PRICE, 19c.

All higher price summer wash goods at actual cost.

COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS.

100 pieces of fancy and checked dress goods, double fold, regular price, 20c and 25c yard, SALE PRICE 9c yd.

25 pieces of fancy dress goods, 40c value, SALE PRICE, 19c yd.

All our other dress goods, fancy and plain, at COST PRICE.

LADIES' TAILOR SUITINGS.

We have hundreds of styles to select from, and during sale your choice at COST.

BLACK WOOL DRESS GOODS.

20 pieces of fancy figured black goods, worth 40c yard, SALE PRICE, 21c.

10 pieces fancy figured black goods, 50c number, SALE PRICE, 36c yd.

Our regular 75c quality of 52-inch black storm serge, during sale, 61c yd.

Our regular 85c quality of 52-inch black cheviot, during sale, 69c.

All other black goods at COST.

RIBBONS.

All our plain ribbons in satin, gros grain, taffeta or velvet, at COST.

OTHER ARTICLES AT COST.

All children's hats, caps; all boys' and gents' suspenders; all yarns, all children's booties, pin cushions, ebony sets, cushion cords, pillow tops, infant shawls, etc., etc.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

All 12½c dotted and figured Swisses and embroidered muslins, at 10c.

All figured and dotted Swisses, embroidered muslins, Grenadines, that sold at 15c, go at 12½c.

All Swisses, madras, fish nets, Grenadines, embroidered netting in Tambour and Brussels, point de sprit and all other curtain material will be sold at COST in our CLEARANCE SALE.

All cretones, fancy denims, silkolines and batistes that sold at 12½c, go at 10c.

All fancy figured denims and satines that sold at 25c, go at 18c.

Fancy tapestry furniture covering in all colors, regular price 50c per yard, will be sold during this SALE, at 38c.

100 pairs lace curtains in white and ecru, regular price $1.25, SALE PRICE 91c.

75 pairs lace curtains in white and cream, regular price $1.75, SALE PRICE, $1.21.

200 pairs lace and ruffled curtains, regular price, $2.00, SALE PRICE, $1.38.

Tapestry curtains, full length and full width, worth $3.00, SALE PRICE, $2.30.

Large size moquette rugs, elegant patterns, regular price $2.50, will be sold in this SALE at $1.95.

Large size Smyrna rugs, regular price $1.50, CLEARANCE SALE price, $1.11.

All our white and colored fur rugs, large size, will be sold in this SALE at HALF PRICE.

1,000 window shades, with spring roller, worth 15c, at 10c.

100 Tapestry table covers, worth $1.19, SALE PRICE, 91c.

All other lace and tapestry curtains at cost.

WRAPPERS.

We place on sale a regular made house dress, worth $1.25, SALE PRICE, 50c.

All other wrappers at COST.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS.

Everybody should supply themselves when they can save 33 1-3 per cent.

Lace bed sets at COST.

Door panels at COST.

CORSETS.

R. and G., SALE PRICE, 75c.
W. B., SALE PRICE, 75c.
American Lady, SALE PRICE, 75c.
P. N., SALE PRICE, 75c.
H. and H., SALE PRICE, 75c.
Ferris Waist, SALE PRICE, 75c.
Jackson Waist, SALE PRICE, 75c.
Cresco, SALE PRICE, 75c.
All other corsets at COST.

MACKINTOSHES.

All ladies' and children's mackintoshes, at COST.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We are agents for the Eagle brand by far the best line made in this country. We also show you the largest assortment in the city. Your choice during sale, at COST.

SKIRTS.

All ladies' thinking of buying anything in this line should not fail to take advantage of this sale, for we will sell you first-class tailored garments for less money than others ask you for cheap sweat shop garments.

Our $5.85 Pan-American walking skirt will be sold during this sale at $4.49.

FANCY LINENS.

In doylies, lunch cloths, tray covers, etc., all at COST.

Ladies' collars, cuffs, ties, jewelry, fans, etc., all at COST.

VELVETS.

All our velveteens, silkface velvets, silk velevts, Panne velvets and Foan velvets at COST.

PILLOWS.

Porch and hammock pillows, 50c quality, for 29c.

TABLE LINENS.

10 pieces of 25c quality Turkey red table damask, SALE PRICE, 18½c yd.

Better qualities of red damasks at COST.

10 pieces of unbleached table linen, 30c quality, SALE PRICE, 23c yd.

5 pieces of 68- inch wide unbleached table linen, 45c quality, SALE PRICE, 36c.

5 pieces of bleached table linen, 60c quality, SALE PRICE, 47c.

10 pieces of bleached table linen, sells at 75c, and 85c yard, SALE PRICE, 63c yd.

All our other table linens at cost. Housekeepers, don't miss this linen sale!

NAPKINS.

100 dozen large size bleached napkins, worth $1.19 a dozen, SALE PRICE, 79c a dozen.

75 dozen fine quality all linen bleached napkins, large size, worth $1.89 dozen, SALE PRICE, $1.31 doz

All other napkins at COST.

WHITE GOODS.

ALL AT COST.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

A line of 7c, 8c, 10c, and 12½c embroideries, SALE PRICE, 5c yd.

A line of machine Torchon laces, regular price 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, and 15c, SALE PRICE, choice, 5c yd.

All other laces and embroideries at COST.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies and children's Jersey ribbed underwear, from 4c up, all at COST PRICES.

Gentlemen's fine Balbriggan underwear, at 21c.

All other gents' underwear at COST PRICES.

Gents' GOWNS and unlaundered shirts all during sale at COST.

TRIMMINGS.

All our braids, buttons, buckles, liberty silk, mousline de soie, veilings, etc., all at COST.

SILKS--- Every lady in this city should take advantage of this cost sale price on our line of black and colored silks, which consists of the largest and finest line carried in Northern Indiana.

Black Taffetas.

21-inch black taffeta, regular price 65c yard, SALE PRICE, 53c yard.

20-inch black taffeta, regular price 75c yard, SALE PRICE, 61c yard.

21-inch black taffeta, regular price 85c yard, SALE PRICE, 69c yard.

24-inch black taffeta, guaranteed regular price $1.00 SALE PRICE, 82c.

23½-inch black taffeta, guaranteed regular price $1.25, SALE PRICE, 98c.

22½-inch black taffeta, guaranteed regular price, $1.50, SALE PRICE, $1.31.

36-inch black taffeta silk, regular price $1.50, SALE PRICE, $1.03.

36-inch black taffeta, regular price $1.50, SALE PRICE, $1.30.

Satin Duchess, Peau de Soie, Gros Grain, Armour, Black Silks.

21-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.15, SALE PRICE, 88c yard.

28-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.25, SALE PRICE, 93c yard.

22-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.60, SALE PRICE, $1.37 yard.

22½-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.85, SALE PRICE, $1.56 yard.

27-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $2.25, SALE PRICE, $1.87 yard.

21-inch black peau de Soie guaranteed worth $1.15, SALE PRICE, 88c yard.

22-inch black Peau de Soie, guaranteed worth $1.65, SALE PRICE, $1.37 yard.

23-inch black Peau de Soie, guaranteed worth $1.85, SALE PRICE, $1.56 yard.

24-inch blackPeau de Soie, guaranteed worth $2.25, SALE PRICE, $1.79c yard.

23-inch black Gros Grain, guaranteed worth $1.15, SALE PRICE, 88c yard.

23-inch black Gros Grain, guaranteed worth $1.25, SALE PRICE, 97c yard.

22½-inch black gros grain, guaranteed worth $1.85, SALE PRICE, $1.39 yard.

21½-inch black Armour, guaranteed worth $1.60, SALE PRICE, $1.35 yard.

19½- inch black Rhadama, guaranteed worth 75c, SALE PRICE, 60c yard.

All our silk Grenadines and Veilings at COST.

Plain and Colored China Taffeta and Fancy Silks.

All our best quality colored taffeta silks that sold for 85c, SALE PRICE, 69c yard.

All our colored China silks, plain, 50c and 60c quality, SALE PRICE, 40c yard.

Black water-proof China silk, regular price 59c, SALE PRICE, 51c yard.

Our 50c quality colored satins, SALE PRICE, 41c yard.

Our $1.00 quality colored satin Duchess for 87c yd.
Our $1.00 quality colored Lumineaux, for 87c yd.
Our $1.00 quality colored Peau de Chine for 87c yd.
Our silk crepe de Chine at COST.

ONE-THIRD OFF.

All our Foulards and fancy dress and waist silks will be sold during sale at one-third off.

—ARTICLES SOLD AT HALF PRICE.—

All our ladies' and children's parasols, ladies' and misses' tailor-made suits, ladies' shirt waists, fancy novelty dress patterns, ladies', misses' and children's tailor-made jackets, ladies' and misses' golf capes, etc. No lady should fail to visit our store daily during this sale, and every lady knows that we give the greatest money-saving sales in the city. (No stamps given or any goods charged at sale prices.)

WOLF & DESSAUER, 70 AND 72 CALHOUN STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

IT MAKES WOMEN HAPPY.

"I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, of 1861 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine. My husband at last induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I continued taking it and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained ten pounds in weight and *one thousand pounds of comfort*, for I am a new woman once more, and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' is the cause of it."

5c WILL BUY A PATHFINDER CIGAR

SOLD UNDER THOMAS J. HUNT NOTARY PUBLIC PHILADELPHIA, PA. DIRECT TAX LAW OF 1901

ASK THE MAN BEHIND THE CASE

W. K. GRESH & SONS MAKERS

a20-eod-39t

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE

G. R. & I.

"The Fishing Line."

The Passenger Department of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway has issued a 36-page booklet, entitled "Michigan in Summer," that contains 250 pictures of resorts in Northern Michigan. Interesting information is given about these popular resorts:

PETOSKEY MACKINAC ISLAND
BAY VIEW TRAVERSE CITY
HARBOR SPRINGS NEAHTAWANTA
HARBOR POINT OMENA
WEQUETONSING NORTHPORT
ROARING BROOK NORTHPORT POINT
EMMET BEACH EDGEWOOD
WALLOON LAKE AND OTHER POINTS

It contains a list of hotels and boarding houses in Northern Michigan, with their rates by the day and week, and passenger fares from the principal points in the Middle West.

This booklet will be sent free, upon request to C. L. LOCKWOOD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The summer train schedule goes into effect June 30. Time cards and full information regarding connections, the "Northland Express" with cafe car service, will be sent, and assistance given to plan a comfortable trip via the

Grand Rapids & Indiana R'y.

Money! Money! Money!

REDUCED RATES.

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building and Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Sts.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

YOUNG WOMEN

Take Your Meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper, 5:30 to 6:30.

HIS HEAD ALMOST TORN OFF

YET JOSEPH BURDICK IS ALIVE AND MAY RECOVER.

Remarkable Case of a Chicagoan Who Will Never Be Able to Speak if He Survives—Artificial Windpipe.

Chicago, July 13.—Although his head is almost torn from the body, Joseph Burdick is still alive, furnishing, it is said, one of the most remarkable cases known to physicians. Burdick's head hangs by a mere shred, having been all but taken off by a huge piece of metal which fell across his neck by the overturning of a flat car yesterday. The trachea and larynx were torn away, and the unfortunate man was taken to the hospital, presumably to die. By some fortune his neck was not broken, nor was the jugular vein and carotid artery injured, although both were full exposed where the flesh had been torn away. At the hospital Burdick was promptly operated upon and equipped with a device for breathing, which projects from the throat just above the collar bone.

Dr. I. Clark Gary, in speaking of the case, said: "Hunt, the medical authority, cites only twenty-seven cases of a character that even approach this, and none of them approach it in the completeness of the work of destruction. It is safe to assume that the injured man will live, and he will be confronted by a peculiar condition. He will never be able to utter a sound, not even a groan. He will have to acquire the means of communication used by mutes, and to do this he will have to start in life at the bottom, just as a child has to do."

JUDGE RUSSELL A SUICIDE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13.—Judge D. A. Russell, of Pomeroy, Ohio, was found dead in his room at the Palace hotel here yesterday afternoon, he having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The deed was committed some time between Thursday midnight and Friday noon. He had disrobed and reclined upon his bed, placed the barrel of a 32 caliber revolver into his mouth and sent a bullet crashing upward through his brain. Judge Russell was one of the most prominent jurists in the state and had served as judge of the Fourth judicial district of the state for the past six years. During the recent republican state convention at Columbus he was a candidate for the supreme bench, but withdrew before the convention had completed its work. His body was taken to the morgue to await the arrival of his sons, who are both prominent attorneys in Pomeroy.

INDIANA MEN ARE NAMED.

Detroit, July 13.—The National Educational association, at the last session of its fortieth annual convention, adopted a declaration of principles declaring that the problem of elementary education is the most important one with which the state must deal. The work of the bureau of education under Commissioner W. T. Harris was indorsed, and the association declared that its powers should be extended so that it should have jurisdiction over educational matters in all of our new possessions. Compulsory educational laws and the consolidation of rural schools were indorsed, and state support of institutions for the training of teachers is recommended. At the departmental elections W. S. Blatchley, state geologist of Indiana, was elected secretary of the science section; R. A. Ogg. of Kokomo, Ind., president of the elementary education department, and Miss Lulu Stickney, of Indianapolis, was elected vice president of the National Council of Education.

HOME FOR JOURNALISTS.

Philadelphia, July 13.—There is soon to be established in New Orange, N. J., the home of journalists. Articles of incorporation under the laws of New Jersey were yesterday granted to James S. McCartney, of Philadelphia; Thomas J. Keenan, of Pittsburg; John M. Carter, jr., of Baltimore; Frank Rice, of Boston, and G. H. B. Martin, of Camden, N. J., as the Journalists' Home association. For the erection and maintenance of the buildings, the sum of $250,000 will be necessary. The larger part of this, it is said, will be raised from the sale of a colossal magazine entitled, "Bohemia," which is to be issued next year. Its contributors will be the greatest novelists, artists and literateurs of the world.

PRINCE CHUN LEAVES PEKING.

Peking, July 13.—The departure yesterday from Peking of Prince Chun, younger brother of Emperor Kwang Su, who has been selected formally to apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron Von Ketelor, was a spectacular event. A special train took Prince Chun and his suite from here to Taku, from which port he will proceed by steamer to Shanghai. He sails from Shanghai July 20 for Genoa, and will proceed directly from there to Berlin by rail. Prince Chun came to the railroad station in Peking on horseback. He was gorgeously attired in the royal yellow and followed by a large procession composed of members of his staff, their servants and the luggage on carts. Here he was met by German officials.

BEFORE THE TAX BOARD.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—The state board of tax commissioners listened yesterday morning to the appeal of the American Telephone and Telegraph company of New York for a reduction of the assessment on its lines extending through Indiana. The company was represented by Charles D. M. Cole, its general manager. Mr. Cole admitted that the company has made money in its operations, but he declared that instead of declaring dividends the earnings have been used in bettering the property. The present assessment is $25 per mile on about 10,000 miles of telephone wire. Mr. Cole suggested that the amount ought to be changed to $20 per mile.

Yesterday afternoon John H. Clarke, general counsel, and A. H. Johnson, general manager of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) railroad, appeared before the tax board. Mr. Clarke acted as spokesman and made an appeal for the reduction of the road's assessment from $32,500 per mile to about $24,000 or $25,000 per mile. Mr. Clarke said he believed the board had committed an error in classing the Nickel Plate as one of the best roads. He said it does not belong in the first class at all as far as earnings are concerned.

The board held a short executive session before noon and a longer one yesterday afternoon. There will be a meeting today, but nothing is on the docket for hearing. No appeal is docketed for hearing at Monday's session.

THIRD CHURCH A MODEL.

The new Presbyterian church at Ossian, now in course of construction, is modeled after the Third Presbyterian church of this city and the plans for both buildings were prepared by Architect Kendrick, who was instructed to follow the design of the Third church here as nearly as possible. The trustees of the Ossian church inspected the Third church here and pronounced it the most complete, up-to-date house of worship they had visited. Under the caption "Architecture and Harmony," the Ossian News publishes a lengthy article in which it advises the Ossian church to further imitate the Third church in this city in the matter of music as well as architecture, referring in the most glowing terms to the Apollo quartet of the Third church, which gave a recital in Ossian several months ago.

FUNSTON'S REPORT PUBLIC.

Washington, July 13.—The war department has made Brigadier General Funston's report of the capture of Aguinaldo, made under date of May 6. This report presents in detail all the facts relating to the capture of Aguinaldo, which were made public at that time. General Funston shows that his entire plan of the expedition was submitted to the commanding general of the department of Luzon, and then was sent to General MacArthur, by whom it was approved. General Funston's report is similar to that previously published, giving additional information of the killing of two natives by Macabebees and the wounding of two of Aguinaldo's officers.

Piles Cured After 30 Years.

Thos. E. Wood, 818 17th St., Sacramento, Cal.:—"One 50-cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure permanently cured me of piles. For 30 years I suffered; underwent a frightful operation, nearly died, but failed to cure. I was unable to walk when I tried Pyramid Pile Cure. The first application relieved me." All druggists sell it. Quickly cures every form of piles. Book free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

Carl Bienert has taken a position with the firm of Scherer & Herbst.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 13.—Higher cables and dry weather caused a strong opening in wheat today, but on reports of rain in the northwest selling became general and prices declined rapidly. September opened ⅝@¾c to 1@1⅛c higher at 68⅞c to 69¼c and fell rapidly to 66⅝c. Covering caused a sharp rally to 68c. Northest receipts were 199 cars, against 243 cars last week and 244 a year ago. Local receipts were 144 cars, with 101 cars of contract grade.

Renewed selling caused another break to 66¾c, but the market rallied later, closing 1c lower at 68⅛@68¼c for September.

Corn opened steady, but only slightly higher. Lower temperatures throughout the southwest with predictions of showers started a bull panic and under immense offerings the market broke sharply. Covering by professionals caused a partial recovery. September opened ⅝c lower to ½c higher at 52⅞c to 54c, fell to 49½c and rallied to 51⅜c. Receipts were 340 cars, with 20 of contract grade.

The market weakened again on continued reports of showers in various portions of the southwest. There was a slight rally toward the close, which was 3¼c lower at 50¼c.

Oats opened steady with heavy tade and slumped with wheat and corn. September opened ⅛c lower to ¼c higher at 32½c to 32⅞c, declined to 29⅜c and rallied to 30⅞c. Receipts were 106 cars.

Provisions were easier with corn. September pork was 2½c lower, opening at $14.50 ;lard and ribs each opened 5c lower at $8.70 and $8.05 respectively.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—July, 65⅞c; Sept., 67⅛@67¼c; Oct., 68c.

Corn—July, 48¼c; Sept., 50¼c.

Oats—July, 30¼c; Sept., 30⅞@31c.

Pork—July, $14 25; Sept.,$14.42½; Jan., $14.30.

Lard—July, $8.65; Sept., $8.70; Oct., $8.70; Nov, $8.60; Dec., $8.42½; Jan., $8.35.

Ribs—July, $7 90; Oct., $8.05; Sept., $8.05@8.07½; Jan., $7.55.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.88; No. 1, $1.88; Sept., $1.55; Oct., $1.4-\⅛.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 300, including 275 Texans; market steady. Good to prime steers, $5.10@6.20; poor to medium, $3.90@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.40; cows, $2 40@4.50; heifers, $2.50@4.80; canners, $1.75@2.60; bulls, $2.25@4.40; calves, $4.00@7.00; Texas steers, $3.25@4.62½; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts today, 13,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 2,455. Market steady, 5@10c lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.95@6.25; good to choice heavy, $6.10@6.35; rough heavy, $5.90@6 05; light, $5.90@6.20; bulk of sales, $6.05@6.20.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, July 13.—Butter—Market firmer; creameries, 14@19c; dairies, 14@16½c.

Cheese—Market steady, 9@10c.

Eggs—Market steady, 12½c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, July 13.—Butter—Receipts, 6,784 pkgs; market firmer; state dairy, 14@18½c; creamery, 15@19½c; factory, 13@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,835 pkgs; market firm; fancy large colored, 9c; fancy large white, 9c; fancy small colored, 9⅛@9¼c; fancy small white, 9⅛c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,090 pkgs; market strong; state and Pennsylvania, 14@15c; western, candied, 13@15c; western, uncandled, 9@12½c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 9-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 3-16c; molasses sugar, 3 15-16c; refined, steady; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.60; granulated, $5.50.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 5 13-16c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 13.—The movement of opening prices was exceedingly confusing and irregular, some stocks showing violent declines and a large number of others moderate gains. No attention was paid to the gains in London of St. Paul, Union Pacific and Atchison and those stocks fell 1 to 2 here. The break in the United States Steel stocks was foreshadowed in the quotations from London. The preferred fell 2⅜ here and the common an extra 1¼, the latter on sales of 6,000 shares. Other declines of about a point were shown by Norfolk and Western, Ontario and Western and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Rock Island opened up nearly a point and Consolidated Gas rather more.

Stocks fluctuated in an unsvon manner, members of various groups pursuing opposite courses. After the opening dealings there was an abrupt rally in St. Paul, Union Pacific and Atchison, which lifted them from 1 to 1⅝ over yesterday's close. Louisville and Baltimore and Ohio were also wanted and gained 1⅛ and 2 respectively. Fractional recoveries in United States Steel issues brought out renewed offerings, sending the preferred under 91. Prominent weak stocks included Missouri Pacific, Wabash preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio and the Readings. General Electric and Tobacco lost 2½ each. The sustained advance of the leading grain carryin groads on the break in the corn market drove the shots to cover and they bought liberally all around toawrd 11 o'clock, causing a pretty general cancellation of losses and placing the market above last night.

The movement to cover shorts expended itself before the bank statement appeared and there were recessions of a point in active stocks. United States Steel preferred fell back to near the lowest. The trading was thrown into confusion by successive corrections of the bank statement on the tape, but there were some sharp rallies in prices again. Realizing met the rallies and prices ran off again. The closing was active and irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 13.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅛ for demand and at $4.84⅛@4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85⅛@4.86 and $4.88@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84@4.84½; bar silver, 58¾c; Mexican dollars, 46¾c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, July 13.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds weak; government bonds strong:

Refunding 2s registered	107¼
Refunding 2s coupon	107¼
U. S. 3s registered	108
U. S. 3s coupon	108¾
U. S. 4s registered (new)	138½
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	138½
U. S. 4s registered (old)	112¾
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	112¾
U. S. 5s registered	109
U. S. 5s coupon	109

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 13.—The statement of the associated banks of the week ending today shows:

Loans, $868,485,400; decrease, $21,001,500.

Deposits, $947,594,100; decrease, $17,691,000.

Circulation, $30,629,500; increase, $50,700.

Legal tenders, $77,395,200; increase, $726,500.

Specie, $172,312,700; increase, $2,448,600.

Reserves, $249,707,900; increase, $3,175,100.

Reserve requirements, $236,898,525; decrease, $4,422,750.

Surplus, $12,809,375; increase, $7,597,850.

STRIKERS RESTRAINED.

Scranton, Pa., July 13.—Judge Kelly, of the Lackawanna county court, today, on the application of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, granted an injunction against P. J .McAndrew and fifty-nine others, members of the Car Builders' union, restraining them from interfering with any of the company's property here or molesting in any form any men now working in the shops here. These men are among the 800 on strike and represent officers and picket committees. The injunction is returnable next Thursday.

HIS LIFE A FAILURE.

Crawfordsville, Ind., July 13.—Ex-Judge James H. Sellars, former member of the legislature and once candidate for governor, killed himself in his law office here today by taking morphine. He left a letter saying his life was a failure and that his debts were large.

Patterson's sale began today. Trunks, suit cases and traveling bags will be discounted 10 per cent.

THE NICKEL PLATE ROAD

offers low excursion rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, Col.; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Hot Springs, S. D.; St. Paul and Duluth, Minn. Tickets on sale from June 18th to Sept 10th, good to return until Oct. 31st. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent, or C A. Asterlins, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 6-8-St-Sept-9.

Rubber Stamps made to order quick by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main street. 'Phone 581.

The stockholders if the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday, July 15, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before the meeting.

C. W. PIXLEY, Pres.
C. A. WILDING, Sec. 8-6t

Here Are Bargains for You.

Fine Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, $4.50.
Quadruple Plated Cracker Jars, $1.40.
Butter Dishes, from $1.00 up.
Rogers & Bros.' Berry Spoons, $1.10.
Cake Baskets, $1.50 upwards.
Gents' Gold Filled Watches, with Elgin movements, warranted 20 years, $10.00.
Ladies' Gold Filled, with Elgin movements, $7.65.
Cuff Buttons and Scarf Pins, 50c.
A fine 8-Day Mantel Clock, $5.00; worth $10.00.
Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, 85c per oz.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Filled Chains, from $1.00 up.
Get my prices before buying. I will save you money.
My entire stock to be closed out regardless of cost in order to retire from business.

P. Sherzinger,

78 Calhoun Street. Established 1865.
Look for Big Sign in Front of Store.

A Sanitary Precaution.

....Buy an Outfit of....

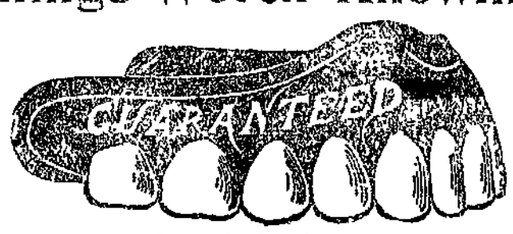
Screen Windows and Screen Doors

Of us and keep the flies out of your homes. All kinds of screen work built to order.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Hardware, Rubber Hose and Lawn Mowers, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Things Worth Knowing.



Our name is derived from the fact that only Union operators can practice under this system. Indianapolis has the only other Union office in the state. Our guarantee means all that that word implies. We insist on doing over any work which is not entirely satisfactory to the patient.

Our Motto: Honest and courteous treatment to all, and good work at lowest possible prices.

NOTE—Beware of small concerns who are imitating our style of advertising, for we are positively not connected with any other office in this city

NOTE THESE ORIGINAL PRICES.

Set of Teeth.....
Gold Crowns.....
Bridge Work (teeth without plates).....
White Crowns.....
$3
Extracting.....
Examination.....
FREE
Fillings.....50c

GROUND FLOOR. NO STAIRS TO CLIMB. LADY ATTENDANT.
Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 4. German Spoken

UNION PAINLESS DENTISTS
No. 9 East Wayne, Opposite Fruit House.

From Attic to Cellar.

We can furnish your house complete, Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Cooking and Heating Stoves, in fact everything you need in an up-to-date home.

CASH OR CREDIT.

J. Y. Shoaff & Co.,

135 CALHOUN STREET.

A BAD BREAK.

Editor (to make-up man)—You've done a nice thing; here you've put my editorial on "What is My Platform?" in the puzzle column.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

..THIEME..

THE.... TAILOR.

Fine Suits and Trousers

At Popular Prices.

Suits to order at $18 to $40

Trousers at $5 to $10

Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

39 E. Columbia St.

Fancy Screen Doors.

Plain Screen Doors.

Large Screen Windows.

Small Screen Windows.

We have the agency for the celebrated Higgens' Metal Frame Screen Window. Guaranteed to last for eight years. Call at our store and we will explain its merits.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

22 CALHOUN STREET.

Both Phones.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK?

Let us examine it and give you an estimate on cost of repairing.

We make a specialty of new gravel and asphalt roofs.

F. B. Woodward,

124 FLETCHER AVE.

SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL

Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Ave.,

CHICAGO.

William H. Sherwood, Director; W. H. Neidlinger, Vocal; Adolph Rosenbecker, Leon Marx, Violin; Eleanor Sherwood, Harmony. Summer instruction in all branches.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 9th.

CHARLES R. BAKER, Sec'y.

June22-ood-30t

"SHADY NOOK"

The ideal place for an outing. Easily accessible. On the shore of picturesque Lake Gage. Quiet, homelike, good beds, board and boats. No picnics allowed. Terms, the most reasonable. For particulars write E. A. Wilder, Sec., Lake Gage Quiet Rest Co., Orland, Ind. Jun1-Stf

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN ST,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

LOT OF ACCIDENTS

MORRIS O. QUINCE FALLS FROM A CAR.

BACK BRUISED AND SPRAINED

ESCAPED SERIOUS INJURY BY BEING ROLLED ALONG.

FACTORY WANTS A HOME

STAVE MANUFACTURER READY TO COME TO FORT WAYNE

There were several accidents yesterday and this morning, one of them being of a very serious character, though how serious will not develop for a day or two.

M. O. Quince, a brakeman on the Pittsburg road, fell from a car which was being shifted at Bucyrus, Ohio, at an early hour this morning and was rolled a considerable distance by the brake-beam. Luckily, he did not get within reach of the wheels and escaped instant death or loss of an arm or leg. He was brought to the city on passenger train No. 21, at 10 o'clock, and taken to St. Joseph hospital, where Dr. W. E. Stemen examined him and pronounced his injuries bad. Mr. Quince is severely bruised about the back and hips and the fact that he is unable to move his lower limbs freely indicates that there is some derangement of the spine, but how much cannot be decided at present. The unfortunate man is married and his family resides at 159 Barr street. Mrs. Quince was at the hospital during the examination of her husband's injuries.

Last evening William Lehmkuler, of the Bass blacksmith shop, dropped a piece of iron on his right foot, bruising the toes badly. He was unable to walk this morning and may not be able to work for a week or longer.

G. Trarbach, a boilermaker at the Pittsburg shops, had a foot bruised also yesterday, a piece of iron falling upon it. The injury is not serious, but it will keep Mr. Trarbach from work for a few days.

H. C. Mennewisch, a plumber at the Pittsburg shops, had the middle finger of his right hand crushed beneath a section of a cast iron radiator, which he was removing from a passenger car last evening. He is disabled also for a few days.

S. A. Brown, a Pittsburg brakeman, is off duty on account of injuries received last evening. As no detailed report of the accident has been made it is presumed Mr. Brown is not seriously hurt.

C. Lloyd, an apprentice in the Wabash machine shop, severely sprained his right wrist while lifting an engine frame last night. The injury is of a character that will not heal speedily and Mr. Lloyd is likely to be disabled for some time.

Rudolph Claymiller, of J. J. Bauer's room, and William Mueller, of Tony Miller's room, at the electric works, each had fingers painfully pinched in punching machines. Both will be unable to work for a week or two. Clarence Wickliffe, of the transformer department, got hold of a live wire yesterday and had the palm of his right hand burned so badly that he will be unable to work for some days.

TAKES A NEW POSITION.

George Green, of East Creighton avenue, has secured employment as motorman on a street car line at Dayton, Ohio, and has gone to that city to reside. Mr. Green is an old railroad man, but for several months he was employed in the lumber yards of Rhinesmith & Simonson. For several years he was a flagman in the employ of the Pennsylvania company.

TRACKLAYERS SCARCE.

The Toledo Times says: "It is said that the Wabash is ready to lay rails on its new Montpelier line, but they have as yet been unable to get tracklayers, owing to scarcity of laborers. After failing to get men in this vicinity they went to Chicago, where they secured 100 hundred Italians to come to Maumee to work on the line at $1.50 per day, but even these Italians have as yet failed to put in an appearance."

FACTORY WANTS A HOME.

Next Monday the Commercial club will meet for the purpose of taking some action upon a proposition to bring a stave and heading factory to the city. The plant is now located in another Indiana city, which lacks the excellent railway facilities Fort Wayne possesses, hence the desire of the proprietors to move here, providing they receive some inducements. It is understood that the company will ask free site and buildings and in return they promise to bring fifty workmen here and give them employment the year round. The buildings necessary for the factory are plain frame structures of an inexpensive character, and if the site can be procured there will be no difficulty in raising money sufficient to put up the buildings. The firm does not care to have its name published, as the citizens of the town wherein the factory is now located do not know that a removal is being considered. President Culbertson called the meeting for 10 o'clock in the morning and hopes to see every member of the club present.

M. App.

THE LATEST IN OXFORDS and SHOES

Turn or Double Deck Soles. . . . . .

M. App,

106 Calhoun St.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

New York, July 13.—Returns of gross earnings for the six months to June 30 last from 176 roads, including Mexican and Canadian lines, operating 174,914 miles, published by the Chronicle today, shows receipts of $658,411,800 for the half year, an increase of $61,580,000 over 1900 figures, or slightly over 10 per cent. About a fourth of the roads report for only five months, and the Chronicle estimates that complete returns will show a gain in gross earnings for the period of seventy millions. This is on top of gains of $72,300,000 in the first six months of 1900, of $30,240,000 in 1899, and $57,440,000 in 1898. The mileage for the past half year shows a gain of 3 per cent over 1900.

WABASH EXCURSION.

The committee of arrangements for the Wabash shopmen's excursion to Detroit on Saturday, Aug. 10, held a conference last evening and among other matters considered, arranged to hire an orchestra to accompany the excursion party and make music for dancing on the boat en route to Detroit. It was believed that an orchestra would be more acceptable to all than to have a brass band. The prospects for a big crowd grow brighter each day. The boys expect a good time and invite all friends to join them and participate in the pleasures of the day.

ATHLETES IN SESSION.

Pursuant to a call by President John Dalman, jr., of the Pennsylvania Shopmen's Athletic association, there was a meeting at the shops this afternoon for the purpose of further discussing the coming athletic events, to elect permanent association officers and to formulate by-laws and a constitution for the association. Owing to the late hour of the meeting, The Sentinel is unable to give the results today. The annual meeting takes place Saturday, Aug. 10, and it is the desire of the management to make it one of the greatest athletic events Fort Wayne ever witnessed.

APPEALS TO GOVERNOR.

Italian Consul Razwadowshi, failing in his efforts to get into the Wabash railway hospital at Peru to consult with the wounded wreck victims now being taken care of there, has appealed his case to Governor Durbin and that gentleman has written to Supt. E. A. Gould, requesting a statement of the railway's side of the case. There are fourteen Italian patients in the hospital and it appears that the Italian consul is barred from that institution, lest his questioning the patients should result in over-exciting them and making their cases worse than they would be otherwise. As soon as Superintendent Gould submits his statement to Governor Durbin, the matter will be turned over to Attorney General Taylor for his opinion and later forwarded to the national authorities at Washington.

KERR MURRAY OUTING.

About 150 people, employes of the Kerr Murray works, and members of their families, went to Rome City this morning to enjoy a day's outing. They were accompanied by Barner's orchestra, which will furnish music for dancing at the pavilion on the island. To bring the party back the railway company will run a special train, leaving Rome City at 9:20 this evening and reaching the city at 10 o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

J. R. Dennison has taken a position in the Wabash blacksmith shops.

James Mulhearn, of the winding room of the electric works, is off duty on account of sickness.

Conductor Koontz, who had been off duty several days, resumed work on the Pittsburg this morning.

Carl Zurmuhlen, machinist in the erecting department of the Wabash shops, is sick and unable to work.

Brakeman E. W. Horton, who had been taking a brief rest, resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday.

The Wabash is receiving five new modern passenger cars per week on a contract to build fifty-one coaches.

Within the next eighteen months the Illinois Central will be a double track road from Chicago to New Orleans.

The New York Central has placed an order with the Haskell-Barker car works, Michigan City, Ind., for 200 flat cars.

William Miller, of the fixture department of the electric works, has resigned his position to engage in other work.

Stuart Rehrer, of the electric works, is in South Haven, Mich., looking after some work for the electric company.

James Murray went to Peru this morning to look after some work for the Wabash road. He is foreman of the boiler shop.

A. J. Sordelat, a car builder at the Piasburg shops, will go to Chicago today to remain over Sunday, the guest of relatives.

Fireman and Mrs. H. L. Foster are the proud parents of a ten-pound baby girl. Mr. Foster is employed on the Pittsburg road.

Three months ago Buffalo had but eight ticket scalping offices, it now has forty, and more are seeking rooms to operate in.

General Manager G. L. Peck, of the Pennsylvania company, passed through the city last night on No. 8 en route to Pittsburg.

C. B. Ewing became a Nickel Plate brakeman yesterday. Until there is an opening in the regular ranks he will be on the extra list.

Frank S. Doriot, Charles P. Cherry and G. L. Lown, of the Pittsburg, went to Rome City this morning to spend a couple days in fishing.

A. M. Tower, foreman of the air brake department at the Pittsburg shops, went to Chicago this morning for a few days' visit with friends.

Fred G. and Mrs. Olds left last night for Cleveland to attend the funeral of the lady's aunt. Mr. Olds is a machinist in the Pittsburg shops.

Foreman Joseph Slater, of the Bass blacksmith shop, went to Massillon, Ohio, this morning to look after some business matters connected with the shop.

Pittsburg Brakeman Fissell has been assigned to Conductor Billing's crew on the work train. He went to Plymouth this morning to assume that duty.

F. J. Ruch, a plumber at the Pittsburg shops, is recovering from an illness which kept him from work all this week. He will report for duty next Monday.

Ralph Peters, general superintendent of the southwestern system of the Pennsylvania lines, has, with his family, gone to Roaring Brook, near Petoskey, Mich.

During the week ending today the Pittsburg shops repaired and turned out engines 143, 278, 286, 306 and 316, and took in for repairs engines 116, 340 and 314.

Machinist Julius Koch, of the Pittsburg shops, who has been afflicted with boils for a week and unable to work, is improving and will soon be at his duties again.

H. S. Buckley, blacksmith at the Wabash shops, is still off duty, being unable to get his shoe on the injured foot. He expects to resume work next week, however.

Erecting Foreman J. W. McCoy, of the Wabash shops, and his wife, will go to Kingsland this evening and thence to Murray, to spend Sunday with relatives on the farm.

Frank Closs, Alonzo Swank and George Platts, of the electric works, have gone to Blue lake to spent the night and Sunday. Mr. Swank just returned from Ottawa, Ill., last night.

Barney, Smith & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, have been awarded the contract to build 500 box cars for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Indiana, Decatur and Western roads.

A train of twenty-eight refrigerator cars, loaded with dressed beef for Europe, passed through the city last night over the Nickel Plate. The meat came from the Chicago packing houses.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has under consideration adopting a pension plan for its employes similar to that recently put in force on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road.

Passenger agents predict a big travel to Buffalo as soon as the hot wave passes. To the person who is considering the matter of personal comfort the resorts of nothern Michigan offer more inducement to travel than does the Pan-American show. Nevertheless, there is considerable travel to Buffalo and it increases each week.

Instructions have been received at the Wabash offices to make arrangements for a special train into the city from Toledo on Sunday, July 21. The base ball clubs will play here on that date and a big crowd can be expected.

Bert Olds has gone to Grand Rapids, Mich., to do some work for an electric company. Jacob Hilgeman, also a construction man in the employ of the electric company, has gone to Garrett upon a similar mission.

Nickel Plate Brakeman R. Shetelhelm and C. Tindel are off duty, the latter for a few days' rest and the former for the purpose of visiting his old home, Green Springs, Ohio. Brakeman L. Schoonover, of the same road, is sick and off duty.

G. H. Barbour and William O'Conners, machinists at the Pittsburg shops, are taking a few days' lay off while masons are at work in putting in foundations for new machinery at the shops. Mr. Barbour has gone to Rome City for a couple days' stay.

At the present time, when the Nebraska and Kansas corn crop is threatened by the drougth, it is interesting to note that the prospects for an unusually heavy crop in Indiana are very good. Freight men who keep themselves informed in this line expect a big crop here.

Louis Brown, the crossing watchman who was prostrated by heat at the College street and Pittsburg crossing, has so far recovered as to be able to leave St. Joseph hospital and go to his home. Excepting a temporary weakness, Mr. Brown apparently suffers no injury from the sunstroke and will soon be able to resume his duties.

A caboose, two cars loaded with cotton and a car loaded with pulp wood were destroyed by fire at Delphos Thursday morning, the result of a lighted lamp in the caboose being knocked down and broken when a bunch of cars were thrown against the caboose. The loss is estimated at $3,000. The Clover Leaf company is chief loser.

Engine 603, one of the big Barnes flyers on the Wabash, came to the shops this morning for general repairs. It has been in service on the Chicago disivion of the road. No. 412, class F passenger engine, was turned over to the engine tamer this morning for test. It has just passed through general repairs. It will go to the Detroit division.

Judge Rufus B. Smith, of Cincinnati, came to the assistance of the railway people in the fight with ticket scalpers at the Queen City. The judge granted an injunction, restraining ticket scalpers from purchasing or selling all forms of non-transferable tickets, including those issued on account of the Christian Endeavor convention.

Joseph Kinkaid, of the flue department, and Walter Thompson, of the blacksmith department of the Pittsburg shops, are about to take a two weeks' vacation for the purpose of visiting some of the points of interest in the east, including the Pan-American exposition. They will leave one week from today and will be accompanied on their trip by Mrs. Kinkaid and Mrs. Thompson.

Engineer Wash Frase, of the Nickel Plate, yesterday received a package of photographs of scenes in Alaska, where his brother Frank has been engaged in mining and prospecting for the past four years. The pictures are interesting and instructive, inasmuch as they give the person examining them a better idea of the country they represent than he can obtain by reading about it. Frank Frase, before going west, was employed on the Nickel Plate.

William F. Geiger, clerk in the lumber purchasing department of the Pennsylvania, yesterday received as a present from the W. J. Baughn kennels a fine English setter pup, three months old. The dam of this canine is Dot Belton and the sire Count Danstone, dogs with fine pedigrees and well known throughout the country. The grandmother of the pup, Dains Leady, bears the distinction of being a world winner of several prizes, one for excellence in field work. Mr. Baughn was offered $1,500 for Count Danstone, the sire of the pup.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Call 'Phone 581 for Rubber Stamps quick. Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St.

MEN, IN HOT WEATHER,

Like cool clothing. See the fine line of suitings carried by G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Evans and daughter, Italia, have returned from a visit at Put-in-Bay and Buffalo.

MORE EXPLICIT.

Farmer Judkins—I'm a banker
H. Over Round—Faro, poker, collateral or national?

Your Money Back if you don't like Wetmore's Best

The first and only chewing tobacco to be guaranteed.

No Premiums.

If your dealer has not Wetmore's Best, send us 50 cents for a pound pkg

Remember the Umbrella Brand.

M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO. St. Louis, Mo.

The largest independent factory in America.

Fine Furniture.
Medium Furniture.
Low Priced Furniture.

The Best Made Goods.
The Best Finished Goods.
The Best Designed Goods.

There is no house in Fort Wayne, no matter how richly furnished, in which you will not find numerous pieces of artistic furniture from our great establishment

There is scarcely a house in Fort Wayne, no matter how plainly furnished, but you will find in it the well-made, lowpriced furniture the people of small means require.

While we have always done the fine trade of Fort Wayne and show ten pieces of fine furniture where any other store in town shows one, yet we have never neglected the requirements of people of moderate and small means.

Foster

Furniture & Carpet Co.

A WATCHFUL EYE

Will soon detect the difference between well seasoned lumber, laths, joists, flooring, shingles, etc., used in the construction of a house and poorly prepared materials supposed to be of the same class. But everyone is not a careful observer—better deal where you are sure of fair and honest treatment.

The Diether Lumber Co.,

44 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

A MAN THAT WANTS GROUND for building lots will find that I have the choicest plots in the differenet sections of the city for homes that are convenient to schools, church, street car, etc., on which I will build houses to suit purchasers if desired, and SELL ON EASY TERMS. I have all kinds of real estate for sale or trade, and I can offer many bargains that mean future profit in all kinds of property.

Louis F. Curdes,

PHILLY-LONG BLOCK.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

RURODE'S.

..Our Pre-Inventory..

Stock Reducing Sale

Offers unequalled buying opportunities. Our entire stock of desirable merchandise is yours to choose from during this sale at prices that will make the tightest purse open.

A Visit to this Great Store

Every day during this month will be of interest to prudent people, as every day will bring to the front new bargains.

Positive Clearance Prices

On all lines of summer goods as it is our policy not to carry any goods from one season to another that price will sell. Quick selling prices on

Parasols, Suits, Skirts, Wrappers, Underwear, China, Glassware, Wash Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Mattings, Etc.

For Price Particulars

See the goods. Come here for anything you may need---the price will be right.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS.

In order to discourage any fear on the part of the reader lest he or she might class us with those who advertise to give away fillings, crowns, plates, etc., we wish it understood in the following few words that we pursue no such methods.

We make but one claim and that is that we conduct a high-class Dental parlor, where only the best work is done and at prices within reach of all.

Reliable Dentistry.

The above means just what it says. It is a name we are proud of. Seven years we have given our best efforts toward establishing what is now the largest dental practice in the city. Our chief aim has been to give the public the best dental service at prices about one-half the charges of private practitioners. We have succeeded beyond expectation, but only by giving the best in material and workmanship.

The limit of false economy is reached by all who are attracted by low prices for cheap dentistry, which is expensive at any cost.

Have ours; the best and most profitable, quality and cost considered.

Estimates Cheerfully Given.
Telephone 627.

Open Evenings and Sundays.
Room 7 Arcade, Ground Floor.

BURKET & BAKER.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,
Has removed his office to the west rooms
OVER PELLENS & POLSTER'S DRUG STORE.
Office Phone—185 Main.
Residence 'Phone—459 Main or 254 Ball

Miss Emma Winkley is visiting friends in Buffalo, N. Y.

True Harmony of Dress....

Is one thing that is constantly studied and thoroughly mastered by the few authorities on tailoring—men with whom tailoring is more of a profession than a business—more of an art than an industry.

We call your attention to our sale of fine Worsted Trousers, which we are now making at $6. The best values in Trouserings we have ever offered. See our window display.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 13.—Forecast for Indiana—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; easterly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
6 a. m.	60
7 a. m.	64
8 a. m.	68
9 a. m.	72
10 a. m.	72
11 a. m.	74
12 m.	76
1 p. m.	81
2 p. m.	86

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Thomas Mills is sick.

Mrs. Thomas McGee is quite sick.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Moses have gone to Buffalo.

C. D. Tillo has returned from a business visit in Boston.

Fred Ash has returned from a visit to the Buffalo exposition.

H. H. Barcus, of Bluffton, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Miss Mary Wagner, of Lafayette, is visiting Miss Fannie Beadell.

Miss Clara Cave, of Antwerp, Ohio, is visiting Miss Hattie Cave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Study went to Saratoga, N. Y., today, to visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Morganthaler have gone to Clear Lake to spend two weeks.

Miss Pauline Leeser leaves tomorrow for a visit of two weeks at Indianapolis.

Miss Lenore Detwiler has returned home to Lima, Ohio, after a visit with Mrs. Ida Overmeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Goodman and children, of Chicago, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Mergentheim.

The basket ball team of St. Augustine's academy gave a picnic at Swinney park Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zirner, of Waterloo, Ind., who have been visiting in the city, have returned home.

Miss Merica Hoagland has returned from Waukesha, Wis., where she attendde the Library association sessions.

The Pathfinders will give an ice cream social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Kemp, 49 Indiana avenue, on the evening of July 23.

Mrs. Mary K. Jenkins has gone to Macatawa Park, Mich., to spend the summer. She was accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Carnahan, who will return Monday.

The ladies of Nebraska have opened a subscription list for the benefit of Mrs. Walter Stanley, whose husband was killed on the Lake Erie and Western tracks a few weeks ago.

The field day of the Caledonian society will be held on Saturday, August 24, on the athletic field at Robison park, and a program is in course of preparation for the event.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Calhoun, who are touring the Pacific coast country, write friends in the city that they are having a most enjoyable time. The letter was written at a little village in Arizona.

George Brown will leave for Detroit on Monday to take in the Blue Ribbon races next week. He has a barrel or two of tips and says he can make a fortune for anybody who wants to bet according to his direction. He would make the bets for himself, only, he says, he don't need the money.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, formerly pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, expects to return to this city from his trip through Europe and the Holy Land in August. Mr. Leeper has received calls to fill professorships in colleges as well as calls to pulpits, but he will doubtless re-enter the ministry. Rev. Leeper resigned his pastorate last March.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William A. Jones and Emma Conrad.

Najeeb Saikley and Hannah Farah.

MET OLD FRIENDS.

After the performance last night the members of the Buffalo Bill bands met the Fort Wayne musicians in a convenient down town hall and enjoyed a social session of about two hours' duration. Chris Christiansen, the tuba player with the show, is an old member of the First Regiment band, and Worthy Tuttle, the first cornetist, was once a member of the City band, and both men have hundreds of friends and acquaintances here. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour nearly every leading musician of the city was present to meet the two old Fort Wayne lads and become acquainted with the splendid musicians of the Buffalo Bill Cowboy band. The visitors went away with a very highly exalted idea of the sociability of Fort Wayne musicians.

Mrs. George Sink is seriously ill at her home on Walton avenue

Miss Grace Gruber, of 108 Jackson street, is in Jackson, Mich., visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Brown, for a few weeks.

Prof. L. Dorn, of Concordia college, will occupy the pulpit of Emmaus church tomorrow in the absence of Rev. Wambsganss.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Johnson left at noon for Auburn in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Johnson's sister, Mrs. E. E. Frick.

Mrs. C. F. Coleman, of Wichita, Kas., will visit friends in Hartford City for a few days and on her return will be at home at 331 Hoagland avenue, in this city.

Miss Jessie V. Drake sang in Dr. Robert McIntyre's church in Chicago last Sunday, one of the selections being, "There is a Green Field Far Away," for which she received many compliments.

A union Christian Endeavor echo meeting of the international convention will be held in Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday evening at 7:30. Reports will be presented by different delegates.

Miss Wells, of the Ohio orphans' institute, near Toledo, is visiting friends in the city. The lady was engaged in teaching music in Fort Wayne some time ago and is known to many of the citizens.

Mrs. Emil Deister, of 163 Webster street, was surprised last evening by a half dozen couples, friends of the family. Yesterday was the anniversary of the hostess' birth and the party was given in honor of that day. Games and luncheon were included in the evening's entertainment.

IN THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

Justice Tancey was called to the county clerk's office post haste this morning. He found in waiting for him William A. Jones and Emma Conrad, who had just invested in a marriage license. The 'squire tied the knot in his usual graceful manner, and after he kissed the bride the office telephone was kept busy for twenty minutes by people who wanted to know what had exploded in the court house.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE

Bernodine Middendorf has filed her final report as guardian of William H. Vodde and asks to be discharged.

The will of the late Frederick Frey was filed for probate this morning. The testator devised all his property to his nephew, George Brower, who is named as executor.

The county commissioners were in session this morning, transacting office business only.

TWO BARNS BURNED.

A two-story frame barn in the rear of the residence at 67 Shawnee avenue occupied by Fred Oetting, together with a smaller barn on the lot adjoining, were destroyed by fire shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. A new buggy and set of harness, hay and other articles were burned. Mr. Oetting's loss will be about $600. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been accidental. Mr. Oetting's horse had been taken from the stable but a short time before the fire was discovered.

MEETING POSTPONED.

The meeting of laundry workers for the purpose of organizing a union, which was called for last evening, was postponed until next Tuesday on account of the light attendance due to the fact that a great many of the employes preferred to go to Buffalo Bill's show. The meeting will be held in the hall on the third floor of the Citizens' Trust company building, corner of Berry and Clinton streets.

BOUGHT A HICKS MACHINE.

Philip Ross, general promoter of the Surprise mine of the Washington Mining company, of Calaveras county, California, today made the first legitimate custom purchase of the Hicks amalgamating machine. The Dahlonega company, of course, made the first purchase, inasmuch as that company authorized the construction of the first machine, irrespective of what it would cost, but Mr. Ross made the first regular custom purchase. The amalgamator will cost the snug sum of $5,000, of which $1,600 had to accompany the order. Aside from the machine itself, Mr. Ross placed his order for two engines and other machinery with the Bass works to be used in developing the Surprise mine and within ninety days the complete outfit for the mine will be shipped from this city.

Among those whom the Maine Central has eployed to replace its striking trackmen are about a dozen graduates of the engineering division of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who are patrolling the tracks now. The officials say that they make excellent workmen and seem to be enjoying the experience and turning their theory to the practical use of keeping switch lamps burning.

MAY LOSE EYESIGHT.

Joseph Schrack, employed by the street car company, may lose the sight of both eyes, the result of an alleged assault by a well-known contractor recently. Schrack had been stationed near a live wire by the boss lineman to warn people from coming near it, and the man who is said to have committed the assault, it is alleged, refused to heed his warning, and when Schrack attempted to stop the horse, struck him across the face with the whip. The whiplash struck Schrack in the right eye and burst the vessels, completely destroying the sight. Traumatic glaucoma, or hardening of the ball, has resulted, and the optic will have to be removed, says the man's physician. The other eye is also involved, and Schrack may be blind for life, the result of the blow. Drs. R. Parks White and J. W. McCausland operated on Schrack yesterday, removing a great quantity of blood that had gathered in the eye cavity.

THE INDIANA UNION.

At the Y. P. S. C. E. convention in Cincinnati the Indiana union held a rally, which took the place of a state convention. The officers elected follow:

President—Rev. Charles S. Medbury, Angola.

Vice Presidents—Rev. R. V. Hunter, Indianapolis; O. P. Nusbaum, Richmond; Rev. C. S. Johnson, Indianapolis; Dr. S. Newlin, Kokomo; Rev. Mr. Landis, Princeton; Rev. G. R. Hammond, Elkhart.

Secretary—Miss Anna L. Mnnich, Indianapolis.

Treasurer—Frank Boyd, Rockville.

Superintendent of Missionary Department—Mrs. C. J. Buchanan, Indianapolis.

Superintendent of Intermediate Department—Mrs. L. E. Sellers, Terre Haute.

Superintendent of Good Citizenship Work—Rev. J. O. Rose, Lebanon.

Transportation Manager—Charles Vinnedge, Indianapolis.

Under the new plan the state convention will hereafter alternate with the international convention. This will bring the next state convention on Thanksgiving day, 1902, at a place yet to be fixed by the executive committee. A superintendent of the junior work in the state is yet to be appointed.

TIME LOCK WORTHLESS.

San Francisco, July 13.—Safe Expert Walz has discovered that the time lock on the cashier's vault in the mint from which $30,000 is missing, does not operate and has been out of order for an indefinite time. This has broadened the scope of the investigation by secret service men, as it is apparent that a robbery may have occurred any time between 3 p. m. and 9 o'clock the following morning.

BOILED OUT BUCKSHOT.

San Jose, Cal., July 13.—Boiling of the remains of Lee Wing, a murdered Chinese, to ascertain if a bullet from Lee Look's pistol had entered his body, has been completed after twenty-four hours. Fourteen large buckshot and one 44-calibre bullet were found when the mass was strained. This bullet is said to fit Look's revolver.

WAIT!

Attend the Big Excursion of the Fort Wayne Turn-Verein to Sandusky and Cedar Point, Ohio, Sunday, July 21. Tickets, including boat fare to Cedar Point, $1.25. A good time is assured.

Attend Patterson's sale, which began today. There is only one thing better than Patterson's prices during his sales. It's the quality of the goods.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All union tradesmen affiliated with this Council will not work upon any job where non-union men of the same trades are employed or upon any contract awarded to a non-union contractor. This is to take effect on all contracts awarded on and after July 8th. For further information call up 'phone 1075.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.
E. E. TANNER, Prest.
SAM B. CARY, Sec. 10-13-20

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 2tf

Corporation Seals made to order by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. 'Phone 581.

Kibiger Ice Cream is the purest. Try it. Home phone 1586. 119 and 121 Montgomery St. 5-18-Sa-tf

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family; no washing. Apply at 131 Baker street.

AT GOLDEN'S THIS WEEK.

All Straw Hats, Underwear and Soft Shirts at.....

Cut Sale Prices

All are this season's goods and are up-to-date in style and quality.

Golden the Hatter,

Cor. Calhoun and Berry.

Prophylaxis!

Remarkable

Discovery....

After careful study and experimenting for nearly twenty years remedies have been found that will PREVENT OR CURE those five infectious or contagious diseases, Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Measles.

The germs that exist, or may be acquired, that have or may produce them, can generally be destroyed in nine or ten days, and it will be almost impossible for them to be contracted later. Some parties ought to prepare them for the public.

G. W. Bowen, M. D.,
FORT WAYNE.

SEE THE....
U. S. Stamps

New HALF-BOOK TABLES, PEDESTELLS, RUGS and CHINA WARE.

Remember that any premium in the store is given for one book of U. S. Stamps. See the variety of new book premiums we offer.

THE
Citizens Trust Company,
Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.00
3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits.....
One Dollar
AND UP.
LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

Robison Park

High-Class Vaudeville

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 14.

CHARLES WAYNE AND ANNA CALDWELL
Present their laugh-provoking skit, "To Boston on Business."
KENNEDY & UDELL,
In their merry little burletta, "The Lady and the Tramp."
MAY WALSH,
The Charming Vocalist.
LAWRENCE CRANE,
Comedy Magic.
LOZELLO,
Sensational Gymnast.

Evening Prices—Box seats, 50c; first ten rows, 25c; next ten rows, 15c; general admission, 10c.

Matinee Prices—Box seats, 25c; reserved seats, 15c; general admission, 10c.

Mold Proof Jellies.

The germs in the air produce mold. By excluding air the formation of mold is prevented. Paraffine is best suited for this purpose. It affords an air-tight covering, is inexpensive and convenient to use. One-quarter pound covers from 15 to 20 tumblers of jelly.

SPICES.

We make a specialty of our stock and always have a complete variety and the best quality.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM
DRUGGISTS,
88 CALHOUN ST.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00

CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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Samuel M. Foster, Vice President.
Andrew Hoffman 2d Vice Pres.
Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
William Paul, Ass't. Secretary.

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AEROFORM For Painless Extracting
WEISELL'S NEW METHOD
Safe, pleasant and effective. The patient while conscious of the operation, FEELS NO PAIN. It produces no change in color, pulsation or circulation. The effects pass off rapidly without sickness or any bad results.
The Weisell Dental Parlors,
36 Calhoun St. Home 'Phone 1226
10 Years Experience Everything Up-to-date.
Artificial Teeth with or without Plates. Weisell's Best in the World.
GOLD and SILVER Fillings.
GOLD CROWNS and GOLD BRIDGES.

THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
Opposite Postoffice.

PAYS 5 Per Cent. Interest on stock
LOANS MONEY
at Low Rates.
Is a friend to rich and poor.
Assets $600,000

Allen County's Experienced Jeweler.

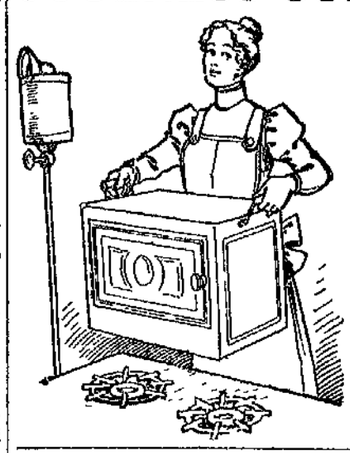
107 CALHOUN ST.

Home phone 362 main; residence, home phone 1674 main

Samuel J. Hall, Jr.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it"

COOLNESS CONTRIBUTORS



That are worth having, our "Erie" Ovens. None quite so good in smoothing away the housekeeper's troubles. Erie Ovens are just the thing to relieve you from the oppressive heat of that large cook stove or range. They can be used on any small oil or gas stove and are built to please. Strong malleable iron hinges and catch, cannot break or rust out. Asbestos lined throughout. Polished steel. Handsomely embossed. New improved sheet steel racks, never break. Nickel plated hinges and handle. Perfect ventilation, making perfect baking. We guarantee them in every respect.

BOTH PHONES 140
SEAVEY'S UP-TO DATE HARDWARE STORE
10 W. MAIN ST.

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DAWN OF AGE OF GLASS

THE PREDICTION OF JULES HENRIVAUX, THE FRENCH SCIENTIST—WHAT HE CLAIMS.

That the world is about to see the inauguration of an age of glass is the prediction of Jules Henrivaux, till lately the director of the great glass manufactory at St. Gobain, and one of the greatest French chemists.

Mr. Henrivaux is an enthusiast on glass. He believes it to be the material of the future. He does not pretend that we can look for glass cannon or glass men-o-war or glass greyhounds of the ocean, nor does he contemplate the substitution of vitreous manchinery for that which we now employ in our various processes of manufacture, but he does claim that glass is the best substance known to us for every kind of structural purpose, and especially for dwelling houses. In short, if the visions of M. Henrivaux are realized, we shall all be living in glass houses before long.

The point of the idea is found in the inexhustible supply of the materials from which glass is made, in its adaptability to all shapes and forms, its durability, and its cleanliness. With regard to the second point, it is obvious that glass can be shaped and colored, and decorated to an extent of which no other matreial is capable, and it is upon this aspect of the idea that M. Henrivaux lavishes his imagination.

There are six ways in which glass can be manipulated. It can be cast into window panes, paving stones, panels, etc. It can be moulded into cornices, slates, wall decorations, and even statues. It can be blown into bottles, tumblers, vases, and all the utensils comprised under the name of "glassware." It can be blown and ground into crystals, lenses, prisms, and other objects of art and utility. It can be drawn into the finest threads and made into pipes, baskets, and dress material. It can be turned into mosaics and enamels, and can be brought into the closest imitation of most of the precious stones.

Imagine, with M. Henrivaux, the construction of a glas house. The foundations and the walls would be constructed of a variety of glass, recently, called "stone glass," which has already successfully withstood the severest tests. When crushed it gives a resistance three times as great as granite. When subjected to heat or cold it is found less sensitive than steel. When submitted to friction it shows less wear than prophyry. Shock, as of a hammer blow, it resists to a degree twenty-two times as severe as that which would fracture marble. The test of tension has pratically no effect on it whatever.

The walls, then, would be built of glass held together by angle-iron so as to permit of a hollow space through which pipes could pass (the pipes themselves being glasswork), conveying hot air, hot and cold water, gas, electric light wires, drains, and everything needed for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Stairs and balustrades, ceilings and decorations, mantelspieces and fireplaces, would all be constructed of glass. Some of M. Henrivaux's conceptions in the way of decorations, in which the glass is made opaque or tinted with brilliant colors, or made silver and golden, or arranged in prisms and crystals with facets like diamonds, are perhaps too fanciful to be taken seriously, but through them all there runs the same enthusiasm, the same belief that glass, as Thiers once said of Louis Napoleon, is capable of anything.

Our chairs and tables, in the new glass age, will be made of vitrified material, toughened to the strength of oak and mahogany. Our cooking utensils, our plates, and cups and saucers, will be made of the same substance. Even our knives and forks will have glass handles, if not glass blades.

The new glass house will be absolutely clean and practically indestructible. The whole of its surface can be washed from the top story to the basement, without a trace of humidity being left. Dust cannot collect on its polished face, and the spider will find no place on which to hang its cobwebs.

They have already begun to pave the streets of Paris with glass, and it is found that the substance, while practically indestructible, is admirably suited to the feet of both men and beasts, and as it neither holds nor makes any dirt it is absurdly easy to clean. Its only fault is that it somewhat increases the noise of the traffic, but even this might, by and by, be overcome.

One of the features of last year's exhibition was the Palais Lumineux, of the Palace of Light, built entirely of glass. It was to some extent the realization of M. Henrivaux's ideal. Not only was it of solid construction, but the adaptability of glass to every class of decoration in form and color, aided by its various degrees of opaqueness and transparency, enabled its builders to raise a structure which as far transcended [illegible] crystal palace as a diamond outshines the imitation.

The question of cost has not been left out of account. Glass can be made out of almost anything amenable to the influence of fire. The stone glass to which reference has already been made is manufactured mainly from what have hitherto been regarded as waste substances. The slag heaps which disfigure our mining and iron districts are all convertible into glass. Evidently the days of bricks and slate are numbered.

Perhaps it might be possible, in connection with one of the many projected exhibitions to construct on a modest but sufficient scale, a dwelling of the kind M. Henrivaux describes. People would then be able to experience the actual sensation of walking along glass floors, of climbing a glass staircase, of being surrounded by glass walls, of sitting on glass chairs at glass tables, drinking tea out of glass cups, and stirring it with glass teaspoons.

How far this could be accomplished with due avoidance of monotony it is hard to say. Certainly M. Henrivaux is enthusiastic enough to believe in the fullest developments of his idea.

It is, perhaps, a fanciful idea, but it must be confessed that, with M. Henrivaux's guidance, an inspection of the brilliant, comfortable, clean, indestructible glass houses of the future is a thing to charm the imagination and delight the esthetic senses.

WHISTLED UNTIL HE DIED.

Dr. William Krauss, in the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, describes the case of a Polish herdsman, 27 years of age, weighing 230 pounds, who, some months previous to an accident, had suffered from apoplexy resulting in left hemiplegia. He was slowly recovering the use of his arm and leg when he was struck by a train and was found unconscious on the track with scalp wounds. There was a depressed fracture of the skull three inches above and one inch behind the left ear. He was immediately trephined and the depressed bones removed.

At 10 o'clock at night he began to whistle, not, however, the "popular songs of the day," but the whistle calls he was accustomed to use in calling or driving his flocks. He would continue whistling for about one minute, then would cease for five or ten minutes, and kept this up at regular intervals until he died, January 3, 1899, at 10:30 p. m. At no time was it possible to distinguish any melody. The sounds were of the same pitch and intensity and of the same character. They were undible throughout the ward and attracted the attention of patients and attendants. To the physicians in attendance it was a strange experience to hear those whistle calls coming from a patient in a state of unconsciousness. It was impossible to rouse the patient at any time before or after the accident, and he died, whistling a few minutes before death.

MOTHER'S LIFE.

The life of a hard-working mother was described recently by a bright boy when a reporter entered into conversation. He said: "My mother gets me up, makes the fire and sends me off. Then she gets my father up, gets the other children their breakfast and sends them to school, and then she and the baby have their breakfast."

"How old is the baby?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, she is most two, but she can talk and walk as well as any of us."

"Are you well paid?"

"I get $4 a week and my father gets $3.50 a day."

"How much does your mother get?"

With a bewildered look, the boy said:

"Mother? Why, she don't work for anybody."

"I thought you said she worked for all of you?"

"Oh, yes! for us she does, but there isn't any money in it."

As the boy grows older he will find that very many of the world's best workers toil without any prospect of making money by their labors, and very often they do not win the gratitude of those who benefit by their exertions.—Union Gospel News.

Mr. Baldwin has shipped forty balloons to Tromsoe for use in the North Pole expedition. These balloons are not intended to carry passengers, but each will have ten message buoys attached, which will be liberated automatically, thus recording the route northward.

A NEW ENGAGEMENT RING.

The fashionable jewelers of the day have decreed a new style in engagement rings which, if generally adopted, will redound to their profit. It is a pear-shaped stone, preferably a diamond, the sting almost invisible, the circlet very thin. If a colored stone is chosen instead of a diamond the accommodating jeweler will surround it with the tiniest of diamonds, making a brilliant line of white fire, but the individual stones so small as to have the effect rather than the appearance of gems, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A row of five diamonds, encircled with many rubies, is also a favorite engagement ring. Rubies mean "felicity in love," and diamonds—or at least to own them—signify good luck it goes without saying.

EXPANSION PERIODICAL

It is an interesting fact which everybody may not have thought of that in each one of the four quarters of the past century a great domain was added to the territory of the United States, says the New York Times.

1. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century our country's boundaries were expanded through the Louisiana purchase.

2. In its second quarter they were again vastly expanded through our acquisition from Mexico.

3. In its third quarter there was yet another vast expansion through the Alaskan purchase.

4. In its fourth and last quarter the first transmarine enlargement of territory occurred through the annexation of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The years of expansion for the United States during the past century were 1803 in its first quarter. 1845-7 in its second quarter, 1867 in its third quarter, and 1897-8 in its fourth quarter.

The Louisiana purchase was brought about peacefully through the negotiations of Mr. Jefferson with France during his own presidency: and the Alaska purchase was brought about in like manner through the negotiations of Secretary Seward with Russia during Andrew Johnson's presidency.

But it was through war with Mexico that we acquired a large part of her territory; and it was through war with Spain that we acquired those of her oversea islands which we now hold.

Of the four great acquisitions spoken of two were effected under democratic administrations and two under republican administrations. In both cases one of the two acquisitions was peaceful and one was by conquest.

The greatest of any of our acquisitions, territorially, was Alaska; the most populous by far of any of them were the Philippines and Porto Rico.

No reference has been made here to the Florida purchase, to the Gadsden purchase, or to result of the negotiations with England respecting the Oregon boundary.

The American record of periodical expansion during the nineteenth century, quarter after quarter, was certainly a remarkable one. It will form a memorable chapter in our country's history.

No man can predict what the twentieth century will bring forth. Perhaps it may come to an end with yet further enlargement for the republic. Perhaps it may not see any territorial changes under our flag.

SPOON COLLECTING THE FAD.

"I don't object to fads on principle," said the proprietor of a fashionable Broadway restaurant to a reporter for the New York Times the other day, "but there is one in vogue now that I would like to see run its course and give way to one which respects the rights of property. The young women of this town have a craze for collecting restaurant spoons. They don't care for them at all, however, unless they bear the name of the house from which they were filched. No, they don't take them themselves. The average young woman, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is timid when in a public dining room. They simply intimate to their gentlemen acquaintance that they appreciate such things and the men do the rest.

"I can't say how many I have lost from good customers whom I couldn't call down even if I were to catch them red-handed. The customer of a place like this is likely to be worth several hundred dollars in the course of a year and a few spoons more or less would not cut down our profits to any large extent, but the practice is annoying and for that reason more than any other I would like to see it abandoned.

"Say, I knew one young fellow who couldn't steal even to please his best girl. What do you suppose he did? He went and had a lot of spoons especially stamped with the names of different restaurants and gave them to her one at a time. She undoubtedly has a choice collection, but I have wondered since I heard about it if she would set as much store by them as she does if she were to be informed that the donor came by them honestly."

A searchlight on the electric tower of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo casts rays for a distance of fifty miles.

HELP FOR INVENTORS

Patent Brokers Not Always Seeking Their Own Profit—Some Are Altruistic.

Inventors, as everyone knows, are deficient in business sense. Left to themselves they seldom realize great profit from their work. They offer a golden opportunity to business men, who are not slow to take advantage of it. Two types of men make their living out of the inventor. One is the speculator, the other the legitimate broker of inventions. There are not so many speculators as there used to be twenty years ago. Many made fortunes out of the simple-minded inventors. The most notable case was that of one who bought ten patents from a poor fellow in Washington for $3,000 and in the next ten years cleared nearly $1,000,000 on them in this country and in Europe, says the New Orleans Democrat.

Brokers have progressed steadily and are now members of a recognized calling. Many of them are thorough mechanics and good, practical scientists. Such as these are bound to be successful. Others are merely clever salesmen, who at times make money and at times have their labor for their pains. Their calling is full of odd and interesting features. They meet inventors of every type, from those who have genius to those who are cranks and dreamers. It is among the latter that they find queer inventions, some of which, though ingenious, are not patentable. One of these was a policeman's club, which at the end was perforated so as to form a red pepper box. A small spring in the handle opened the box and enabled the wielder of the club to blind his enemy as well as to beat him. A second spring threw out as rapidly from the club a number of small knife blades, which would cut to pieces the hand of anyone who tried to snatch the club away. It was refused a patent by the examiners on the ground "of its cruelty and inhumanity."

Another non-patentable invention was a lady's fan, in the stick of which was concealed a poisoned dagger. A second class of non-patentable inventions are those which profess to do the impossible. Of these the perpetual motion machine is most frequently met with. Some inventors devote themselves to little things. The man who made the egg beater realized a small fortune. Another man, working along the same lines, applied a similar mechanism to the handle of a fan; by squeezing a knob, which acted upon a strong spiral spring, the fan revolved upon its center with great rapidity, and when the finger was released it reversed its motion and revolved the same number of times until it regained its original position.

The brokers receive a commission upon the sale of an invention or receive a part interest in the patent for their work.

KEEPING THE DUCKS QUIET.

A baggageman on the Santa Fe who runs into Kansas City from out in the western part of Kansas has lost lots of sleep, says the Kansas City Star. It is doubtful if he an ever can catch up with it. He leaves Hutchinson at night and reaches Kansas City in the morning. Nearly every night he brings in his car two or three coops of live domestic ducks. During the night when he has no baggage to deliver at small stations it has been his habit and privilege to lie down on an improvised couch and doze. With the advent of the duck the dozing stopped. The almost constant quacking of the ducks, who could not understand their strange environment would not permit of sleep.

For many nights as he lay awake he planned relief. He thought of strangling the ducks or chloroforming them. But neither expedient seemed good. One night a bright idea came to him. After he had put it into execution the ducks were silent.

The next night he had two coops of unusually vociferous ducks. As soon as it came time for sleep he wrenched a slat from one of the coops, reached in and pulled out a duck. From his pocket he took a small rubber band, which he slipped over the duck's bill, just back of the nostrils. The duck tried to quack, but the rubber band, which it stretched a little, would not permit the duck to open its bill far enough to use its tongue. One by one the ducks were muzzled and the baggageman rested comfortably.

The commission men were surprised next morning when they received a lot of ducks with rubber bands around their bills, and when the bands were removed the shouts of protest from the ducks were deafening.

CELEBRATED GREEK BEAUTY.

The recently reported discovery of the body of Thais, the celebrated Greek beauty, who accompanied Alexander the Great on his Asian expedition, and who afterwards married Ptolemy Lagi, King of Egypt, has led to much interest in this ancient mummy, which is now on view in a Paris museum. In the case containing the remains Thais lies by the side of the anchoret Serapion. There are slippers upon the feet in which the gold work is still visible. The other objects found in the sarcophagus are in the same case. These consist of flowers; palm leaves and a collar of real pearls. The arms and legs of the hermit who wrote against Hippocrates are clothed with iron rings. The rest of the collection is full of interest, including the cedar-wood sarcophagus of La-Khetun Hat, the rather mythical "Chancellor" of the twelfth dynasty.

VEGETABLE FOOD VALUES

Tomatoes rouse torpid liver and do the work, ordinarily, of a doctor's prescription.

Lettuce has a soothing, quieting effect upon the nerves and is an insomnia remedy.

Celery is an acknowledged nerve tonic and is more and more used in medical prescriptions.

Onions are also a tonic for the nerves, but people will be forever prejudiced because of their odor.

Dandelions purify the blood and generally are declared to tone up the system.

Watercress, which is now at its best, is a "good, all-around" brace-up for the system.

Potatoes should be eschewed by those who "have a horror of getting fat," as this is one penalty of eating them.

Spinach has medicinal qualities and properties equal to the most indigo of all blue pills ever made.

Parsnips, it is now contended by scientists, possess almost the same virtues that are claimed for sarsaparilla.

Beets are fattening and even a moderately learned man will explain because of the sugar they contain.

Ordinary Lima beans, some one has said, are good to allay thirst, but the same can be said, with equal truth, of a pitcher of water.

Asparagus is efficacious in kidney ailments to an extent that is not yet, perhaps, thoroughly appreciated.

Cucumbers, aside from sunbeam emitting properties known to readers of facetious paragraphs, contain an acid that is helpful in some cases of dyspepsia.

Cabbage, in Holland, is regarded as something of a blood purifier, but the authority is vague. In Germany its efficacy is purely sauerkraut.

Parsley will assist good digestion, like cheese and nuts, but a quantity in excess of ordinary capacity has to be consumed. Therein lies the joker.

Pumpkins are an ingredient in a patent medicine that is guaranteed to cure quite a variety of ailments flesh is heir to, but the world is increasing in inhabitants who do not believe all they hear.

THE YUKON DELTA.

During the past summer an officer of the coast survey traversed the front of the Yukon delta, the first white man who had ever followed this shore, says G. R. Putnam, in Scribner's Magazine. He was accompanied by three men, and the party, with all their provisions and camp outfit, was carried in an open canoe and a small rowboat. At the river mouths there is comparatively deep water immediately off the coast, but between these the distinction between land and sea is very indefinite, and the mudbanks laid bare at low tide may be a mile or more in width. Even with a canoe drawing but a few inches of water it was often impossible to get closer to the shore than a mile, so that to make camp it was necessary to pack outfit and provisions on the men's backs, sinking at every step knee deep in the thick, blue mud. Even ashore, however, the difficulties were not past. For long stretches this coast is but a few inches above ordinary high tide. On account of its shallowness this part of Bering Sea is subject to extraordinay tides. When the wind blows strong from the northeast the water goes with it, leaving extensive bare flats and shoals along the shore, while with an opposite wind the water piles up in Norton Sound, flooding the lower portions of the delta coast, as is evidenced by the line of drift-wood nearly always to be seen some distance inland. One night the party were rudely awakened by the water running through their tents, and went out to find the tide over the bank on which they were camped. After that they took the precaution to elevate their beds.

CURIOUS TENURES.

Some of the English tenures are exceedingly curious. A farm near Broadhouse, in Yorkshire, pays annually to the landlord a snowball in midsummer and a red rose at Christmas. The manor of Foson is held by a rental of two arrows and a loaf of bread. An estate in the north of England is held by the exhibition before a court every seven years of a tartain vase owned by the family, another in Suffolk by an annual rental of two white doves.

PRESIDENTIAL FIELD.

RECENT GOSSIP OF CANDIDATES RECALLS MUCH NOTABLE HISTORY OF CANDIDATES AND CAMPAIGNS.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The United States always has a presidential canvass, prospective or existent, on its hands. The day after a president is elected the question as to who will be his successor becomes a matter of interest to many persons. The day after a president is inaugurated many aspirants begin to be "mentioned" as candidates in the next canvass. This has been particularly true of the present day. Although only four months of President McKinley's second and last term have expired, many aspirants for the succession in both parties have placed themselves in the field, or have been put in by their friends. This "mentioning" began two or three months ago. An especial impetus was given to it by Mr. McKinley's declaration, provoked by a few of his unwise friends, that he would, under no circumstances, accept a third nomination It will grow more and more active as the day for the presidential nominating convention, a little less than three years hence, approaches.

For the presidency in the first and second elections there was no contest. In 1789 and 1792 every presidential elector who voted cast one of his two ballots for George Washington, although he wished to retire after the close of his first term. Thus Washington's choice was unanimous each time The first contest for president came in 1796, after Washington preemptorily refused a third term, which he could undoubtedly have gained by a unanimous vote if he had permitted his name to be used in the canvass. The leading aspirants for president in the first contested election were John Adams, who had been the vice president during Washington's eight years in the presidency, and Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the party—the republican, the predecessor of the democracy of today—which had arisen to combat the federalist party, to which Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Jay, the Pinckneys and many other illustrious men of the day belonged. Adams had a majority in the electoral college, and Jefferson, out of the other list of aspirants was second, Adams becoming president and Jefferson vice president, in accordance with the constitution as it originally existed. In the next election, that of 1800, President Adams was beaten in his endeavor to secure re-election, and Jefferson won this time, though the tie vote between Jefferson and Burr, of the same party, provoked a long and exciting contest in the house of representatives, to which the election went, and resulted in the adoption, in 1804, just previous to the election in that year, of the twelfth amendment to the constitution, under which the electoral college votes for both president and vice president, as such, separately, the electors being required to designate which person they want for the first office and which for the second.

The elections of 1796 and 1800 established the precedent that the vice president stood in the direct line of the succession to the president. But this sequence was interrupted immediately afterward, and no vice president since Jefferson ever afterward went to the presidency by election, except Martin Van Buren, who was chosen to the second office at the second election of Jackson to the first station, and who succeeded Jackson in the first office. The other vice presidents—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur—who became presidents, went to the higher office on the death of its incumbent, and merely filled out the term for which the dead man had been chosen. Many vice presidents have been bigger men in ability and political experience than were the persons holding the first place on the ticket with them. Calhoun, who was chosen vice president twice—when John Quincy Adams was made president in 1825, and when Jackson entered the white house the first time in 1829—far surpassed Jackson in political experience and in ability as a statesman, but, of course, it was Jackson's military record which suggested him for president. It was their record as soldiers which nominated the Harrison, Taylor and Grant. The candidates for vice president in the canvasses in which these soldiers were chosen surpassed their leaders on their tickets in knowledge of the history of their country and in their acquaintance with the political issues of the day. Dallas, the vice president, was more prominent than Polk at the time that both were put on the same ticket in 1844, and William R. King was several times as long in political office as was the dark horse, Franklin Pierce, who held the first place on the ticket with him. Pierce's military record in Mexico, however, had much to do with his candidacy, although he had great personal popularity aside from the prestige, not particularly high, which his military service gave him.

Of course, the failure of vice presidents since Van Buren's days to reach the presidency by election have, in some cases, been due to accident, and they will be no barrier to the ambition of occupants of the second office today or hereafter.

A new line of succession to the presidency was started during the service of the third president. This was through the office of secretary of state. Madison, the secretary of state in Jefferson's days in the presidency, succeeded Jefferson in the white house. Monroe, who headed the state department during the greater part of Madison's presidency, followed Madison in the higher post. Madison's selection of Monroe as secretary of state, indeed, to replace Robert Smith, of Maryland, who held the post two years after Madison entered the white house, was interpreted by Monroe's friends as an indication that Madison had made him his political heir. There had been much ill-feeling between the Virginia advocates of Madison and Monroe in the contest of 1808, when Madison was first nominated for president, Monroe's friends being active in pressing the claims of their favorite. Jefferson, although preferring Madison as his successor, took no active part in the contest, and the congressional caucus gave a large majority for Madison over Clinton and Monroe, his rivals for the nomination in 1808. When Madison put Monroe in his cabinet in 1811 as secretary of state his act was received as an indication that he would favor Monroe as his successor. Monroe got the candidacy in 1816 and 1820, and the election each time, and his secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, succeeded him in the white house. Adams' election as president, however, was by the house of representatives, as, through the quadrangular contest of 1824, in which Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay received electoral votes, no aspirant got a majority, and the contest went to the house, which chose Adams. As Adams was elected by the house instead of by the electoral college, though, and as his electoral vote was smaller than Jackson's, the force of Adams' election as a precedent is somewhat weakened.

John Quincy Adams was the last secretary of state to step from the cabinet into the white house. Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan were the only secretaries of state who went to the white house after the second Adams, and service in other posts intervened in the case of each of these. Van Buren was secretary of state under Jackson, but the "Peggie O'Neill war" broke up Jackson's cabinet at that time, though Van Buren was on the side of "Peggy" in that unpleasantness, and thus pleased Jackson. Then Van Buren was appointed minister to England by Jackson, but Jackson's enemies, national republicans and democrats, in the senate, rejected his nomination though he had already served several months in England. Jackson's and Van Buren's enemies, through this display of spite, did these two persons a good turn. Benton, a friend of both, told the men who rejected Van Buren's nomination for diplomat to England: "You have broken a minister and have made a vice president." Benton was right. Jackson got the nomination for vice president for Van Buren in Jackson's second election as president, and it was said at the time that Jackson seriously contemplated resigning early in his second term, so as to make sure that his favorite would be president some time, and thus to baffle his enemies. Jackson's friends, however, including Van Buren, told Jackson that there was no necessity for any such sacrifice, and they were correct. Van Buren was an easy winner for president in 1836, although Calhoun and other prominent democrats opposed him, and Calhoun's state gave its electoral vote to Willie P. Mangum, one of the Whig aspirants, who received the vote of no other state. Buchanan, the next and last secretary of state who reached the presidency, had been minister to England and been in private life before going to the white house.

Many secretaries of state other than those mentioned thus far had, at one time and another, been seekers of the presidency. These included Clay, Webster, Marcy, Seward, Blaine, Bayard, Gresham and Sherman. In most of these cases, though, the presidential aspirations came before they held that cabinet post, and in some of them the aspirations continued after the retirement from the cabinet. Clay, who received many electoral votes for president in the election of 1824, just before (1825) he was selected for secretary of state by Adams, continued in the field as a presidency seeker for a quarter of a century afterward, and got the nomination in 1832 and 1844. Webster received electoral votes for president in 1836 over four years before he entered the cabinet of William Henry Harrison. He w

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BIG CROWDS COME TO SHOW

RAILWAYS UNPREPARED FOR THE BUSINESS.

So rapid has been the increased demand upon the factory of the Paul Manufacturing company that the power has become insufficient and steps are beng taken to increase it. Orders were placed with the Bass Foundry and Machine company last evening for a 150-horse power boiler, to take the place of the smaller boiler now in use at the Paul works. The change will be made in a manner that will not seriously impede operations at the works. The Bass company also sold a boiler to the Western Gas Construction company last evening.

TWO MEN HURT.

There were two accidents among the Pittsburg employes yesterday afternoon, neither of which was serious. Henry J. Meyers, a carpenter, had his right thumb cut, and William Henry, a car packer, had a finger cut and bruised. Both men will be unable to work for awhile.

A DANVILLE EXCURSION.

Col. R. G. Thompson, of the Wabash, is getting ready to announce another excursion over that road to Danville, Ill. It will take place on Sunday, July 21, the occasion being a band tournament at Danville. The last excursion to that point was a grand success in a social way and those who will attend the coming one have reason to expect just as pleasant a time as was enjoyed by the former excursionists.

FINGER NEARLY SEVERED.

William Boyce, who is employed in J. J. Bauer's room at the electric works, will be unable to work for several days at least. This morning his right hand was caught in an insulation cutting machine and one of the fingers was nearly severed from the member. It is believed that the digit can be saved.

FREIGHT RATES RESTORED.

Chicago, July 12.—A complete and unreserved restoration of freight rates was formally agreed upon at the meeting of the Western Trunk Line committee here today. A plan for a physical division of traffic also was adopted by all roads but the Chicago Great Western. This road agreed to maintain rates, but declared its intention of seeking business independently.

CROWD WAS A SURPRISE.

The travel to Fort Wayne today was a big surprise to all the railways and none of them were prepared to handle the business. As a consequence, all the accommodation trains were loaded to an uncomfortable extent. The Winona dummy, which consisted of one coach and a combination car, carried 180 people into the city, most of them coming from Columbia City. The cars were crowded even to the guard rails. The Grand Rapids cottagers' train was equally as crowded, Kendallville alone furnishing 117 people. Geneva, Berne and Decatur furnished 225 people, who comfortably filled the train which arrived here at 8:45 this morning. On the Wabash, the Lake Erie and Western, the Findlay and the Nickel Plate about the same conditions prevailed, all the local trains carrying big crowds. The show trains two of them—arrived over the Lake Shore a few minutes before 4 o'clock this morning and unloaded at the yards of that company. The trains were turned over to the Pittsburg road at 5 o'clock this morning and are now standing on sidings at Winter street, where they will be loaded after the exhibition tonight. There are 525 people with the show and enough horses to fill thirty cars—probably 600 animals. The show will exhibit at Warsaw tomorrow and a big crowd is expected there also. The Pennsylvania company has arranged to run an excursion from Plymouth to Warsaw on account of the show.

FINGER BADLY HURT.

Claud Frary, residing at 19 Brooklyn avenue and employed by the Indiana Road Machine company, got the ring finger of his right hand caught in the gearing of a machine, and the first joint of the finger was badly lacerated. Dr. W. E. Stemen dressed the wound and says the digit will be saved.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Boilermaker Jack Baillie, of the Wabash, is on the sick list today.

James V. Palmer, a car builder at the east shops, is off duty on account of sickness.

Born, to Train Dispatcher S. M. Taylor, of the Pennsylvania, and wife—a daughter.

During June 148,272 loaded cars were moved over the middle division of the Pennsylvania.

H. B. Schotemeyer, night operator at the Wabash office, has reported for duty after a week's vacation.

In June the Indiana car service bureau handled 28,974 cars, with an average delay of but 1.56 days.

The Fort Wayne Electric company sent a motor to the Grand Rapids Show Case company this morning.

Fireman O. E. Maxwell, of the Pennsylvania, is off duty to celebrate the advent of a daughter in his home.

Mrs. Zellinger, wife of H. A. Zellinger, of the inspection bureau, has returned from the country, where she spent a week at her old home.

James Young, of the Pittsburg, and Jerre Kenelly, of the Findlay, switch tenders, resumed work this morning after a few days' absence.

M. R. Hardendorf resumed his duties in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop this morning after a three or four days' absence on account of sickness.

Engineer Joseph Leeper, of the Pittsburg, and his wife, will go to Kalamazoo, Mich., tomorrow, for a few days' visit with relatives and friends.

H. Welsh, of the Pittsburg planing mills, was called to Muncie yesterday by a message telling him of the dangerous illness of his married daughter.

Blacksmith Charles Rodenbeck, of the Pittsburg, left yesterday for Buffalo, where he will put in eight or ten days in taking in the sights at the exposition.

F. M. Smith, a car packer at the Pittsburg warehouse, who was injured May 31, has nearly recovered from the accident and tomorrow will resume his duties.

J. J. Hill, Nickel Plate conductor, and his family, have returned from the Pan-American exposition, where they spent two weeks. During their trip east they also visited friends in Canada a short time.

Indianapolis Journal: "On Monday a train of five cars was hauled from Pittsburg to Chicago in ten hours and fifty minutes, excelling all records made by a passenger train between the points named."

Engineer U. G. Rhodes and Fireman J. H. Knight are sick and off duty and Fireman E. Zur Muhlen is off duty on account of a lame hand, which was burned by a hot shaker bar. The latter hopes to resume work tomorrow.

A Buffalo paper says ticket scalpers' offices are springing up on Exchange street as rapidly as carpenters can build them, some of the prospective scalpers commencing business before the roofs of their offices are in place.

Adams township, Miami county, has voted a subsidy of $11,000 to the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie. The road will run west from Peru, Ind., through Adams and Bethlehem townships, crossing into Fulton county near Fulton.

Fred Walbaum, who learned the machinist trade in the Bass shops and worked there fifteen years as journeyman, resigned last night nd this morning took a position in the Wabash shops. It is understood he will run a lathe in the latter shop.

John Gribbon, Charles DeRome, F. E. Rahling, C. B. Brown and C. Doehrman, Pittsburg shopmen, are sick and off duty. The following shopmen are off duty for other reasons: V. Berger, R. B. Stanberry, J. Laughlin, A. Burchard, J. Richard, M. Fuehter and Ed Bauch.

Next Wednesday evening the local lodge of the Order of Railway Conductors will have as a guest the grand junior conductor, L. E. Sheppard, of Camden, N. J. Mr. Sheppard will address the meeting and confer with the officials concerning the welfare of the order.

The Continental company has been incorporated in Iowa, which proposes to build and operate a road from Lake of the Woods, Canada, to the Gulf of Mexico. The object of the line, it is stated, is to divert export grain to the southern seaboard and cotton north for export to the orient.

C. E. Walton, of Chicago, who was in the city this morning, yesterday received a most encouraging letter from his brother, C. H. Walton, who is sojourning on the Pacific coast this summer. The writer states that he is rapidly improving and hopes to be permanently cured and to be able to return home in a few months.

It is understood that when the Baltimore and Ohio absorbs the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, arrangements will be made by which the trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern will enter Louisville via Jeffersonville instead of New Albany, using the Big Four bridge, thus shortening its line to Louisville several miles.

Dispatcher W. C. Kerr, of the Nickel Plate, returned to his duties last night, after a two weeks' vacation, during which he visited his mother in Indianapolis and spent a few days at Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Merch Baldwin, another dispatcher, is now taking a two weeks' vacation. He left for the east last night.

Conductor M. O. Ginty, of the Pittsburg, who represents the western division of the road on the advisory board of the Relief association, is out in that capacity this week and during his absence his trains, 24 and 39, are in charge of Conductor Peter Travis, of the Winona dummy run. Conductor Charles Matott has the dummy run in the meantime.

F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Deputy Chief Younger, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, are in Denver, acting as arbitrators where a question of rights has been in dispute for some months as to how many Santa Fe and how many Colorado engineers and firemen should be employed on a piece of joint track between Denver and Pueblo.

An official of the Santa Fe states that more immigrants have located in the last ten months on their lines than during the ten years previous. Last year the passenger department sent a young man among the Oklahoma farmers who was a stenographer and typewriter, and he suggested to the farmers that they write their friends, describing their prosperity.

A contract has been filed for record in Baltimore between the Baldwin locomotive works and the Western Maryland Railroad company, by which the former loans to the railroad company ten freight locomotives, to cost $14,000, and the railroad binds itself to pay $3,823.75 monthly to the works as rental for the locomotives for three years after May 10, 1901, at the end of which time, if the terms of the contract have been complied with, the railroad company has the privilege of purchasing.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. Bulson,
Office and Residence, 55 West Wayne Street.
FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper, 5:30 to 6:40.

GREAT WILD WEST

BUFFALO BILL'S MIGHTY SHOW IN THE CITY.

BIGGER, BETTER THAN EVER

ALL OF THE BEST OLD AND MANY NEW FEATURES.

WARRIORS FROM ALL CLIMES

THOUSANDS WITNESS GREAT STREET PARADE.

It was Col. W. F. Cody, some of the same cowboys, some of the Indians and Cossacks and various sorts of the world's rough riders who came in special trains to Fort Wayne this morning, but Colonel Cody had with him some rough riders and fighters who never before stepped on this historic ground, which in its day was pressed by the feet of both red men and white men, who were leading strenuous lives and occasionally putting red dye stuff in these old rivers.

Everybody except those whose special business it was to be awake was asleep when the big aggregation reached Fort Wayne. The morning was fine and the atmosphere of a rather somniferous kind that makes the fellow who can sleep do it, and do it well.

THE PARADE.

Everybody who can get away turns out to see the parade of the Buffalo Bill show. Probably because it's worth seeing. As this wonderful congress of the hardy fighting men of all nations rode through the streets today thousands of people formed solid banks of humanity on either side from curb to wall. Some shows turn out a longer procession than Buffalo Bill rides at the head of, but compared with it they size up in value about as an Alaska "sparkler," the size of a pippin does with an eight-karat diamond. Any one who trades off the Wild West pageant for any of the others has a good bunch of change coming to him.

Everything in the procession is genuine. The Indians are of the kind a certain class of lurid literature of the plains invariably terms "red devils." The cowboys have had more than an education on a New York dairy farm. They are all-wool cowpunchers from the ranches out west. The soldiers who represent all the great nations are not spurious. They are real fighting men. The Mexican vaqueros, and the South American guaches are "the real thing." The Boers, who by the way were more looked for and more studied than any feature of the parade, are from the Transvaal—the heroes of as desperate a war as modern times has seen. So, too, are the British soldiers. They are genuine Tommy Atkins, and several of them were with Baden-Powell in the heroic defense of Mafeking. Everything is genuine, nothing underdone or overdone. All has the rational balance that belongs to an educational institution, and that is what Buffalo Bill's Wild West show is.

SOLDIERY OF WORLD AWAKE.

Some time later, the city of men who have fought under every flag under the sun awoke. Mexicans, Cossacks, Boers, British soldiers, French soldiers, German soldiers, Roosevelt's rough riders, cavalrymen, Arabs, cowboys and American Indians arose from their rough cots, yawned and cursed in every tongue.

The Boer and the Tommy Atkins, who fought each other at Mafeking and Colenso, washed their faces in the same tin and used the same piece of soap and wiped their faces on the same towel. They afterwards drank from the same bottle.

They were the genuine article, too—the Boer right from the veldt, the Britisher right from the kopje of far-away South Africa.

Commandant Van de Loo is a distinguished member of Colonel Cody's Boer outfit. He was a scout and took part in the battles of Magersfontein and Poplar Grove. There is William Beunk, next to him, who helped lay siege to Ladysmith. Jean Ondhaaf, another of the band, was wounded at Elandsfontein, and was one of the seven survivors of the fight at Bos kopje. These Boers were secured for the "Wild West" through the Dutch headquarters at The Hague.

GALLANT CANADIANS.

Soon after the Boer and Britisher appeared, a crowd of cowboys put in an appearance, followed by a number of Cossacks. Then came seven men who served with Baden-Powell at Mafeking. Another of the English soldiers is an Irishman—Sergeant Clark—and a member of the Scotch Greys. Tuohey is another Irish-English soldier, who not only fought with Baden-Powell, but marched to the relief of Gordon, and was in the Suakim campaign.

Among the more prominent members of the Canadian mounted rifles is Sergeant Bates, who saw the hardest kind of service in the Transvaal.

De Roos is the name of one Dutchman who fought at Spionkop. It is related of him that he climbed the kop and planted a flag at its summit that attracted the British fire for an entire day, while the Boers were safe under cover at another point.

Canadians who were in the fiercest of the South African conflicts fraternize with their English brethren. They are clad in khaki uniforms and are a gallant looking lot. McDougall, who was once a mounted policeman in the northwest, and who went to Africa with the Canadian mounted rifles, has been the hero of many adventures and is a magnificent specimen of manhood.

SOME AMERICANS, TOO.

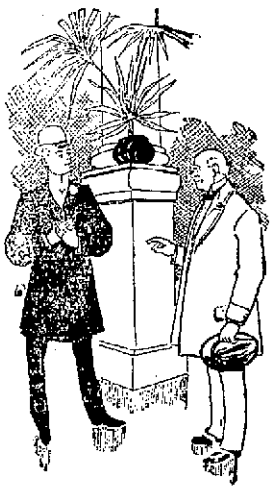
Our own country has her heroes also, and clean cut young fellows they are. From the Philippines, from Cuba, from Porto Rico and from Tien Tsin they come with tales of courage. Sergeant Bates, who fought with Grimes' battery at El Paso and San Juan during those eventful hot July days in 1898, peacefully talks of the scenes of carnage spread before him as he looked from the hights of El Caney on the city below. A trooper from the Seventh cavalry, which Custer made immortal, and men from the rough riders and various other regiments typify American soldiery.

Captain Grant, of the life saving service, will demonstrate the use of life saving apparatus. Captain Grant was stationed for year on the New Jersey coast. He has aided in saving hundreds of lives, bringing from one ship, the Guadalupe, eighty-two people.

Colonel Cody received The Sentinel representative in his private car and conversed long and interestingly about his career on the plains, his early struggles, his present aims and ambitions. It is not the desire of the colonel to remain in the show business all his life and very soon he longs for the silence of his ranch on the Big Horn basin in northwestern Wyoming.

The colonel did make his home in North Platte, Neb., where he still has a great ranch, but the country was not wild enough for him, and he has gone farther to the north. Colonel Cody says that the present year has been the most profitable in the history of the Wild West show. The principal reason for it, he says, is that we are in the height of prosperous times. Another reason is that the country is becoming like a huge spider web with interurban railroads, and these have a great deal to do with the prosperity of the show.

It is not generally known, but Colonel Cody is president of a college. This college, military in character, is situated in the new town of Cody, in Wyoming, which Colonel Cody built and in which he takes much pride. It has not been opened yet, but it is in the course of construction, the faculty has been selected and it will be opened in the fall.



JUSTICE HANDICAPPED.

Attorney for Merchant Tailor—Your Honor, we have decided to abandon the case. The plaintiff, my client, informs me that every man on the jury owes him for a suit of clothes.

SATURDAY NIGHT
Winds Up the Taft Store.

You will never have another such opportunity to buy Dry Goods. The prices on many lots have gone still lower in price.

You can visit this store several times between now and Saturday night---it will pay you.

- I. B. POST, -
54 Calhoun Street.

PATTERSON'S GREAT SALE

Will begin Tomorrow morning, July 13, and close Saturday evening, Aug. 3.

We have had a similar sale each July for the last seven years. All we need to say is that we will sell goods as cheap as we have sold them in our sales in the past. You know what we have done. You know what to expect now. All men's, boys' and children's suits will be discounted 20 per cent., with the exception of blue and black goods. Bicycle suits, pants and sweaters discounted 20 per cent. $20 suits go at $16; $10 suits go at $8, etc. 200 pairs of boys' knee pants, double seats and knees, go at 25c. 1,200 pairs of boys' fine Scotch knee pants, all wool, double seats and knees, tape seams, patent buttons, to go at 50c; 90c values. Trunks and traveling bags discounted 10 per cent. We are bound to give you new goods each season.

Reuben S. Patterson, 56 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

SUGGESTIONS.

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MOB CLAMORS FOR NEGROES LIVES

Men in Custody Identified as Assailants of White Girl and Judge Lynch May be Called on for a Verdict.

Kansas City, July 13.—Roberts and Holland, the negroes under arrest at the county jail, have been positively identified as two of the assailants of Miss Davis. There are doubts now whether Maupin, who was at first believed to be a leader of the gang, had anything to do with the crime. He has been severely examined and Chief Hayes expresses the belief that he is innocent.

Another suspect, Jourthman, was arrested during the morning. Miss Davis is bordering on nervous prostration and neither Maupin or Jourthman was taken before her.

At 1 o'clock there was no sign of a crowd in the vicinity of the jail and the officials believe there will be no further trouble.

Soon after daylight the mob, which had surged about the jail and court house most of the night, broke up and gradually dispersed. No attack was made for lack of a leader.

It is now feared that the mob will re-form during the day or evening and will not again lack a leader. This fear is based on the result of an examination to which the prisoners were subjected early today. After the "sweating" the officers expressed themselves convinced that Roberts and Holland are guilty. However, neither man is said to have even admitted complicity in the assault.

The police believe that the third negro, Maupin, was the leader of the trio. He will be taken before Miss Davis today. The victim has already partially identified the other two prisoners and if she shall pass satisfactorily upon Maupin it is believed the mob vengeance will be certain.

Although it was stated during the night that Holland and Roberts had been removed from the jail, it was learned this morning that they had been under guard all night in a tunnel leading from the jail to the court house and were taken back to their cells after the mob had dispersed.

Governor Dockery has offered a reward of $200 each for the arrest of the assailants of Miss Davis. Thirteen men who were arrested last night for inciting riot were fined $5 each this morning. Roberts and Holland will be given a preliminary hearing July 22.

HANNA OUTWITTED BY FORMER WIFE

New York, July 13.—Attorneys for Dan R. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, obtained from Justice McAdam, in the supreme court today, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable Monday, commanding Mary Harrington Hanna to produce in court her three children. Mr. Hanna, in his petition, says that the children were restrained of their liberty by their mother on the pretense that she has a right to their custody, and that he, the father, has been illegally deprived of their charge. A detective was sent to the Hotel Savoy to serve the writ.

Mr. Hanna accompanied the detectives to the Hotel Savoy. When he arrived there he was told that Mrs. Hanna had sailed with her children on the steamer Menominee, which cleared the bar, bound for London, at 10:50 this morning. The manager of the Hotel Savoy said Mrs. Hanna left the hotel between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning.

Later it was learned that staterooms on the Campania had been engaged for Mrs. Hanna. A reporter who went to the steamer found that the Baroness De Polland, a friend of Mrs. Hanna, was on board, but no information could be obtained as to Mrs. Hanna. Mr. Hanna went to the Campania and entered into a consultation with the baroness. At this time a stateroom engaged by Mrs. Hanna was locked and it was thought that Mrs. Hanna was inside. The door to the stateroom was guarded by one of the ship's crew, who would not permit anyone to approach it.

Mr. Hanna was in consultation with the Baroness de Polland formore than an hour. He refused to be interviewed. After he had left the baroness was asked if Mrs. Hanna was on the ship and replied: "If she is I don't know it."

She was then asked if Mrs. Hanna had sailed on the Atlantic transport liner Menominee and replied:

"If Mrs. Hanna has left America at this time she must have sailed on the Menominee."

A man who said that he knew Mrs. Hanna by sight said he saw her in a stateroom on the Campania with her three children. A detective corroborated this statement. Mrs. Hanna's baggage went on the Campania. The ship sailed shortly after 2 o'clock.

SENOR ANDRADE TALKS.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 13.—Ex-President Andrade, of Venezuela, who arrived here Thursday from New York, has been interviewed and denies the story circulated in the United States that he had been interested, with other Venezuelans, in raising a fund for political purposes. He said he was no longer concerned in Venezuelan politics, that his property was mortgaged and that he must now work for a living as he had done before he was president of Venezuela. When asked if he was not interested in a revolutionary movement in Venezuela, Andrade replied: "Yes; a change of government is indispensable, and one or two revolutions do not injure a country."

LORD ROSSLYN IN NEW ROLE.

London, July 3.—The earl of Rosslyn appeared today in a new role, that of a drummer. His lordship has been filling in the time between his recent employment as a correspondent in South Africa and his approaching return to the stage as a member of Mrs. Langtry's company by traveling for a cattle-cake firm. It appears that he was so unsuccessful that his employers terminated his engagement and his lordship sued them for six months' wages. The earl, attired in the pink of fashion, entered the witness box and got a verdict in his favor.

LIVES IN THREE CENTURIES.

Dublin, Ind., July 13.—George Hammell, of Brownstown, has lived in three centuries. He is 103 years old and spent many years in the search for his sweetheart. He was born in Alsfett, Germany, and was once chief gardener in one of Germany's royal parks. Hammell one day met a girl with whom he became infatuated. Her parents moved to a foreign land and objected to leaving her behind. Consequently the lovers were separated. Hammell traveled over Europe, Asia and Africa, but could find no trace of her. He turned toward America and found her in Ohio, the wife of another and the mother of several children. Hammell waited until her husband died and then married the widow.

A UNION BLECTS OFFICERS.

Cincinnati, July 13.—The Piano and Organ Workers' National union has closed its annual convention after electing officers headed by Frank Helle, of Chicago, president. Seven vice presidents were elected, including W. W. Harrington, of Boston; H. Grob, of New York; Henry Human, of Baltimore, and J. H. Russell, of New York. New York was selected for the next annual convention. A proposition to establish a piano factory operated by the national union was referred to the local branches.

HEALTH OFFICER IS CITED

D. D. CLARK, OF DECATUR, IND., TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Capt. J. L. Anderson, of Frankfort, Is Appointed to a Vacant Clerkship.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—The state board of health, at its meeting, yesterday, voted to send notice today to D. D. Clark, city health officer of Decatur, Ind., to appear at the investigation and show cause why he should not be expelled from his official position for refusal to observe the rules of quarantine in a case diagnosed by the secretary of the board as smallpox. The board said that a published statement that the public sentiment in Decatur was against quarantine is without foundation in fact.

Capt. J. L. Anderson, of Frankfort, who lately returned from a long period of service in the Philippines, was chosen by the board, on the recommendation of the secretary, to succeed Mrs. Grace S. Carter as chief clerk of vital statistics. He is about fifty years old and was a captain in the Forty-fourth regiment. He served in Governor Durbin's regiment in the Spanish-American war.

The health board listened to the report of the secretary for the past quarter, showing that he had visited 127 cases of smallpox, 12 cases of diphtheria and 16 cases of scarlet fever.

A STRIKE IS CALLED OFF.

Reading, Pa., July 13.—At 2:30 p. m. today the striking iron workers of the Reading Iron company decided to accept the terms of Vice President Smink. The strike was called off and the men will go back as soon as the company is ready for them. When the strike was started the company had many contracts on hand. These either had to be given other firms or rejected altogether. In this way all the old contracts were disposed of. There is little work to be done now until new orders are received, but immediate orders are expected as the iron trade is reported to be booming. The strike lasted nine weeks. The business community is rejoicing over the settlement.

ENGLISH ATHLETES COMING.

London, July 13.—The Oxford-Cambridge athletes who are to compete at Montreal with the representatives of McGill and Toronto universities and later at New York with an athletic team representing Harvard and Yale, will sail for Montreal August 15. The original arrangements will be carried out.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Washington, July 13.—General Chaffee, at Manila, has informed the war department of the death of First Lieut. Charles R. Ramsay, Twenty-first infantry, who died from wounds received in the action at Lipa, Luzon, June 10th. The death occurred this morning. Ramsay was a private in company A, Fifth Maryland volunteers, during the war with Spain, and was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army in July, 1898.

CONSUL RAWIEZ DIES.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Joseph Rawiez, who had been United States consul at Warsaw since 1875, died last night.

AN AIRSHIP BALKS

SANTOS DUMONT HAS NARROW ESCAPE IN PARIS.

MACHINERY WAS DEFECTIVE

HAD FLOWN TO THE TOP OF THE EIFFEL TOWER.

HAD JUST BEGUN DESCENT

HE RIPPED THE GAS BAG AND ESCAPED INJURY.

Paris July 13.—M. Santos-Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, made the official ltrial of his balloon in the attempt to win the prize of 100,000 francs offered by Henry Deutsch for a manageable balloon, before a committee of the Aero club today. Starting from the Parc de Meudon, he reached the Eiffel tower in a quarter of an hour, and after sailing around the tower, started to return to the Parc de Meudon, but lack of motive power necessitated a descent at Boulogne-Sur-Seine. The trials will be

The condition for the winning of the Deutsch prize is that the trip from St. Cloud to the Eiffel tower and back must be made in half an hour Santos-Dumont started at 7:40 a. m. He reached the Eiffel tower in fifteen minutes, turned around it and had begun his return trip when the motor failed and the aeronaut ripped the silk of his balloon, fearing disaster unless he could quickly reach the ground. The balloon pitched forward, head foremost, into a clump of trees on the Rothschilds estate, near Boulonge, where it was caught and suspended in the branches on the opposite side of the Seine from the starting point. Santos-Dumont was not hurt.

A number of spectators had congregated on the platform of the Eiffel tower to watch the trial. They cheered the balloonist as he rounded the tower. The wind, which was lacking during the first part of the trip, sprang up after Santos-Dumont started on the return journey and was probably responsible for the collapse of his machinery, as the balloon was seen to turn partly over on its side.

It is calculated that but for the accident the trip from the Prac de Meudon around the tower and back would have been accomplished in fifty minutes.

Santos-Dumont, as he climbed down in the tree, where his balloon was caught, was questioned concerning what had occurred. He said:

"My motor was badly regulated and suddenly refused to act, when I was preparing to descend. I saw at once that unless some action was promptly taken, the balloon would be carried away by the wind. So I ripped the silk in order to come down immediately. All had gone well on my trip up to that moment. I did not succeed entirely this time, but I hope to be more fortunate with my next attempt. I am not bruised or hurt in any way."

Santos-Dumont, before he made his ascent this morning, said:

"My present balloon differs somewhat from my preceding one, and it will consequently require several ascensions before I will be able to handle it properly and control all its movements. I succeeded yesterday because the weather was favorable. One does not try a new vessel in a storm, and unless today be suitable I will postpone my trip."

The aeronaut did start, however, with a light westerly breeze blowing. When the word to let go was given the balloon rose horizontally, maintaining perfect equilibrium, until the height of sixty feet was attained. Then Santos-Dumont pointed the head of the balloon in the course he wished to take, and the machine ascended spirally in the direction of the Eiffel tower. Loud cheers greeted this successful departure. The balloon soon disappeared behind the trees. After being hidden from sight for an interval of forty minutes it reappeared on the home journey, traveling at an extraordinary rate of speed. A few more moments would have brought Santos-Dumont safely back to his port of departure, when suddenly the balloon stopped short and its screws ceased to revolve. Consternation prevailed among the members of the Aero club committee and the crowd, and some one exclaimed: "He is done for."

The balloon, however, was carried slowly by the breeze towards the grounds of the Aero club, but subsequently it was blown back to Boulogne, where the aerial traveler ripped its silken sides and descended in a clump of trees.

GOV. ALLEN STARTS HOME.

San Juan, P. R., July 13.—Governor Allen and his wife, with their household effects, sailed for New York today on the Mayflower. A large crowd assembled at the wharf to bid the governor farewell. Governor Allen admitted he had no intention of returning to Porto Rico. It is semi-officially announced that he will enter the diplomatic service.

APPALLING DEATH RATE.

New York, July 13.—New York city had a death rate of 40.82 last week, almost double the usual summer rate. The large increase was due to the excessive heat that prevailed in the early part of the week. There were 2,767 deaths from all causes, against 1,524 for the corresponding week in 1900.

A YOUTHFUL BICYCLE THIEF

FRANK EDGELL IS IN JAIL UNDER CHARGES.

Disappearance of a Number of Wheels Traced to Him—Boy Involves an Aged Uncle.

Frank Edgall, a lad only 11 years of age, is in the city prison under arrest for the theft of one or more bicycles. A. L. Randall has been doing a little amateur detective work for a week or more, trying to discover who it is that was stealing all the bicycles left out of doors at any time during the day or night. This morning he took another dealer into his confidence and before long found his scheme bearing fruit, and the result is the arrest of young Edgall. A. C. Aurentz's wheel, stolen last Monday, and another wheel stolen two weeks ago, have already been recovered and a search for another is being made this afternoon. A handsome new wheel, not yet claimed and not reported missing by any one, was found at the residence of the boy's mother, corner of Hanna and Montgomery streets, at noon. The lad explains his possession of the bicycles by saying that his uncle, Richard Edgell, gave them to him and told him to dispose of them as best he could. This uncle is nearly 70 years of age and left this morning to visit friends at Middletown, a small town near Springfield, Ill. The officers have written to the authorities at Springfield, asking them to communicate with Edgell and find out, if possible, whether there is any foundation for the boy's story; meantime he is being held at the police station until something definite concerning the disposition of his case is determined upon.

HINSEY AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Chicago, July 13.—John A. Hinsey, who, as a result of an investigation of the affairs of the endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias, recently was permitted to resign from the board of control, was again under fire there today. Officers of the Knights of Khorassan, the pleasure-seeking branch of the order, of which Hinsey was imperial prince, held a secret session, at which it was decided to ask him to resign. It was also decided to call for an examination of the books. Although Hinsey was a prime mover in founding this branch of the Knights of Pythias, he was not allowed to attend the meeting today.

FATHER DIES OF LOCKJAW.

Huntington, Ind., July 13.—W. H. Mosher, father of the two children killed by Wabash train No. 3 Sunday evening, June 30, who was also injured at the same time, died at his home in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Lockjaw resulting from injuries he received in the accident caused his death, which has been assured since Tuesday. His is the fourth death by Wabash accidents within this city in twelve days.

WOMAN A PRISONER OF WAR.

London, July 13.—The Sun is informed that Acting President Schalkburger's wife has been captured near Watervaal, Transvaal colony, and sent as a prisoner of war to Pretoria. The Sun's informant says the military authorities attach great importance to this capture.

FEW RETURN TO WORK.

Cincinnati, July 13.—A canvass of the plants of the Metal Trades association today showed that comparatively few of the striking machinists returned to work today. This is accounted for by the fact that Saturday is a half holiday.

DUNN HEARING IS IN PROGRESS

Great Crowd Throngs Court House to See the Aged Man Charged With the Murder of Alice Cothrell.

Before Justice Harry F. France this afternoon Charles Dunn, sixty-one years of age, farmer, sawmill owner and one of the most prominent citizens of Wallen, was given a preliminary hearing on the charge of murdering little Alice Cothrell, whose dead body was drugged from the cistern at Dunn's home last Sunday afternoon, five days after her mysterious disappearance.

The circuit court room, where the hearing was held, was much too small to admit the spectators attracted to hear the famous case. An hour before the time set for the hearing the

room was packed to the doors, the aisles were filled, and even the jury box was occupied by people who came to hear the evidence.

Wallen was largely represented in the audience and other parts of the county turned out a full quota, for interest in the case is widespread. Many ladies were in the audience.

DUNN BROUGHT IN.

It was but a few minutes past 2 o'clock when the prisoner was brought into court by Sheriff Stout and Deputy Ryan. As Dunn entered there was a hum of suppressed interest welled through the audience.

DUNN NOT SHACKLED.

Dunn as not shackled and he bore himself with coolness, taking the chair assigned him at the left of Justice France. Mr. Dunn was neatly but plainly dressed in a suit of dark grey, wore a black and white striped shirt, but no collar. His black slouch hat rested upon his crossed knees, and he surveyed the audience calmly. His son, Will Dunn, was in the room as the sheriff entered.

The crowd grew more dense every moment, and finally filled up nearly all the available space inside the railing, while hundreds lingered in the corridors unable to gain admittance.

READ THE AFFIDAVIT.

It was ten minutes after 2 when Prosecutor Emrick arose and read the affidavit charging Dunn with murder. To the question, "Are you guilty or not guilty" the prisoner answered "Not guilty."

The jury box had been cleared, and witnesses took their places, arising to be sworn by Justice France.

WITNESSES CALLED.

George Warcup sworn; reside in Perry township, Allen county; heard of disappearance of Alice Cothrell; went to Wallen; saw Dunn; who said he had searched every part of his premises; told Dunn we came to search that cistern; told him we had come to search that cistern; Dunn consented to two of his friends searching cistern, and other went in and they soon found child. Dunn said previously if you knew as much about girl as I you would not search for her around here. They carried girl out and laid her on grass. Dunn says, "My, we have been drinking water out of that cistern." At court house on Monday talked with Dunn. Don't remember he said anything about searching cistern.

Mr. Colerick took witness. Dunn told witness of the condition of his wife during conversation. Noonan asked if Dunn had any objection to two or three friends searching cistern. Others were not talking about cistern when I first approached. Dunn said: "No use to search it." I said: "We came, Mr. Dunn, to search that cistern." Dunn said two was enough and Mr. Ballou and Mr. Noonan went to search it. Were quite a number of people about the premises—perhaps a dozen or two about the yard.

During the examination Dunn fre-

(Continued on Second Page.)

STRANGE RUN ON PERU LOAN BANK

Peru, Ind., July 13.—A run began today on the Miami County Loan and Savings association. Lines of depositors formed at 7 a. m. and there was a constantly increasing rush to withdraw funds. No reason is known for the run, as the June semi-annual statement showed assets of over $325,000 in glit-edge mortgages.

PEACE CONFERENCE STILL ON

To Outsiders There is No Sign of Settlement but Amalgamated Officials Today Seem to be Very Hopeful.

Pittsburg, July 13.—There has been nothing made public today to indicate the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the sheet steel, the steel hoop and tin plate companies of the United States Steel company are any nearer agreement than when the conference began, though much hope is expressed that an agreement may be reached before adjournment this evening.

After a session of an hour and a half this forenoon the conference took an adjournment for lunch. All attempts to induce any of the conferees to talk were fruitless.

The conference reassembled shortly after 2 o'clock. The Amalgamated officials were particularly cheerful as they entered the room, and it was said the prospects for a settlement seemed much better than at any time since the negotiations began.

The joint conference of representatives of the steel combinations and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was resumed at the Hotel Lincoln at 10 o'clock this morning.

Both sides were cheerful and a strong effort will be made today to bring the conference to a satisfactory close. While no date has been set for a final adjournment, several of the conferees are arranging to leave the city this evening, and as President Shaffer has declared that he will not consent to any further postponement of the conferences, it is believed that a settlement or disagreement will be reached before nightfall.

President Shaffer made the announcement before entering the conference this morning that he regarded further delay as useless and harmful for both sides.

The issue has to be met, he said, and there is no use in dodging it.

The conferees representing the manufacturers declared that they could say nothing of the possibilities of a settlement today, but were hopeful of an amicable adjustment of the differences. Another preliminary conference of the amalgamated officials was held this morning in the head offices of the association, an hour prior to the meeting with the manufacturers. The members of the executive committee consulted regarding the stand to be taken in the matter, nd then they went in a body to the Hotel Lincoln, where they immediately repaired to the parlors in the second floor. The same representatives of the manufacturers were present and waiting for the workers, as on the two previous days.

CONFERENCE OPENS.

At 10:30 the conference opened. It was reported from Youngstown, Ohio, that James H. Nutt, secretary of the labor bureau, of the Republic Iron and Steel company, had been called into the conference, but Mr. Nutt was not present when the meeting convened.

It was said that the fact that he had been called in seemed to indicate that the two sides were rapidly approaching a point where very little would bring peace.

AN EXCURSION BOAT BLOWN UP

Boiler Explodes, Killing Two Boys and Pilot and Injures Many---Accident Occurs at Sunbury, Pa.

Sunbury, Pa., July 13.—An excursion boat anchorsed in the Susquehanna river at the foot of Market street, this city, blew up with terrific force today, killing two boys and injuring a dozen other persons, two fatally. One man is missing and may have been killed also. The dead:

Allen Fetzer, aged fourteen, cut and burned beyond recognition.

Artie Fetzer, aged twelve, skull fractured and badly burned.

George Frymire, the pilot of the boat, is missing, and it is presumed his body is in the river.

The police are dragging the stream.

The injured:

Charles Keller, aged twelve, ribs fractured and injured internally; will die.

Frank Keller, aged eight, skull fractured and badly cut; will die.

William Pullen, aged seventeen, badly burned and bruised.

Harry Adams, aged thirteen, cut and bruised.

Several others were injured, but not seriously.

All of the boys killed and injured were fishing on a near-by wharf when the explosion occurred.

The engineer was absent at the time, leaving the boat in charge of the pilot. When he left there was a pressure of sixty pounds in the boiler, and he says he opened the fire door. No cause is given for the explosion.

Like the Deadly Under-Current

which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and *does* cure.

You Need Money

WE HAVE IT.

$10. $15. $25. $75

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security; in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons unnecessarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

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MABUS HARD HIT

SALOONKEEPER GETS HEAVY FINES IN POLICE COURT.

HAD GIRLS IN HIS PLACE

RESORTERS THERE WERE ALSO GIVEN PENALTIES.

THE SALOON A BAD PLACE

PROPRIETOR LIKEWISE HAS UNSAVORY RECORD.

There was a motley crowd at police court, and included people of various races, color, sex, nationality and cash capital, a regular Buffalo Bill sort of a congress of nations. The entire outfit was secured in a raid made on Conrad Mabus' saloon, wine room and tough joint, at the southwest corner of Jefferson and Calhoun streets. Mabus has been up against all sorts of queer deals during the past year. He came here from Waterloo about that long ago, and newspapers in the northern part of the state have charged him with many offences, among them arson, and on the witness stand this morning he did not deny that he had been charged with forgery. Since the mayor's order, prohibiting women from loafing and loitering in saloons, Mabus has been pretty careful and has evaded arrest, but yesterday, thinking perhaps that the police would be busy watching Buffalo Bill, he grew careless and did not have his lookouts posted properly. The consequence was that Officers Blum and Murphy descended upon his palace and took in two young girls, who gave their names as Flossie Meyers and Lottie Hendricks, William Pape, a young fellow, a stranger in the city, another man whose name nobody knows, and Albert Williams, and Andrew Jackson and Charles Carson, (colored.) The women were charged with prostitution, the men were slated for association, and Mabus, who was also arrested, was charged for association and selling liquor to minors. The trial was a protracted one occupying several hours, although the defendants were not represented by counsel. The girl giving her name as Flossie Meyers, pleaded guilty to the charges of prostitution, as she said, because she thought it was the easiest thing to do. She said she was 20 years old and has been a frequenter of Mabus' place for a number of months, but could not say just how long. She had never been refused drinks in the place when she had the price required to settle, but had been ordered out several times when she had no money. She was fined $5 and costs and went to jail.

LOTTIE IS BAD.

Lottie Hendricks faintly denied, but practically admitted to being a prostitute. She said that she is 19 years old, although she looks to be several years younger. She was arrested several weeks ago with a "push" at the Bismarck. She looked so innocent, made such a pretty talk and cried real tears so effectively that Judge Louttit felt his heart melting and suspended sentence on her. It would not work this morning though, as she admitted to having bought most of the beer and could not remember just how long she had been in Mabus' back yard before the pinch came off. The real name of Miss Lottie, is Lillian Maples, and she is under indictment for larceny, having stolen a cloak or coat from a certain Sadie Richards last winter. The April grand jury indicted her and the warrant was placed in the hands of the sheriff, but when he went to serve it he found that his bird had flown. It was said at the time that she had gone to Michigan and it was not supposed that she would ever come back to Fort Wayne again. After her arrest at the Bismarck she kept shady for awhile, but Sheriff Stout in the meantime had learned that she was in the city again. He knew that it would be only a question of time until she would show up at police court, and so was not surprised when he learned of her arrest last night. She is now in his custody and when her jail sentence expires he will rearrest her on the bench warrant which he has had in his possession for three months. Miss Hendricks will accordingly be missed at her usual haunts for some months to come.

The three colored men named above were fined $5 each, probably on general principles and in the best interest of public morals. The men are laborers employed by the Barber Asphalt company and have been in the habit of going to Mabus' place for months, inasmuch as a number of saloons will not serve drinks over the bar to colored men. Anyway it was their regular "hangout," and they were there as usual yesterday. That the girls happened to come in while they were there is true, but there was no direct evidence to show that they had been in the habit of associating with these or any other white girls. Judge Louttit, however, is determined to break up the wine room joints, and so he assessed a fine against the men the same as against the others.

MABUS HEAVILY FINED.

Colonel Mabus did not think the pull last night to be of sufficient consequence to demand his presence at police court, but he changed his opinion when Officer Terry came after him. He appeared to be very innocent of any guilty knowledge of wrong-doing and declared that he had never sold the Meyers or Hendricks girl anything and that he did not know that they were prostitutes. The girls had already been soaked for sixteen days when Mabus was put on trial, so they were willing to tell the truth. They were put on the stand and both testified that Mabus had sold them beer on many occasions, that he knew their character and knew for what purpose they came to his place. Their evidence rather upset the old man and when put on the stand again he admitted several things that fixed his clock. On the charge of associating with prostitutes Judge Louttit fined him $25 and costs and on the charge of selling to minors the fine was fixed at $50 and costs, making $95 in the two cases. The prisoner said he had $70 in cash and no more and wanted to be allowed to go on his recognizance for the balance. Judge Louttit told him he could apply what money he had, or any part of it, on his fine, but that he would stand committed for the balance until it was paid or bonded. At last accounts Mr. Mabus was still in jail, with the balance of the happy family found at his place.

After police court had adjourned the fellow who got away last night appeared and giving the fictitious name of George Millcord pleaded guilty to association and paid a fine amounting to $16.

NOTES OF THE POLICE.

It is quite creditable to the police discipline of the Buffalo Bill show to chronicle that not a single case of hold-up, pocket picking or robbery was reported yesterday. Detective J. J. Fallon, the Pinkerton man with the show always works in hearty sympathy with the local officers, and makes it a point to get special reports from the various towns, concerning anything in the line of thievery that may have occurred. In this way he is frequently enabled to locate crooks who trail the show, and when they are once located they are promptly put out of business. The local department reports that there has not been a big show here in years that was so well cleaned up of crooks as the Buffalo Bill show.

Superintendent Gorsline is expected home tonight after a weeks hard study and training in the Chicago school of identification.

Reuben Rousseau, of Monroeville, brought his best girl, Dora Brown, to town yesterday to see the show. She either got lost or eluded him, for he could not find her after the performance. She is reported to be only sixteen years of age, rather good looking, shy in demeanor and very modest. She has a return ticket in her possession and Mr. Rousseau asked the police to ship her back as soon as found. She has not been reported in the found column at the police station at this writing.

Two Trains for Rome City, Commencing Sunday, June 23rd, at 6;30 and 8:30 a. m. Returning leave Rome City at 7:00 p. m. Sunday and 7:00 a. m. Monday.

DUNN HEARING IS IN PROGRESS.

(Continued From First Page.)

quently whispered suggestions to his attorney.

J. E. Ballou, aged 56, live at Huntertown. Went with others to Wallen to investigate cistern. Saw Dunn standing at gate talking to Noonan and another man. When subject of search was broached heard Dunn say: "Do you take me for a g—d—heathen, that I haven't searched?" Said no, we don't take you for heathen, but we have searched other cities and want to search here. Dunn said little girl was foolish, that her sister had thumped her in morning, and she said she was going to run away. Asked Dunn if he had a cistern. Dunn says: "You are bound to get my wife disturbed again. She has been better and now you will make her as bad as ever. Dunn did not deny us privilege of searching; we walked ahead and he followed close behind us. He entered first. Dunn showed us where cistern was; girl moved table and Dunn opened the trap door of cistern. Witness described top of cistern. Dunn handed him stick, but could not touch bottom. Dunn reached outside door and handed us garden rake. Dunn got us piece of binder twine and we spliced rake and stick together. I put rake in water and touched something. I said I had got something. Dunn said, "You might find something." We drew girl up until we could see what it was and Dunn said, "My God! We've been drinking that water." Drew girl out head first. Placed child on floor, stepped to door and told people we had found her; then we carried her out and laid her on grass. She was left in that position on her back until coroner came.

Mr. Colerick asked the witness about the manner in which the girl was carried; the witness said she was carried with face up. Dunn said our coming there would make her worse.

When I proposed that Noonan and I go and search, Dunn agreed to it. Dunn opened door for us. Dunn took lid off cistern.

Re-examination—When I suggested that Dunn go and get his wife into some other part of house, Dunn did not go. Dunn did not refuse to let us go. Said he had searched premises and surroundings thoroughly—all that was necessary. I said: "Mr. Dunn, that girl is not found and it is necessary to keep on searching till she is."

Answering Mr. Colerick witness said Dunn did not refuse to let them search.

J. A. Noonan, grocer at Huntertown, testified to much the same facts, and added:

"Dunn entered house first. Domestic was in kitchen. Dunn pointed to cistern. I slid table away so we could get at it. Ballou asked Dunn for stick to make search. Dunn brought it. Ballou put it in water. Could not reach bottom. Dunn asked, 'Do you find anything?' Ballou says, 'No, can not reach bottom.' Dunn then got rake and binder twine and we spliced rake and stick together. Ballou put rake straight down in cistern. Made the remark, 'I feel something.' Dunn says, 'You're liable to find something—don't know when cistern has been cleaned.'

In a moment we found girl. I reached in with Mr. Ballou and lifted her out. Dunn declared he had been using the water all the time. We carried girl out. His wife came in then and Dunn devoted his attention to consoling her.

Cross-questioned—Have told all I remember regarding details of the afternoon. After we laid the child in the yard someone suggested that we had better cover her up. Heard Mrs. Dunn come in; said, "My dear Alice; seemed to be the only company I had." Dunn said, "Never mind, my dear; go back and don't get excited." Think Dunn himself announced to crowd that the child had been found. Think Dunn got the spread to cover the child.

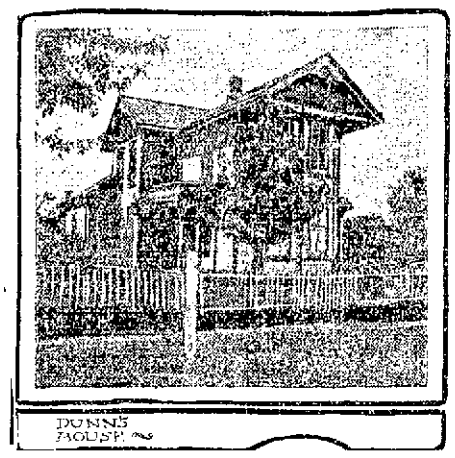
As The Sentinel goes to press Dr. W. W. Barnett, coroner of Allen county, is on the witness stand testifying to the facts brought out by the post mortem examination.

HAVE IT IN WRITING.

Another feature which may be something of a surprise to the defense is the fact that the coroner's stenographer, Lieut. J. B. Fonner, who was present under instructions, made a complete stenographic report of every part of the conversation in the room while the second post mortem was being conducted. It is claimed that as the examination was made upon the demand of the defense the stenographic report of the statements of the physicians made while at work concerning their discoveries will be competent evidence, and the prosecution says it will be introduced if necessary to substantiate the state's claims.

LINE OF THE STATE.

Prosecutor Emrick said this morning that at the preliminary hearing this afternoon he proposed to place Dr. Barnett upon the stand to bring out the results of the two post mortem examinations—that conducted by Dr. Greenwell at the coroner's request and the later autopsy by the physicians in the employ of the defense.



The evidence of three or four Huntertown gentlemen will be secured to show the discovery of the body of Alice Cothrell in the Dunn cistern and the statements of the accused as to where and when the child was last seen. These witnesses will be Messrs. Noonan, Warcup, Ballou and perhaps one or two others, and Mr. Emrick says they will tell of their determination to visit the Dunn premises to make the search, and of Dunn's objections to their investigation; that he told them it was no use, as he had made a thorough search himself.

TRIED TO DISSUADE THEM.

"The testimony will show," said Mr. Emrick, "that Dunn told them they must think him a heathen and a barbarian; that he said he was as good a citizen as they were; that he donated as much for charity and did as much for humanity; that the girl's body could not possibly be in the cistern, but that he admitted finally he had not searched the cistern, but tried to dissuade them from searching; that his wife was feeble and that the excitement would 'upset' her. They proposed making the search quietly so that Mrs. Dunn might not know of their presence, but that when the searching party entered the house Mr. Dunn made no effort to keep a knowledge of it from his wife.

WILL NOT CALL THEM.

"We will show the discovery of the body in the cistern," continued Mr. Emrick, "and trace out a number of circumstances that tend to show the probable guilt of the prisoner, but we shall not introduce more than sufficient evidence at this time to warrant Justice France in holding Dunn to the grand jury.

"Neither Marie Sampleton nor Del Reed will be placed on the witness stand this afternoon," said the prosecutor. "We shall ask that Dunn be held without bail to answer to the higher court and that the girl and the boy be held to appear in the upper court as witnesses."

WILL SPRING A SURPRISE.

Both Coroner Barnett and Prosecutor Emrick stated to The Sentinel this morning that before the conclusion of the preliminary hearing today the most important developments of the second post mortem examination of the remains of little Alice Cothrell would be made public, and the disclosures will probably cause something of a sensation.

This examination was made Wednesday afternoon in response to a demand of the defense, and was conducted by Dr. Maurice Rosenthal and Dr. G. L. Greenawalt, who were employed by the defense to do so. Others present at the Cothrell home on that occasion were Coroner Barnett, Dr. A. H. McBeth, who has been making some analytical investigation for the physicians, and Stenographer J. B. Fonner. Prosecutor Emrick and Sheriff Stout were also in the room a portion of the time, and the result of the autopsy has been guarded with jealous care.

Neither Dr. Rosenthal nor Dr. Greenawalt believed they were in a position to discuss the finding, and stated that their report would be made to Mr. Colerick, attorney for the defense. Neither of the other gentlemen would make any disclosures further than Coroner Barnett's guarded statement that nothing was found that would tend to weaken the position of the state as taken in accordance with the coroner's finding and the evidence adduced at the inquest on Monday. Additional details of the second examination are now made public for the first time.

HYOID BONE BROKEN.

Dr. Barnett stated today that at the second post mortem the physicians made an opening through the interior wall of the girl's neck far enough to uncover the thyroid region. "It was found completely indurated and engorged with stagnated blood in and about the thyroid gland," continued the coroner. "Upon the removal of the tongue, which was done together with the trachea and the thyroid cartilage, it was found that the hyoid bone was fractured.

"This," said he, "could have been done only by compression upon the neck. The hyoid bone is originally an ossio-cartilaginous union, which is gradually transformed into an entirely bony structure, reaching the latter stage at about the age of puberty. It is in the shape of a horseshoe, the convex portion to the front and the ends extending backward and upward, and the muscles of the tongue are built from this bone. The fracture occurred at the junction of the greater cornua, or horn, to the body, and was more marked upon the right side than upon the left. In this instance the bone was about one-fourth of an inch in thickness.

BEARS OUT THEORY.

"The bone is hung loosely to the muscles, and could not be broken in any other manner than by pressure on the neck. We are positive this finding bears out the claim of the state that Alice Cothrell's death was due to asphyxiation, the result of being choked, and I can see no room for any sort of doubt about it. In our own post mortem examination we did not go as deeply into the subject as this, for the appearance of the neck, and the fact that there was no indication of water in lungs or throat, was to us positive evidence that death was not due to drowning, but to asphyxiation, and that the child was dead before her form found a temporary resting place in the cistern."

Asked as to the finding regarding the absence of water in the lungs and the indications of an attempted assault, Dr. Barnett stated that they coincided in every essential particular with the investigation previously made by the state.

PRIZE CASES DECIDED.

Mount Airy, Ga., July 13.—Judge Speer, of the United States circuit court, today handed down his decree distributing the money arising from the capture of the British steamship Adula during the Spanish war. Judge Speer considerably reduced the allowances for the officers of the court made by the master to whom the question had been referred and has ordered that the sum of $40,000, paid into the treasury of the United States, be distributed as prize money. The Adula was owned by the Atlas Steamship company and chartered to a Spaniard, Don Jose Solis. The capture was made by the Marblehead, Commander McCalla, while the Adula was attempting to run the blockade at Guantanamo bay. The amount realized was $50,000 and this sum, less the cost and expenses of keeping the ship, expense of litigation, insurance, losses from salvage and the like, was distributed, one-half to the United States and one-half to the officers and enlisted men of the navy entitled to the prize money.

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WABASH EXCURSIONS.

DETROIT AND PUT-IN-BAY every Sunday, $1.60 round trip, via Toledo and steamer. Special train leaves 6:10 a. m.

TOLEDO and return, every Sunday, $1.00. Train leaves 7:30 a. m.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION (Buffalo). Coach excursions every Tuesday $7.45 round trip; ten days limit, $10.85 round trip; fifteen days' limit, $13.15 round trip; tourist, good to return until October 31st, $16.00 round trip. On the three latter rates passengers have option of rail or steamer from Toledo.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING. Round trip rates vary from $64.00 to $63.00. On sale July 5th to 13th, inclusive, return limit August 31st. Variable routes if desired. For fur- Variable routes if desired.

MACKINAC ISLAND AND RETURN, $12.30 via D. & C. steamers. Four trips each week from Toledo, viz.: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Return limit October 31st. State rooms reserved in advance.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS to points west and southwest. Tickets on sale each first and third Tuesday during months of July, August and September. Return limit twenty-one days. Very low rates.

R. G. THOMPSON,
6-25tf P. & T. A. Wabash R. R.

Direct Route to Glasgow Exhibition

ANCHOR LINE

Steamships from New York Weekly for

Glasgow via Londonderry

Saloon, $50 and up.

Second Cabin, $32.50 and up.

Third Class, $28 and upwards.

For illustrated folder and further information, apply to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Chicago, or SIMON BROS., 50 Calhoun St., KUNNE & CO., 19 Court Place, Ft. Wayne.

5-14-3mo

PATTERSON'S GREAT SALE

Will begin Today and close Saturday evening, Aug. 3.

We have had a similar sale each July for the last seven years. All we need to say is that we will sell goods as cheap as we have sold them in our sales in the past. You know what we have done. You know what to expect now. All men's, boys' and children's suits will be discounted 20 per cent., with the exception of blue and black goods. Bicycle suits, pants and sweaters discounted 20 per cent. $20 suits go at $16; $10 suits go at $8, etc. 200 pairs of boys' knee pants, double seats and knees, go at 25c. 1,200 pairs of boys' fine Scotch knee pants, all wool, double seats and knees, tape seams, patent buttons, to go at 50c; 90c values. Trunks and traveling bags discounted 10 per cent. We are bound to give you new goods each season.

Reuben S. Patterson, 56 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A GREAT MAN'S IDEA.

GENIUS, as Ruskin defines it, is simply a superior power of seeing. Have you the genius to see how important an element in the success of your house-keeping is the use of Ivory Soap? Judged by the work it does Ivory is the cheapest soap in America to-day. It is harmless. Embroideries, laces and delicate stuffs should be washed only with Ivory Soap.

HOG PRODUCTS ADVANCE.

The retail butchers were Friday notified by the various wholesale butchers that the price of "hog products" would be advanced an average of a cent and a half per pound, the advance to take effect this morning. The reason given is that the big packers are unable to secure sufficient hogs to supply the market and it is expected by the wholesale men that the price will be still further advanced next week. The advance, of course, means that the consumer will have to stand the difference, with little prospect of relief for months.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (2nd floor) 44 Calhoun St., Over Mergenthiem's Millinery Store.

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

LABOR UNIONS, ATTENTION!

I am prepared to furnish badges of all kinds for Labor Day. Call and see samples. I have an elegant line. Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St. 'Phone 581.

NO SUMMER DRESS

Looks quite so stylish as those made by G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 East Berry street. Full line of samples. 27-tf

Money to Loan.

—AT—

FIVE PER CENT.

ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

C. B. FITCH,

65 CLINTON STREET.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Make the St. Charles your stopping place when in Toledo. Services the best, on either European or American plan.

E. H. WHITKER AND F. H. CARR,

June 22-Tu-Sat-6t New Managers.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office and residence, 28 Madison St. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m., to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.

U. S. Dental Parlors,

Mrs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.

'Phone 1173. 91 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent., with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

LOST.

LOST—A ladies' black silk-lined Eton jacket, near the east car barns Friday night. Finder can have reward by returning same to J. L. Sievert's Jewelry Store.

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced overall makers; steady employment. Apply at Hoosier Mfg. Co. 7-8-1m

WANTED—One resident agent familiar with advertising specialties. Address, with reference, stating experience, Box 100, care this paper.

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Ideas—A good prepared table food made of corn would be a profitable invention. W. G. Burns, patent attorney, 80 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; good wages paid our graduates; special inducements to applicants from distance; two months completes. Apply by mail, Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 13-8t

Buy An.... Eastman

THE BEST MADE.

M. L. Jones, 12 W. WAYNE ST.

Business - Directory.

UNDERTAKERS.

Klaehn & Melching,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

No. 39 West Main Street.

Both Phones 228. Fort Wayne, Ind.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,

Insurance, Real Estate and Loans, No. 24 West Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—Johen Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER.

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES.

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

LOCAL NEWS.

R. B. Davis is transacting business in Chicago.

C. J. Kane, of Detroit, Mich., is in the city on business.

E. B. McDonald, of Lagrange, was in the city last evening.

Miss Kittie Quinn, of the Greek Candy store, is quite ill.

Dr. C. Martz transacted business in Berne, Ind., yesterday.

Louis Burkley, of Hamburg, Pa., is visiting Attorney C. E. Smith.

Miss Elzie Richard, of East Wayne street, is visiting relatives in Decatur.

Hugh Smaltz has taken a position as bookkeeper for the Tobey Glove company.

J. F. Snyder, secretary of Island Park assembly, was in the city this morning.

Mrs. Inez R. Johnson, Miss Vern and Paul, are at the Mills cottage in Rome City.

Will Riedel has been spending the week the guest of relatives in Cayuga, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meyer returned last evening from an outing at Lake Gage.

Mrs. Zumbro and daughter Grace and Miss Amelia Day have returned from Rome City.

Miss Anna Harkenreider, of Crestline, Ohio, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sorg.

Mrs. S. K. Randall, of Avilla, is in the city, visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Thomas.

Mrs. Rose Barnett and nephew, Avery, of Antwerp, Ohio, were visitors in the city yesterday.

Christopher Cook, of 48 West Lewis street, has been elected a trustee of Redeemer Lutheran church.

Judge Vesey and family went to Rome City this morning to occupy their cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Estry, of 432 Broadway, have returned from a visit with relatives in Pennsylvania.

Clem App has returned from Petoskey, where he has been enjoying an outing for the past few weeks.

Mrs. Caroline Wessel, Mrs. Philip Graf and Mrs. Michael Widner left at noon today for a visit at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John V. Reul returned last evening from a visit with Mr. Reul's relatives in Madison, Ind.

A lad was knocked off a Main street car during the crush after the show last evening and his head was badly cut.

C. B. Woodworth has returned from Indianapolis, where he attended a meeting of the state board of pharmacy.

W. H. Dreier was in Rome City yesterday, getting his cottage ready for occupancy during the summer months.

The Library Hall Athletic association will hold an important business meeting next Monday evening in the hall.

The Knights of Pythias and Rathbone Sisters will give an ice cream social in Swinney park next Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thomas returned yesterday from their wedding tour and have taken up their residence on Edgewter avenue.

Miss Winnie Heidbrink, who has been visiting with Miss Adela Brauer, will leave for her home in Attica, Ind., on Sunday.

George Essig, of the Indiana Furniture company, will spend the next two weeks, the guest of friends and relatives in Auburn and Garrett.

There will be no evening service at Bethany Presbyterian church tomorrow on account of the union Christian Endeavor meeting at Plymouth Congregational church.

Architect J. M. E. Riedel is preparing plans for a slaughter house to be erected at the feeble minded institute. The building will be of brick and the dimensions 22x40 feet.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Morris, of Richmond, Va., were visitors in the city yesterday on their way to Petoskey. Mr. Morris is superintendent of motive power on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The Knights of Columbus are preparing to run an excursion to Rome City on Thursday, August 22. A special train will be secured and it is expected that a big crowd will enjoy the outing.

Mrs. H. W. Tapp and daughter, Miss Bessie, left last evening over the Pennsylvania for the east, where they will spend several weeks, a portion of the time with Mrs. Tapp's sister on Long Island.

The firemen in engine house No. 7 partook of a turtle supper on Thursday night. Two large turtles were sent from Lake George by Fireman Edsall and they furnished the staple article of the repast.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Currier, of Philadelphia, are in the city, the guests of friends. Mr. Currier is a well known telegraph operator and is now holding a position in the Philadelphia office of the Postal company.

Miss Mamie Blair and Kenton Blair will give a dancing party on Wednesday evening, July 17th, at Robison park, in honor of their cousins, Miss Madge Mitchell and Frank Mitchell, of Lima, Ohio.

A. M. Gamble, of Ontario, is here at the bedside of his daughter, Miss Maud, who was operated on at St. Joseph hospital for appendicitis. Mr. Gamble is visiting M. C. McKinnie and family, of East Williams street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Pleasant furnished room, reasonable, at 46 Douglas avenue.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire 26 W. Jefferson street. 13-2t

FOR RENT—A cottage at Rome City. Inquire 90 Thompson avenue. Telephone 231 S. 13-2t

FOR RENT—House, 7 rooms and bath room. Corner Berry and Clay. Inquire 153 E. Berry St. 7-13-eodtf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with board and all modern conveniences; one-half block south of Masonic Temple, 114 Clinton St. 13-8t

LOST.

LOST—This morning; on Harrison or Berry Sts.; a silver chatelain purse. Finder return to Dallas F. Green, Arcade jeweler, and receive reward.

LOST—A red Irish setter; tip of tail white and white stripe down middle of face. Finder will return to 82 West Berry street and receive reward. 13t3

HE BROKE THE SPELL.

Omaha, Neb., July 13.—A special from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: N. H. Copeland, who shot and killed A. P. Rogers on a Union Pacific train near Wamsutta, Wyo., last night, was formerly a bank teller of Omaha and resides in South St. Joseph, Mo. He said he killed his companion to save his own life and break a hypnotic spell.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 13.—A. P. Rogers was employed by a packing company in transporting poultry from St. Joseph to San Francisco. Copeland is unknown here.

GAME AND FISH LAWS.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—Deputy Game Warden E. E. Earle returned yesterday from the northern part of the state, where he, in company with several other deputies, has been making extra efforts to enforce the new fish and game laws. Special attention has been directed to the pollution of streams by the strawboard and nitroglycerine works. Many of them have licenses to turn their refuse into the streams and by reason of such licenses are beyond the reach of the law. Several factories have been compelled to discontinue the dumping of refuse into streams. Mr. Earle says the deputies are being greatly bothered by residents of the state making application for hunting permits. These permits, he says, are required only of non-residents of the state, with the exception that between October 1 and November 10 residents of Indiana are required to have permits to shoot squirrels and water fowl. Thse permits are issued only by the chief game warden, Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind. They are free and no deputy has authority to issue them.

Mrs. Harry O. Waterman is entertaining friends this afternoon in honor of her aunts, Mrs. Ella Hawkins, of Nashville, Tenn., and Mrs. George Eubanks, of Franklin, Tenn.

Active Brains

Must Have GOOD FOOD or Nervous Prostration Surely Follows. ...USE...

GRAPE-NUTS

TO KEEP OUT OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION BY PROPER USE OF FOOD.

It is a lamentable fact that American brain workers do not, as a rule, know how to feed themselves to rebuild the daily loss occasioned by active mental effort. This fact, coupled with the disastrous effects of the alkaloids contained in tobacco, coffee and whisky, makes a sure pathway towards nervous prostration.

The remedey is simple enough. Employ the services of a food expert, who knows the kind of food required to rebuild the daily losses in the human body. This can be done by making free use of Grape-Nuts, the famous breakfast food, which contains exactly the elemental principles which have an affinity for albumen and go directly to rebuild the gray matter in the brain, solar plexus and nerve centers throughout the body. Follow your selection of food up with a dismissal of coffee, tobacco and whisky for fifteen days and mark the difference in your mental ability, which means everything to the average hustling American, who must have physical and mental strength or he falls out in the race for dollars.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms at 24 W. Berry St. Jy9-1m

FOR RENT—House No. 23 Douglas avenue. Inquire 31 Douglas avenue. 11-4t

FOR RENT—Flat, second story, No. 80 Harrison street. Inquire at the Old National bank. 6-29-tf

FOR RENT—No. 247 East Wayne street, and 3 large rooms, 68 Barr street, by Fred J. Hayden. 6-25-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—A few desirable residences, will be shown on application. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Two rooms, nicely furnished, with bath and all conveniences. Call or address 126 East Wayne street. 7-12-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished room in new and modern dwelling; soft water in bath. 44 Webster street, first door south of public library. 13-6t

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms on first floor; furnished for light housekeeping; suitable for man and wife. 10 West Jefferson street. 13-2t

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms on first and second floors, with board; bath and all conveniences. Day boarders wanted. 99 E. Washington St. 5-15-1m

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1088, new phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Double store room in Foster block, 45x150 feet, fronting on both Court and Clinton streets, now occupied by the Kettler Furniture Co. The basements are finished and floored and can be used for additional salesrooms; ceilings high and not a dark spot in the stores. Rent $1,500 per year. Possession September 1. Apply to the Foster Furniture Co. J1-1m

FOR SALE

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room. Inquire 24 W. Berry St. 6-1-1m.

FOR SALE—A match team of 5-year-old buggy horses. 278 South Webster street. 12-2t

FOR SALE—Fresh Jersey cow and calf. Inquire 240 East Creighton avenue, corner Oliver. 13-2t

FOR SALE—A beautiful upright Hardman piano in good condition. Apply 275 W. Washington street.

FOR SALE—Restaurant in good location; will sell at a bargain. Address, Restaurant, care Sentinel. 10tf

FOR SALE—I have a great bargain on W. DeWald; is owned by heirs and will go at reasonable offer. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A small stock of jewelry and business; also safe and show case. For particulars call at 65 Wells street. 12-6tw1t

FOR SALE—At 42 Maumee avenue, good and at low price, dining room set, tables, heating and cook stoves, mirrors, folding bed, etc. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Or may exchange for good city property, three good 80-acre farms, with good frame houses and bank barns on each. For further particulars, call on S. Freistoffer, room 25, bank block. 27-wed&sat-1m

WANTED—Civil service government positions; about 9,500 appointments made last year, probably 10,000 this year; only a common school education required; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College. Washington, D. C. 6-13

FOR SALE—That handsome block of ground fronting on Broadway, Savilla avenue and Home avenue (the apple orchard); price, $4,000, small payment, long time. Apply to Henry M. Williams, East Wayne St., opp. High school, or to any real estate agent. 7-6-tf

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Four 40-acre tracts; 25 acres, 7 miles from city; 10 acres, 3 miles from city; 10 acres, 7 miles out; 13 acres, 5 miles out; 10 acres, 6 miles out; 7 acres, 2 miles out; one 5-room house, No. 7 Summit St., $1,250. Inquire of R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St. 4m26d&wtf

FOR SALE—At a bargain—A good six room cottage; good cellar, furnace, hard and soft water in house; close to Catholic also Lutheran church and school; short distance to Nickel Plate yards and Knitting mills; lot 52x150 feet; situated on the southeast corner of Huffman street and Franklin avenue, opposite Franklin school. Inquire at same. 10t6

WANTED—Everybody to call up Consumers' Ice Co.; both phones 594. m18-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—By a private family, centrally located, a gentleman boarder. Address "T," care Sentinel. 12-2t

WANTED—Any person who will distribute circulars for $3 daily should address Standard Co., 4 Wells, Chicago.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—All kinds of cement work; guaranteed. Bridges & Foltz, 80 Calhoun Street; upstairs. Phone 414. 6-7-1m

WANTED—A good girl cook, must come well recommended, good wages. Apply to Mrs. C. H. Worden, 279 Fairfield ave. 28-tf

WANTED—By a middle-aged lady, home; will sew or keep house for her board. For particulars inquire 340 East Washington street. 13-2t

WANTED—150 cigarmakers, bunch-breakers and rollers; good jobs; $5 to $15 per thousand; steady work. Flint Cigar Co., Flint, Mich. 13-6t

WANTED—Single man to take care of horses, lawn and help about house; must not use liquor or tobacco. Address, Box 5, this office.

WANTED—Place as clerk or salesman; well known in Cincinnati; for reference call up Greatest Grocery Co. George Siemering, 186 W. Superior St. 12-2t

WANTED—Young men, our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 6-6t

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to start in a money making business with my new patent in every county and state. Call on Mrs. Long, 64 Barr St. 7-8-1m

WANTED To trade some stock in a good oil company in California for real estate or live stock. Investigate this. Address Box No. 12, The Sentinel. 12-2t

WANTED—A cracker salesman for northern Indiana; one that knows the business and is acquainted with the territory. E. J. Kruse & Co., Detroit, Mich. 13-4t

WANTED—Laboring men to work in iron yard. Call Monday morning at 7 o'clock and be ready to go to work. Weil Bros. & Co., 92 and 94 E. Columbia street.

WANTED—Women to make silk and flannel ladies' shirt waists on power machines; steady work and good pay. B. Kirshbaum & Son, 32 W. Maryland St., Indianapolis, Ind. 13-6t

WANTED—Energetic young man to travel; reliable firm; $15 weekly and expenses; experience not necessary; references and $25 security required. Sears Brown, 194 Main, Buffalo.

WANTED—Ladies, consult Mme. Place, M. D. C., in regard to your facial blemishes, 38 W. Wayne St. Electric bath, beauty culture, manicure and hair dressing parlors, for ladies only. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington st., has a number of nice places awaiting for girls; good wages. Apply at once. Have a colored coachman with good references. 16-tf

WANTED—Two ladies to learn business, hire and instruct demonstrators for eastern manufacturer; $12 and expenses. Address with stamp, Burbank Mfg. Co., 62-68 Alford St., Boston, Mass. 11-4t

WANTED—Traveling and advertising man for Indiana; $65 monthly to start and all expenses; steady position; state age. Address, Manager Travelers, 332 Dearborn St.; Office 800; Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Two young men to learn business and take traveling position for eastern manufacturer; $12 and expenses to start, with chance to advance. Address, with stamp, Burbank Mfg. Co., 62-68 Alford St., Boston, Mass. 11-4t

WANTED—Every man, woman and child to call at the Citizen's Trust Company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Cancers, tumors, birthmarks and all morbid growths removed without the use of surgeon's ghastly knife. One application does the work. Cure guaranteed. Dr. Zimmerman, Sanitarium, 38 West Wayne street, corner Harrison, Fort Wayne, Ind. 2-28-tf

WANTED—Trustworthy persons in each state to manage business of wealthy corporation; salary $18 cash each Wednesday direct from headquarters; expense money advanced. Manager, 325 Caxton building, Chicago.

WANTED—We will pay any honest man $85 per month and all traveling expenses to take orders for the greatest portrait concern in the United States; your salary will be guaranteed and position permanent. Address, World's Art Exchange, Dept. 621, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fresh milk cow. Enquire at No. 2 Hillside avenue. G. S. Hale. 9-6t

FOR SALE—A nice 6-room house with barn on Harrison, near Creighton; price cut to $2,200. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Good 8-room house and 36-foot lot on E. Lewis St.; pavement paid; price reduced to $2,000. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Why not buy a lot in the Vesey addition, on Broadway, and double your money? W. E. Doud Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—I will sell nice shady lots in Vesey's addition at $10 per month at same price as cash. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Choice lots on Park ave. and on Broadway, now going at $400; must advance in price. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Either of five modern residences between Williams grove and Reservoir lake at $2,200 to $5,000. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—A grocery and saloon, doing a good business; reason for selling, other business. Address Box 14, care Sentinel. 8-5tf

FOR SALE—New 7-room house, in central west end; with bath complete. Price, $2,650. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Eight-room house; open stairs; lot 32x150; water, gas, sewer; price $1,400. Val Rocholl, 23 Court St. Telephone 49 Main 5-16-tf

FOR SALE—At a bargain, new 7-room house on Fox St., near DeWald; has electric lights, water and gas; full lot. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—The best lots in the most beautiful addition; for particulars ask about the Vesey addition. W. E. Doud, Agent, over Old National bank. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Good seven-room house and 38 foot lot on Grace avenue, $1,100; also six-room house on Fox street at $800; both must sell. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Twelve lots on High Banks; must be sold at once; prices $150 to $250; worth $400. Inquire No. 90 West Pontiac, or phone 254. 10-6t

FOR SALE—Vesey addition lots, on Broadway; will soon be on car line; present prices will then advance; certainly an easy proposition. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—Newly remodeled 8-room residence; thoroughly modern; pays 9 per cent on $3,500; near electric works; and will only be sold as an investment. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—8-room house, with bath, lights and furnace; within 2½ blocks of postoffice; only $3,100. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Any kind of reasonable terms granted on choice lots in Vesey's addition, on Broadway; first choice to buyers now. W. E. Doud, Agent. 7-3tf

FOR SALE—To devote my entire attention to my wholesale paper business I will sell my retail confectionery store; good paying business. I. G. Stafford, 101 E. Wayne St. 9tf

FOR SALE—A brick store on Main St., $3,300; will rent $25 a month. A 5-room house on Hugh St., $900. A 5-room house on Boone St., $1,050. A 7-room house on E. Williams St., $2,100. A 7-room house on Esmond St., a bargain. A 6-room house on Erie St. Twenty-two acres two miles from city limits, a bargain. A 6-room house on Case St., $1,650. John T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-tf

FOR SALE—Lot, 198 feet front by 350 feet deep; on Maple Ave.; one of the finest locations surrounding Fort Wayne; good buildings, fruit trees and shrubery; natural gas. Anyone wishing a suburban home could have no better location. Lot on Clinton St., between Wayne and Washington Sts.; 75 feet front by 110 deep; good dwelling thereon. Two-story frame dwelling, 7 rooms, stable, natural gas, full lot, for $1,500; located on E. Leith St. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court St. tf

FOR SALE—Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, on Huffman street, north side, extra high lots overlooking town to the south; street car extension expected this season or next, and is proposed to change name Huffman street to Huffman avenue; price of lots, $700 each; small payments, long time; also for sale, farther west, 18 lots platted as "Huffman Heights Addition" (the grove) corner Huffman and Andrew streets; price, $4,000, for entire plat, small payment, long time to suit; a rare bargain. Apply to Henry M. Williams, East Wayne St., opp. High school, or to any real estate agent. 7-6-tf

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Street Railway Employes—No. 136 meets at 138 Calhoun street, third floor.

Stationary Firemen—No. 40 meets in K. of L. hall.

Brewery Workmen—No. 62 meets at 54 East Main street, third floor.

Lodges—Mad Anthony Hive, No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne, No. 25, F. and A. M.

Robison Park Theater—Vaudeville.

Alabama's constitutional convention is gradually drifting around to the "grandfather clause," behind which Louisiana and North Carolina took refuge.

Canon Hobson, the founder of the Policemen's Christian association, has arrived in New York. This association was founded eighteen years ago in a cellar in Liverpool. It had three members at the start, but today has over 100,000.

While the United States treasury department is reported preparing for the fall demand for small notes, there is no indication in the specified preparatory arrangements that the most urgent demand of those who have no notes of any denomination is to be met.

It is pointed out that other nations pay from $1,000 to $7,000 more a year to their consular representatives than does the United States, and that the trade of the United States with that section is greater than that of any other nation paying a higher salary. It might be well for Uncle Sam to cease gabbling about his bothersome treasury surplus long enough to arrange for paying his hired men in consular positions good living wages.

The Beaumont oil fields have been located just in time to improve the sanitary conditions of the nearest big city, New Orleans. The health authorities of that town have decided to use Beaumont oil in order to destroy mosquitoes. Such wonderful results have attended the use of petroleum in Havana that it would be almost criminal not to employ similar methods in a city like New Orleans, which would be one of the most desirable places of residence in the country were it not for the constantly recurring epidemic of yellow fever and like diseases. What has been done in Havana could certainly be done there, and the purchase of a few hundred barrels of oil may very well be the best possible investment the Crescent City could make.

The unfavorable conditions of the monetary situation abroad were emphasized at the annual meeting of the Union Bank corporation of London yesterday. The governor of the institution, Mr. Schuster, stated that he could not pretend the view the ever-growing excess of British imports over exports with equanimity. He said that the transfer of securities from England to the United States had gone on increasingly for some time, and that imports of American produce apparently had been settled for by remittances of stocks and bonds. This, he argued, could not go on forever, and a depletion of British cash must follow, unless the commercial tide should turn, which would exert a very considerable influence on the London market. Not so long ago the world's gold all ran down hill into London. Now its tendency is rather to New York, which is bad for the United Kingdom, but is a circumstance which we, on this side, can contemplate with Christian resignation.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.

The negro problem in this country is not going to be solved by the dying out of the race. That much is made pretty certain by the census figures. While the returns for 1900 have not yet been completely tabulated and classified, they are sufficient to prove that the negro is holding his own and is as numerous in proportion to the whites as he ever was.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post who has been looking into the census reports presents some interesting conclusions. Among other things he says:

"From the figures at hand, it seems probable that the negro population of the United States in 1900 was between 9,000,000 and 9,050,000. The ratio that the negro bears to the total in the states already counted, if applied to the whole country, would give 9,025,000, excluding Indian Territory, where perhaps there are 15,000 more. If that estimate be admitted as valid, it will make the negro constitute 11.8 per cent of the total population of the country, as against 11.9 a decade ago, the loss being due to the greater growth of the northern states, and not to any less proportion of negroes in the south."

It was found ten years ago that a curious movement was going on in the border states. The negroes were leaving, going in both directions—to the north to seek more tolerance and a chance to improve their condition, and to the south to find in larger numbers of their own kind the social and race sympathy which they craved. Whether the same thing is now in progress it not certain, but if it is then some difference in the proportion may be observed, and it is just as likely to increase the negro ratio as to diminish it. At all events, it is safe to say the negro question is not working itself out through any noteworthy falling off in the colored population of the country, taking it as a whole.

Later information from the census office will deal with the social, industrial and educational conditions of the colored people, and there is good reason to believe it will show a marked advance in these directions. Therein, it may be added, lies the best hope for a lasting solution of this race problem.

AMERICAN EXPORTS IN LEAD.

London, July 13.—The Statist in the course of an article examining the financial position of the United States says today:

"The figures of our own trade with America conclusively show the enormous profits which the United States are making in foreign trade. For the first six months of the present year our imports from the United States have been nearly £69,000,000, as against a little over £59,000,000 in 1900, while our exports to the United States were worth only £7,000,000, as against £8,000,000.

"This means that for the year to June 30 we have bought £148,000,000 in produce from the United States, while they have bought of us £18,000,000. The trade balance in favor of the United States as respects England was £130,000,000, as against £119,000,000 for the calendar year of 1900."

The Statist concludes another article with the statement: "It appears certain that we shall have to supply considerable gold to the United States and that the value of money in London will advance."

JUDGE WEARS A SHIRTWAIST.

St. Louis, Mo., July 13.—The onward march of the shirtwaist was apparent yesterday when Justice of the Peace Jeff Pollard, now acting judge of the Dayton street police court, eliminated the idea that the dignity of the bench requires a coat by appearing in court without his coat. As he took his seat on the bench Judge Pollard toyed with the button of his shirtwaist and looked around as if to say: "Laugh if you dare."

Other judges in St. Louis have made rulings from the bench permitting the shirtwaist to be worn by attorneys, jurors and witnesses, but Judge Pollard is the first to set the example of appearing in coatless garb on the bench. The shirtwaist worn by him yesterday morning was pure white. Hereafter City Attorney Dwyer and Chief Deputy Marshal John McDermott also will wear shirtwaists at this court.

ROB A FORTUNE IN DAYLIGHT.

La Crosse, Wis., July 13.—Bold daylight robbery as committed yesterday on the farm of Conrad Elgert, residing a few miles north of here, from whom a fortune was stolen. Elgert was at work in the field near his house, but owing to his extreme age his sight and hearing have been impaired. When he went to his house he found that the trunk containing his money had been broken into and that nearly $1,000 in gold had been stolen. He has been very saving and has accumulated a large fortune, but through several unusual misfortunes lost all but the $1,000, which is now also gone. A part of this fortune was buried on the farm and was stolen, while another large amount was lost in a financial disaster. With the theft of the balance he is left penniless.

200 pair of fine knee pants, with double seats and knees, will be sold at 25c a pair during Patterson's sale, which began today.

Labor Day Badges made to order by Lew H. Green, 80 E. Main St. Phone 581.

THE WINONA LAKE ASSEMBLY

SUNDAY PAPERS ARE BARRED FROM THE GROUNDS.

Frank R. Roberson Gives His Great Lecture on China—W. C. T. U. Meeting Closes.

Winona Lake, Ind., July 13.—Winonians took a trip to China last night. One of the largest audiences of the season filled the Auditorium to hear Frank R. Roberson give a lecture on China, accompanied by over 150 colored stereopticon views. The lecture was one of the most entertaining of the season, especially in view of the prominence of China in the current history of the world. Dana C. Johnson, of Springfield, Ohio, delivered a lecture yesterday afternoon on "Joan of Arc." Dr. W. G. Moorehead delivered the usual devotional lecture yesterday.

Sunday newspapers have been tabooed by the Winona management and their sale on the grounds is absolutely prohibited. That is, the sale is supposed to be absolutely prohibited, but one or two enterprising newsboys from Warsaw have succeeded in smuggling in various Sunday morning journals, which the cottagers and guests at the hotels were only too eager to buy. The smugglers have been detected by Dr. Dickey, however, and the latter declares that he will put an end to the illegal but lucrative trade of the newsboys. As Dr. Dickey is dictator of all matters concerning Winona the summer visitors probably will be compelled to live in ignorance of the doings of the outside world for one day in the week.

The W. C. T. U. meeting which was in session here for the past three days has closed. The closing session was held in the Auditorium. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. S. W. Crouse, of Lafayette. A symposium on temperance and suffrage occupied the main part of the forenoon. Mrs. Jennie Erwin, of Bourbon, and others made short addresses.

The National Young People's Christian union of the Presbyterian church will hold its annual convention here July 24 to 28. The association has a representation of 2,500 delegates. Besides the delegates fully 2,000 visitors are expected. The noted speakers on the program are Rev. W. H. Barr, of the national board of foreign missions; W. F. Baer, secretary of the International Christian Endeavor society; Miss Lulu Harvey, director of the missions in Egypt; Rev. J. W. Vandeventer, of Scotland; Rev. M. G. Kyle, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. W. Asherwood, of St. Louis; H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburg, and others.

DIE OF MEASLES IN ALASKA.

San Francisco, July 13.—The steamer Homer has arrived direct from Dutch Harbor, Alaska. The vessel sailed from here last spring with supplies for the sealing stations at Dutch Harbor and on St. Paul and St. George islands, in the Pribyloff group. Thirty deaths from measles had occurred at St. Paul and seventeen at St. George during the past winter. On the day of departure for this port, July 3, the only vessel at Dutch Harbor was the United States gunboat Concord, from Manila, which had been in port about two weeks and was to sail July 3 for Point Barrow with supplies and to assist the revenue fleet. The Concord may take a herd of reindeer from Siberia to various points on the Alaskan coast. All steamers bound for Nome had left Dutch Harbor, including the transport Warren, which left the harbor about the middle of June. Dr. Newhall, a medical missionary, who, with his wife, has been stationed among the Aleuts for several years, has requested General Randall, in command of the military station at Nome, to have the Warren call at Unalaska island on her way to this port and take on board about thirty Aleut children, who are to be sent to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.

DEDICATED MONUMENT.

Tien-Tsin, July 13.—A hundred Russian officers, a band of music, two priests from Port Arthur, M. De Giers, the Russian minister, and other members of legations attended the ceremony today of the opening of the new concession and the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the Russians killed during the relief of the Pekin legations. A majority of the Russians will remain to celebrate the French national fete, July 14.

BLUE AND GRAY IN HARMONY.

Atlanta, July 13—The Grand Army of the Republic of Atlanta will contribute a fund for furnishing a room at the Confederate Soldiers' home. The fact that this fund has been raised was announced last night at the meeting of G. M. Mitchell post, No. 1, by Commander Breitenbucher. When the matter of furnishing the home first came up and organizations all over the state began contributing

IF YOU DONT FEEL WELL TRY

Vinol

ON OUR GUARANTEE

PELLENS & PULSTER, PHARMACISTS.

several members of Mitchell post voted for the idea of furnishing one of these rooms. The offer was made to the trustees of the home in April, and it was accepted by the trustees with a warm expression of thanks. The offering from the veterans of the northern army to those of the south will be received in the generous spirit in which it was contributed. The room will bear an inscription over its door indicating the donor of the fund.

CHARGES A POLICY OF RUIN

RECEIVER WANTED FOR COLUMBUS PRESS-POST.

Former Editor Declares the Present Management is Disastrous—Strike is Still On.

Columbus, Ohio, July 13.—A strike of the writing and mechanical force at the Press-Post office continues today, although there is a prospect that the management may reach an agreement with the employes. No paper has been published since Thursday evening.

This afternoon DeWitt C. Jones, formerly editor of the Press-Post, made an application before Judge Badger, of the common pleas court, for the appointment of a receiver for the paper. Jones, as a stockholder and creditor of the papere, averred that it is being ruined by the policy of the management,

HOTEL AT BUTTE BURNS.

Butte, Mont., July 13.—At 2:40 this morning a still alarm was turned in from the Butte hotel, a four-story structure on Broadway. When the firemen reached the scene the building was enveloped in smoke, which appeared to pour from every open window. The firemen were unable to locate the blaze for some thirty minutes, and the greatest confusion prevailed. A number of guests on the lower floors succeeded in groping their way down stairs in the smoke and escaping with nothing but their night clothes. Scores of others were rescued from the upper windows.

At 4 o'clock the fire was completely under control and the hotel management state that to the best of their knowledge all the guests and help have been accounted for. The injured:

Gus English, of Anaconda, legs broken in jumping from window.

Joe Devine, cut and bruised in jumping from fire escape.

A number of others sustained trivial injuries.

The interior of the hotel, which for many years has been the leading hostelry of Butte, is completely gutted, and Mr. Hugh Wilson, the lessee of the building, estimates his loss at $90,000. The losses of the hotel guests will be considerable.

STRIKE WILL SPREAD.

Reading, Pa., July 13.—The Grand opera house was packed until after midnight by a meeting of striking Philadelphia and Reading railway employes. The announcement was made that not only the engineers of the Reading system, but the firemen, trainmen, linemen and repair men were with the men on strike. The trainmen, it was stated, will join in helping to tie up the road unless the company settles the strike at once.

CANAL NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 13.—The Associated Press is officially informed that the special cable dispatches announcing that the Nicaragua negotiations had reached a definite phase and that United States Ambassador Choate was conferring with Lord Pauncefote and the Marquis of Lansdowne are utterly without foundation. According to this official information the only stage reached is that of consultation between the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Pauncefote, and Ambassador Choate will have to see the foreign minister a good many more times before the affair is ready to put before the cabinet. It is also said that Mr. Choate has not been and is not likely to be consulted at all.

Patterson's sale began today. Trunks, suit cases and traveling bags will be discounted 10 per cent.

INDEPENDENCE MAY RACE

LIKELY TO BE IN NEW YORK CLUB CONTESIS.

Mr. Lawson Will Charter His Boat to C. H. W. Foster, a Member of the Dominant Club.

New York, July 13.—The Mail and Express says:

"It can be said on the highest authority that there is every probability of the Boston ninety-footer Independence participating in the annual squadron cruise of the New York Yacht club, which is to begin July 22 at Glen Cove and extend to Newport.

"It was stated today that Owner Lawson has announced his intention to charter his boat to Charles H. W. Foster, of Boston, the former owner of the Barbara, who now has the steam yacht Hanniel and who is a member of the New York Yacht club."

A DEMOCRAT'S WARNING.

Richmond, Va., July 13.—It took the Virginia constitutional convention less than half an hour to transact the business before it today and the proceedings were practically devoid of public interest. Th feature of the session was the introduction of a resolution by Hon. D. C. O'Flaherty (democrat), declaring that the adoption of any franchise clause making the right to vote dependent upon ancestry or military service was class legislation and in violation of the Virginia bill of rights, as well as in violation of both the letter and spirit of the United States constitution. The resolution further recites that such a clause would create a hereditary governing class and be improvident, unnecessary, unwise and impracticable. It was referred to committee.

CAPTAIN STRONG RESIGNS

ESCAPADE WITH LADY HOPE THE CAUSE.

Has Been Staying in San Francisco With Woman Who Was Formerly Actress May Yohe.

San Francisco, Cal., July 13.—Captain Putnam Bradlee Strong, quartermaster department, U. S. A., announces that he has resigned from the army for personal and financial reasons and that his resignation has been accepted by Secretary Root.

The resignation followed the publication of an escapade in this city. Captain Strong is a son of the late William L. Strong, reform mayor of New York a few years ago.

Captain Strong has been staying here several days at a fashionable hotel with Lady Francis Hope, formerly May Yohe, the actress.

Captain Strong is registered at the Palace hotel under his real name, but at the California hotel he is registered as H. L. Hastings and wife. The "wife" was the former actress, whom he brought out here from New York and expected to take her with him to the Philippines. Captain Strong evidently thought he had artfully concealed his identity, but reporters discovered his companion was Lady Francis Hope because she wore some of the famous Hope jewels at a dinner in the Palace grill-room.

May Yohe recently quarreled with Lord Francis Hope in New York and he left in a rage for London, where he is now. If he has any desire for divorce, the escapade of his wife with Captain Strong may furnish him material.

TELEGRAPHED RESIGNATION.

Washington, July 13.—Captain Putnam B. Strong, quartermaster, resigned from the army yesterday and his resignation was accepted. The resignation did not come through the regular channels, but was telegraphed to an official in the department, Strong giving at considerable length his reasons for leaving the service, they being principally business and financial interests which necessitated his personal attention.

Captain Strong's resignation was laid before Secretary Root and accepted by him. It is stated at the department that Captain Strong's accounts are correct. The department has no official knowledge of any escapade in which Captain Strong is reported to have figured in San Francisco.

Secretary Root has decided not to accept the resignation of Captain Strong for the present. It is stated that the action of the secretary last night in accepting the resignation was of an informal character, and as no official action had been taken Secretary Root today directed that a dispatch be sent to Captain Strong saying that his resignation would not be acted upon until it had been received by mail through the regular channels, accompanied by a full explanation as to why the resignation was presented. This action leaves Captain Strong still in the service and subject to any inquiry that may be made if the department deems it desirable to investigate the alleged circumstances which have been published in connection with his resignation. It is understood that cognizance has been taken by the department of the publication this morning of the escapade in San Francisco in which Captain Strong is alleged to have figured.

Captain Strong, who was under orders to go to the Philippines, yesterday telegraphed the acting quartermaster general requesting permission to go to the Philippines on a commercial line instead of one of the government transports. He also asked for transportation. His requests were promptly denied.

TELLS CRUELTY OF YOUNGER.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 13.—For the first time John McNath, 403 Thirty-fourth street, west, a veteran of the civil war, tells a story of cruel treatment at the hands of Cole Younger and the members of the Quantrell gang near Blue Cut, Mo. The affair, McNath says, happened in October, 1864, when he was a member of the Seventh Indiana cavalry. His horse strayed one night and by accident he fell into the camp of the bushwhackers.

After being captured, McNath says, Cole Younger fired two shots at him, one striking him in the shoulder blade and the other penetrating his right lung. Younger wanted to kill him after robbing him, McNath says, and the desperadoes sent another bullet into his hip and shattered his right shoulder blade with a fourth. A short time later the band returned and Cole Younger, seeing McNath was not dead, tried to crush out his brains with a stone. This destroyed the sight of McNath's right eye and he still carries the bullets. He was in a Kansas City hospital for a week. McNath was highly indignant to hear of the release of the Younger brothers.

NO AGREEMENT LIKELY.

London, July 13.—It now seems that there is small probability of an agreement being reached between France and Great Britain over the Newfoundland question. The negotiations have not been broken off, but they have progressed so little that Downing street is inclined to regard them as almost hopeless.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Green—The funeral of the late Mrs. W. H. Green will be held on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 76 Lafayette street, Rev. J. Webster Bailey officiating.

Schwieters—Funeral services of the late Herman H. Schwieters will be held at 8:30 from the residence and at 9 o'clock from St. Paul's Catholic church Monday morning.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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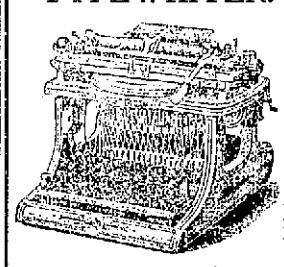


Pleases Both Purchaser and Operator.

Durability For the Purchaser. AND Speed and Ease For the Operator.

Points of Mechanical Excellence.

Improved Automatic Escapement. Non-Tilting Carriage. Adjustable Type Bar Hanger. Improved Ball Bearing Carriage. Short and Soft Finger Dip.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

FOX TYPEWRITER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dealers Wanted.

Attention, Bargain Lovers!

I have made money for others, why not for you? Call and see me about the following property, which I offer for sale:

Eight room house and good sized lot, west end; price $1,700.

Seven-room brick, in good condition, west end; price $1,800.

Ten-room modern house, steam heat, full size lot, asphalt street, alley brick, all clear, west end; price, $6,000.

Six room house in Bloomingdale, asphalt pavement, all clear; price, $1,650.

Five-room house, West DeWald, three blocks from Calhoun; price, $1,650.

Seven-room house, full size corner lot, East Creighton avenue, near Hanna; price, $1,500.

Eight room house, new, lot 36x140, on Pontiac, near Lafayette; price, $1,500.

Val. C. Rocholl,

23 Court Street. Phone 49, Main.

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.

All the latest Records.

Vocal and Instrumental.

PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE, 120 CALHOUN STREET.

COME IN AND HEAR.

We Cut Like This....

$1.00 Drugs and Medicines at 75c.

50c Drugs and Medicines at 38c.

25c Drugs and Medicines at 19c.

RHOADS, 97 Broadway.

We Do As We Advertise

HERE IS WHAT YOU ARE WAITING FOR

Buy of Us and Save Money

WOLF & DESSAUER'S

—MID-SUMMER SEMI-ANNUAL—

CLEARING SALE

That much inquired-after and watched for event, to which all Fort Wayne and vicinity turn out twice yearly, when many thousands of dollars worth of high-grade merchandise is sacrificed at a mere fraction of their cost.

New, Clean and Trustworthy Merchandise at Cost and Below.

SALE COMMENCES **MONDAY, JULY 15**

Our Numerous Patrons Prove Honest Dealings.

And continues until Saturday, August 3rd, inclusive. Our immense stock of Fine Dry Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Notions, Draperies, Shades, Rugs, Blankets, Comforters, Etc., will be sold during this sale at cost and below cost. Nothing held back. Compare the following prices with others, then judge for yourself where to do your trading:

DOMESTICS.

2 cases of light shirting calicoes, 5c quality, 3½c yd.

2 cases of the very best satin finish light colored calicoes, 6c quality, SALE PRICE 4c yd.

2 cases of medium colored calicoes, 6c quality, SALE PRICE, 4c yd.

2 cases of blue and white apron check gingham, worth 6c, SALE PRICE, 4½c yd.

1 case yard-wide percale, worth 9c yd., SALE PRICE 6c yd.

Fancy dress and waist gingham at 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c and 12½c yard, worth from 2c to 5c more per yd.

3 cases of light and dark outing flannel, worth 6¼c yard, SALE PRICE, 5c yd.

3 bales of men's shirting, worth 7c, for 5c yd.

All other quality of men's shirting at cost.

All our 10c quality outing flannel at 7½c.

Our 5c unbleached yard-wide muslin SALE PRICE, 3c yd.

Our 6c quality, 5c yd.

Our 7c quality, 6c yd.

Our 6c bleached, yard-wide muslin for 4⅜c yd.

Hill, Hope and Blackstone bleached muslin, 6½c yd.

Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom muslin 7c yd.

9-4 unbleached sheeting, SALE PRICE, 12c yd.

9-4 best unbleached sheeting, SALE PRICE 15c yd.

9-4 best bleached sheeting, SALE PRICE 17c yd.

9-4 ready-made bleached sheets, 47c.

Ready-made pillow slips, SALE PRICE, 10c.

All other sheetings and casings at COST PRICE.

Mosquito bar, all colors, 36 per bolt.

All our cotton flannels, shaker flannels and all wool flannels at cost.

OTHER ARTICLES AT COST.

Silk, wool and cotton petticoats, dressing sacques, infants' slips, ladies' silk waits, bust forms, bustles, etc.

TOWELS.

3 cases of bleached toweling, worth 5c, SALE PRICE, 3½c yd.

3 bales of bleached linen toweling, worth 7c, for 5c yd.

All other towelings at cost.

50 dozen all-linen huck towels, good size, regular price 12½c, SALE PRICE, 3 for 25c.

50 dozen Turkish towels, good size, worth 12½c, piece, SALE PRICE, 3 for 25c.

50 dozen large size huck towels, worth 20c, SALE PRICE, 21c.

All other towels at COST.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' fast black seamless hose, spliced heel and toe, regular value, 12½c, SALE PRICE, 8 1-3c pair.

100 dozen each of ladies' fine gauge fast black seamless hose, with or without white foot, worth 21c, SALE PRICE, 11c pair.

75 dozen ladies' fast black seamless hose, high spliced heel, with double sole, 25c number, SALE PRICE, 19c.

Our regular 25c Wayne Knit black hose, for ladies, SALE PRICE, 21c.

100 dozen children's heavy rib seamless, fast black hose, worth 10c, SALE PRICE, 7c pair.

Children's double knee, high spliced heels, fast black seamless ribbed hose, worth 12½c pair, SALE PRICE, 8 pairs for 25c.

1 case each of children's fine rib or bicycle hose, worth 25c, SALE PRICE, 17c pair.

Gents' fast black seamless, high spliced heel socks, worth 12½c, SALE PRICE, 9c pair.

Gents' fast black seamless socks, in tan, black or white foot, worth 19c a pair, SALE PRICE, 2 pairs for 25c.

Gents' black or tan high spliced heel and double sole socks, worth 25c, SALE PRICE, 16c pair.

All our other hosiery, including fancies, at COST.

LININGS.

A line of 12½c quality of percalines, SALE PRICE, 8½c.

All our other linings, sateens and mercerized cloths at COST.

GLOVES.

A line of ladies' 2-clasp kid gloves, as good as others that sell for $1.00, for 69c.

All other kid gloves at COST PRICE.

All ladies' black and colored silk and lisle gloves at COST.

NOTIONS.

400 pairs of 12½c shields, SALE PRICE, 7c pair.

A twin wire stays, SALE PRICE, 10c doz.

Tooth brushes, 15c number, for 9c.

Our hair brushes, orth 35c, SALE PRICE, 21c.

100 cloth brushes, 40c value, for 25c.

200 combs sell at 10c, SALE PRICE, 7c.

All sizes safety pins, 5c paper.

100 yard black spool silk, for 5c.

Celluloid thimbles, SALE PRICE, 4c.

All other notions at COST.

UMBRELLAS.

100 gentlemen and ladies' umbrellas, worth 75c, SALE PRICE, 45c.

200 ladies' umbrellas, with fancy handles, steel rod, tassel and cover, worth $1.39, SALE PRICE, 97c.

All other umbrellas at COST.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 dozen ladies and children's handkerchiefs, worth 5c, 7c, and 8c, SALE PRICE, 3c.

500 dozen ladies' all linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, 10c number, SALE PRICE, 5c.

All the balance of our ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs at COST PRICES.

BED SPREADS.

25 dozen white bed spreads, worth 69c, SALE PRICE, 53c.

25 dozen white bed spreads, worth 80c, for 63c.

All other bed spreads at COST.

PURSES.

50 dozen ladies' 39c value purses, SALE PRICE, 21c.

All our other ladies' and misses' chatelaine and purses at COST.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

2 cases of lawns, handsome patterns, worth 7c, SALE PRICE, 4c yd.

2 cases of lawns, worth 8 1-3c, SALE PRICE, 6c yd.

1 case of lawns, worth 10c, SALE PRICE, 7c yd.

Our line of 12½c lawns, batistes, dimities, will be sold at 9c.

All our 15c and 18c quality of dimities, lawns, batistes, Swisses, etc., SALE PRICE, 11c.

All our 25c quality of wash goods, SALE PRICE, 19c.

All higher price summer wash goods at actual cost.

COLORED WOOL DRESS GOODS.

100 pieces of fancy and checked dress goods, double fold, regular price, 20c and 25c yard, SALE PRICE 9c yd.

25 pieces of fancy dress goods, 40c value, SALE PRICE, 19c yd.

All our other dress goods, fancy and plain, at COST PRICE.

LADIES' TAILOR SUITINGS.

We have hundreds of styles to select from, and during sale your choice at COST.

BLACK WOOL DRESS GOODS.

20 pieces of fancy figured black goods, worth 40c yard, SALE PRICE, 21c.

10 pieces fancy figured black goods, 50c number, SALE PRICE, 36c yd.

Our regular 75c quality of 52-inch black storm serge, during sale, 61c yd.

Our regular 85c quality of 52-inch black cheviot, during sale, 69c.

All other black goods at COST.

RIBBONS.

All our plain ribbons in satin, gros grain, taffeta or velvet, at COST.

OTHER ARTICLES AT COST.

All children's hats, caps; all boys' and gents' suspenders; all yarns, all children's booties, pin cushions, ebony sets, cushion cords, pillow tops, infant shawls, etc., etc.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

All 12½c dotted and figured Swisses and embroidered muslins, at 10c.

All figured and dotted Swisses, embroidered muslins, Grenadines, that sold at 15c, go at 12½c.

All Swisses, madras, fish nets, Grenadines, embroidered netting in Tambour and Brussels, point de sprit and all other curtain material will be sold at COST in our CLEARANCE SALE.

All cretonnes, fancy denims, silkolines and batistes that sold at 12½c, go at 10c.

All fancy figured denims and satines that sold at 25c, go at 18c.

Fancy tapestry furniture covering in all colors, regular price 50c per yard, will be sold during this SALE, at 38c.

100 pairs lace curtains in white and ecru, regular price $1.25, SALE PRICE 91c.

75 pairs lace curtains in white and cream, regular price $1.75, SALE PRICE, $1.31.

200 pairs lace and ruffled curtains, regular price, $2.00, SALE PRICE, $1.38.

Tapestry curtains, full length and full width, worth $3.00, SALE PRICE, $2.30.

Large size moquette rugs, elegant patterns, regular price $2.50, will be sold in this SALE at $1.95.

Large size Smyrna rugs, regular price $1.50, CLEARANCE SALE price, $1.11.

All our white and colored fur rugs, large size, will be sold in this SALE at HALF PRICE.

1,000 window shades, with spring roller, worth 15c, at 10c.

100 Tapestry table covers, worth $1.10, SALE PRICE, 91c.

All other lace and tapestry curtains at cost.

WRAPPERS.

We place on sale a regular made house dress, worth $1.25, SALE PRICE, 50c.

All other wrappers at COST.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTERS.

Everybody should supply themselves when they can save 33 1-3 per cent.

Lace bed sets at COST.

Door panels at COST.

CORSETS.

R. and G., SALE PRICE, 75c.

W. B., SALE PRICE, 75c.

American Lady, SALE PRICE, 75c.

P. N., SALE PRICE, 75c.

H. and H., SALE PRICE, 75c.

Ferris Waist, SALE PRICE, 75c.

Jackson Waist, SALE PRICE, 75c.

Cresco, SALE PRICE, 75c.

All other corsets at COST.

MACKINTOSHES.

All ladies' and children's mackintoshes, at COST.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We are agents for the Eagle brand by far the best line made in this country. We also show you the largest assortment in the city. Your choice during sale, at COST.

SKIRTS.

All ladies' thinking of buying anything in this line should not fail to take advantage of this sale, for we will sell you first-class tailored garments for less money than others ask you for cheap sweat shop garments.

Our $5.85 Pan-American walking skirt will be sold during this sale at $4.49.

FANCY LINENS.

In doylies, lunch cloths, tray covers, etc., all at COST.

Ladies' collars, cuffs, ties, jewelry, fans, etc., all at COST.

VELVETS.

All our velveteens, silkface velvets, silk velevts, Peaue velvets and Poau velvets at COST.

PILLOWS.

Porch and hammock pillows, 50c quality, for 29c.

TABLE LINENS.

10 pieces of 25c quality Turkey red table damask, SALE PRICE, 18½c yd.

Better qualities of red damasks at COST.

10 pieces of unbleached table linen, 30c quality, SALE PRICE, 23c yd.

5 pieces of 68- inch wide unbleached table linen, 45c quality, SALE PRICE, 36c.

5 pieces of bleached table linen, 60c quality, SALE PRICE, 47c.

10 pieces of bleached table linen, sells at 75c, and 85c yard, SALE PRICE, 63c yd.

All our other table linens at cost. Housekeepers, don't miss this linen sale!

NAPKINS.

100 dozen large size bleached napkins, worth $1.19 a dozen, SALE PRICE, 79c a dozen.

75 dozen fine quality all linen bleached napkins, large size, worth $1.69 dozen, SALE PRICE, $1.31 doz

All other napkins at COST.

WHITE GOODS.

ALL AT COST.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

A line of 7c, 8c, 10c, and 12½c embroideries, SALE PRICE, 5c yd.

A line of machine Torchon laces, regular price 7c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, and 15c, SALE PRICE, choice, 5c yd.

All other laces and embroideries at COST.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies and children's Jersey ribbed underwear, from 4c up, all at COST PRICES.

Gentlemen's fine Balbriggan underwear, at 21c.

All other gents' underwear at COST PRICES.

Gents' GOWNS and unlaundered shirts all during sale at COST.

TRIMMINGS.

All our braids, buttons, buckles, liberty silk, mousline de soie, veilings, etc., all at COST.

SILKS--- Every lady in this city should take advantage of this cost sale price on our line of black and colored silks, which consists of the largest and finest line carried in Northern Indiana.

Black Taffetas.

21-inch black taffeta, regular price 65c yard, SALE PRICE, 53c yard.

20-inch black taffeta, regular price 75c yard, SALE PRICE, 61c yard.

21-inch black taffeta, regular price 85c yard, SALE PRICE, 69c yard.

24-inch black taffeta, guaranteed regular price $1.00 SALE PRICE, 82c.

23½-inch black taffeta, guaranteed regular price $1.35, SALE PRICE, 98c.

22½-inch black taffeta, guaranteed regular price, $1.50, SALE PRICE, $1.31.

36-inch black taffeta silk, regular price $1.50, SALE PRICE, $1.03.

36-inch black taffeta, regular price $1.50, SALE PRICE, $1.30.

Satin Duchess, Peau de Soie, Gros Grain, Armour, Black Silks.

21-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.15, SALE PRICE, 88c yard.

28-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.25, SALE PRICE, 93c yard.

22-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.60, SALE PRICE, $1.37 yard.

23½-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $1.85, SALE PRICE, $1.56 yard.

27-inch black satin Duchess, guaranteed worth $2.25, SALE PRICE, $1.87 yard.

21-inch black peau de Soie, guaranteed worth $1.15, SALE PRICE, 88c yard.

22-inch black Peau de Soie, guaranteed worth $1.65, SALE PRICE, $1.37 yard.

23-inch black Peau de Soie, guaranteed worth $1.85, SALE PRICE, $1.56 yard.

24-inch blackPeau de Soie, guaranteed worth $2.25, SALE PRICE, $1.79c yard.

23-inch black Gross Grain, guaranteed worth $1.15, SALE PRICE, 88c yard.

23-inch black Gros Grain, guaranteed worth $1.25, SALE PRICE, 97c yard.

22½-inch black gros grain, guaranteed worth $1.85, SALE PRICE, $1.39 yard.

21½-inch black Armour, guaranteed worth $1.60, SALE PRICE, $1.35 yard.

19½- inch black Rhadama, guaranteed worth 75c, SALE PRICE, 60c yard.

All our silk Grenadines and Veilings at COST.

Plain and Colored China Taffeta and Fancy Silks.

All our best quality colored taffeta silks that sold for 85c, SALE PRICE, 69c yard.

All our colored China silks, plain, 50c and 60c quality, SALE PRICE, 40c yard.

Black water-proof China silk, regular price 59c, SALE PRICE, 51c yard.

Our 50c quality colored satins, SALE PRICE, 41c yard.

Our $1.00 quality colored satin Duchess for 87c yd.

Our $1.00 quality colored Lumineaux, for 87c yd.

Our $1.00 quality colored Peau de Chine for 87c yd.

Our silk crepe de Chine at COST.

ONE-THIRD OFF.

All our Foulards and fancy dress and waist silks will be sold during sale at one-third off.

ARTICLES SOLD AT HALF PRICE.

All our ladies' and children's parasols, ladies' and misses' tailor-made suits, ladies' shirt waists, fancy novelty dress patterns, ladies', misses' and children's tailor-made jackets, ladies' and misses' golf capes, etc. No lady should fail to visit our store daily during this sale, and every lady knows that we give the greatest money-saving sales in the city. (No stamps given or any goods charged at sale prices.)

WOLF & DESSAUER, 70 AND 72 CALHOUN STREET.

IT MAKES WOMEN HAPPY.

"I had been a sufferer for many years from nervousness with all its symptoms and complications," writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, of 1561 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to see a physician or purchasing medicine. My husband at last induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking one bottle and following your advice I was so encouraged that I took five more bottles of 'Favorite Prescription.' I continued taking it and felt that I was improving faster than at first. I am not now cross and irritable, and I have a good color in my face; have also gained ten pounds in weight and *one thousand pounds of comfort*, for I am a new woman once more, and your advice and your 'Favorite Prescription' is the cause of it."

5 CENT WILL BUY A PATHFINDER CIGAR

SOLD UNDER THOMAS J. HUNT INCORPORATED PHILADELPHIA PA. TRADE MARK

ASK THE MAN BEHIND THE BAR

W. K. CRESSLER SONS

a20-eod-30t

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE

G. R. & I.

"The Fishing Line."

The Passenger Department of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway has issued a 32-page booklet, entitled "Michigan in Summer," that contains 250 pictures of resorts in Northern Michigan. Interesting information is given about those popular resorts:

PETOSKEY MACKINAC ISLAND
BAY VIEW TRAVERSE CITY
HARBOR SPRINGS MANITOU
HARBOR POINT OMENA
WEQUETONSING NORTHPORT
ROARING BROOK NORTHPORT POINT
EMMET BEACH EDGEWOOD
WALLOON LAKE AND OTHER POINTS

It contains a list of hotels and boarding houses in Northern Michigan, with their rates by the day and week, and passenger fares from the principal points in the Middle West.

This booklet will be sent free.

Upon request to C. L. LOCKWOOD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The summer train schedule goes into effect June 30. Time cards and full information regarding connections, the "Northland Express" with cafe car service, will be sent, and assistance given to plan a comfortable trip via the

Grand Rapids & Indiana R'y.

Money! Money! Money!

REDUCED RATES.

The Tri-State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE CHEAPEST INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

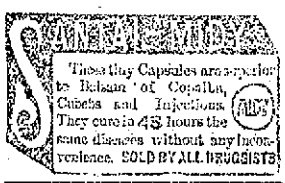
Call at office for particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building and Loan Ass'n.,

Cor. Berry and Court Sts.


These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PAPE'S

YOUNG WOMEN

Take Your Meals at the

Y. W. C. A.,

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper, 5:30 to 6:30.

HIS HEAD ALMOST TORN OFF

YET JOSEPH BURDICK IS ALIVE AND MAY RECOVER.

Remarkable Case of a Chicagoan Who Will Never Be Able to Speak If He Survives—Artificial Windpipe.

Chicago, July 13.—Although his head is almost torn from the body, Joseph Burdick is still alive, furnishing, it is said, one of the most remarkable cases known to physicians. Burdick's head hangs by a mere shred, having been all but taken off by a huge piece of metal which fell across his neck by the overturning of a flat car yesterday. The trachea and larynx were torn away, and the unfortunate man was taken to the hospital, presumably to die. By some fortune his neck was not broken, nor was the jugular vein and carotid artery injured, although both were full exposed where the flesh had been torn away. At the hospital Burdick was promptly operated upon and equipped with a device for breathing, which projects from the throat just above the collar bone.

Dr. I. Clark Gary, in speaking of the case, said: "Hunt, the medical authority, cites only twenty-seven cases of a character that even approach this, and none of them approach it in the completeness of the work of destruction. It is safe to assume that the injured man will live, and he will be confronted by a peculiar condition. He will never be able to utter a sound, not even a groan. He will have to acquire the means of communication used by mutes, and to do this he will have to start in life at the bottom, just as a child has to do."

JUDGE RUSSELL A SUICIDE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 13.—Judge D. A. Russell, of Pomeroy, Ohio, was found dead in his room at the Palace hotel here yesterday afternoon, he having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The deed was committed some time between Thursday midnight and Friday noon. He had disrobed and reclined upon his bed, placed the barrel of a 32 caliber revolver into his mouth and sent a bullet crashing upward through his brain. Judge Russell was one of the most prominent jurists in the state and had served as judge of the Fourth judicial district of the state for the past six years. During the recent republican state convention at Columbus he was a candidate for the supreme bench, but withdrew before the convention had completed its work. His body was taken to the morgue to await the arrival of his sons, who are both prominent attorneys in Pomeroy.

INDIANA MEN ARE NAMED.

Detroit, July 13.—The National Educational association, at the last session of its fortieth annual convention, adopted a declaration of principles declaring that the problem of elementary education is the most important one with which the state must deal. The work of the bureau of education under Commissioner W. T. Harris was indorsed, and the association declared that its powers should be extended so that it should have jurisdiction over educational matters in all of our new possessions. Compulsory educational laws and the consolidation of rural schools were indorsed, and state support of institutions for the training of teachers is recommended. At the departmental elections W. S. Bitchley, state geologist of Indiana, was elected secretary of the science section; S. A. Ogg, of Kokomo, Ind., president of the elementary education department, and Miss Lulu Stickney, of Indianapolis, was elected vice president of the National Council of Education.

HOME FOR JOURNALISTS.

Philadelphia, July 13.—There is soon to be established in New Orange, N. J., the home of journalists. Articles of incorporation under the laws of New Jersey were yesterday granted to James S. McCartney, of Philadelphia; Thomas J. Keenan, of Pittsburg; John M. Carter, jr., of Baltimore; Frank Rice, of Boston, and G. H. B. Martin, of Camden, N. J., as the Journalists' Home association. For the erection and maintenance of the buildings, the sum of $250,000 will be necessary. The larger part of this, it is said, will be raised from the sale of a colossal magazine entitled, "Bohemia," which is to be issued next year. Its contributors will be the greatest novelists, artists and literateurs of the world.

PRINCE CHUN LEAVES PEKING.

Peking, July 13.—The departure yesterday from Peking of Prince Chun, younger brother of Emperor Kwang Su, who has been selected formally to apologize at Berlin for the murder of Baron Von Ketteler, was a spectacular event. A special train took Prince Chun and his suite from here to Taku, from which port he will proceed by steamer to Shanghai. He sails from Shanghai July 20 for Genoa, and will proceed directly from there to Berlin by rail. Prince Chun came to the railroad station in Peking on horseback. He was gorgeously attired in the royal yellow and followed by a large procession composed of members of his staff, their servants and the luggage on carts. Here he was met by German officials.

BEFORE THE TAX BOARD.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—The state board of tax commissioners listened yesterday morning to the appeal of the American Telephone and Telegraph company of New York for a reduction of the assessment on its lines extending through Indiana. The company was represented by Charles D. M. Cole, its general manager. Mr. Cole admitted that the company has made money in its operations, but he declared that instead of declaring dividends the earnings have been used in bettering the property. The present assessment is $25 per mile on about 10,000 miles of telephone wire. Mr. Cole suggested that the amount ought to be changed to $20 per mile.

Yesterday afternoon John H. Clarke, general counsel, and A. H. Johnson, general manager of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) railroad, appeared before the tax board. Mr. Clarke acted as spokesman and made an appeal for the reduction of the road's assessment from $33,500 per mile to about $24,000 or $25,000 per mile. Mr. Clarke said he believed the board had committed an error in classing the Nickel Plate as one of the best roads. He said it does not belong in the first class at all as far as earnings are concerned.

The board held a short executive session before noon and a longer one yesterday afternoon. There will be a meeting today, but nothing is on the docket for hearing. No appeal is docketed for hearing at Monday's session.

THIRD CHURCH A MODEL.

The new Presbyterian church at Ossian, now in course of construction, is modeled after the Third Presbyterian church of this city and the plans for both buildings were prepared by Architect Kendrick, who was instructed to follow the design of the Third church here as nearly as possible. The trustees of the Ossian church inspected the Third church here and pronounced it the most complete, up-to-date house of worship they had visited. Under the caption "Architecture and Harmony," the Ossian News publishes a lengthy article in which it advises the Ossian church to further imitate the Third church in this city in the matter of music as well as architecture, referring in the most glowing terms to the Apollo quartet of the Third church, which gave a recital in Ossian several months ago.

FUNSTON'S REPORT PUBLIC.

Washington, July 13.—The war department has made Brigadier General Funston's report of the capture of Aguinaldo, made under date of May 6. This report presents in detail all the facts relating to the capture of Aguinaldo, which were made public at that time. General Funston shows that his entire plan of the expedition was submitted to the commanding general of the department of Luzon, and then was sent to General MacArthur, by whom it was approved. General Funston's report is similar to that previously published, giving additional information of the killing of two natives by Macabebees and the wounding of two of Aguinaldo's officers.

Piles Cured After 30 Years.

Thos. E. Wood, 818 17th St., Sacramento, Cal.:—"One 50-cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure permanently cured me of piles. For 30 years I suffered; underwent a frightful operation, nearly died, but failed to cure. I was unable to walk when I tried Pyramid Pile Cure. The first application relieved me." All druggists sell it. Quickly cures every form of piles. Book free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

Carl Bienert has taken a position with the firm of Scherer & Herbst.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 13.—Higher cables and dry weather caused a strong opening in wheat today, but on reports of rain in the northwest selling became general and prices declined rapidly. September opened ⅝@⅝c to 1@1⅛c higher at 68⅞c to 69¼c and fell rapidly to 66⅝c. Covering caused a sharp rally to 68c. Northest receipts were 199 cars, against 243 cars last week and 244 a year ago. Local receipts were 144 cars, with 101 cars of contract grade.

Renewed selling caused another break to 66¾c, but the market rallied later, closing 1c lower at 68⅛@68¼c for September.

Corn opened steady, but only slightly higher. Lower temperatures throughout the southwest with predictions of showers started a bull panic and under immense offerings the market broke sharply. Covering by professionals caused a partial recovery. September opened ⅝c lower to ⅛c higher at 52⅝c to 54c, fell to 49½c and rallied to 51⅜c. Receipts were 340 cars, with 20 of contract grade.

The market weakened again on continued reports of showers in various portions of the southwest. There was a slight rally toward the close, which was 3⅛c lower at 50¼c.

Oats opened steady with heavy tade and slumped with wheat and corn. September opened ¼c lower to ¼c higher at 32½c to 32⅝c, declined to 29⅜c and rallied to 30⅞c. Receipts were 106 cars.

Provisions were easier with corn. September pork was 2½c lower, opening at $14.50 ;lard and ribs each opened 5c lower at $8.70 and $8.05 respectively.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—July, 65⅞c; Sept., 67⅛@67¼c; Oct., 68c.

Corn—July, 43⅛c; Sept., 50¼c.

Oats—July, 30¼c; Sept., 30⅞@31c.

Pork—July, $14.25; Sept.,$14.42½; Jan., $14.30.

Lard—July, $8.65; Sept., $8.70; Oct., $8.70; Nov., $8.60; Dec., $8.42½; Jan., $8.35.

Ribs—July, $7.90; Oct., $8.05; Sept., $8.05@8.07½; Jan., $7.55.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.68; No. 1, $1.38; Sept., $1.55; Oct., $1.44½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 300, including 275 Texans; market steady. Good to prime steers, $5.10@6.20; poor to medium, $3.90@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.40; cows, $2.40@4.50; heifers, $2.50@4.90; canners, $1.75@2.60; bulls, $2.25@4.40; calves, $4.00@7.00; Texas steers, $3.25@4.65½; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts today, 13,000; Monday, 30,000; left over, 2,455. Market steady, 5@10c lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.05@6.25; good to choice heavy, $6.10@6.35; rough heavy, $5.90@6.05; light, $5.90@6.20; bulk of sales, $6.05@6.20.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Chicago, July 13.—Butter—Market firmer; creameries, 14@19c; dairies, 14@16½c.

Cheese—Market steady, 9@10c.

Eggs—Market steady, 13½c.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, July 13.—Butter—Receipts, 6,784 pkgs; market firmer; state dairy, 14@18½c; creamery, 15@19½c; factory, 13@15½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,885 pkgs; market firm; fancy large colored, 9c; fancy large white, 9c; fancy small colored, 9½@9¼c; fancy small white, 9¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,090 pkgs; market strong; state and Pennsylvania, 14@15c; western, candled, 13@15c; western, uncandled, 9@12½c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 9-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 3-16c; molasses sugar, 3 15-16c; refined, steady; crushed, $6.00; powdered, $5.60; granulated, $5.50.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 5 13-16c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, July 13.—The movement of opening prices was exceedingly confusing and irregular, some stocks showing violent declines and a large number of others moderate gains. No attention was paid to the gains in London of St. Paul, Union Pacific and Atchison and those stocks fell 1 to 2 here. The break in the United States Steel stocks was foreshadowed in the quotations from London. The preferred fell 2⅜ here and the common an extra 1½, the latter on sales of 8,000 shares. Other declines of about a point were shown by Norfolk and Western, Ontario and Western and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Rock Island opened up nearly a point and Consolidated Gas rather more.

Stocks fluctuated in an uneven manner, members of various groups pursuing opposite courses. After the opening dealings there was an abrupt rally in St. Paul, Union Pacific and Atchison, which lifted them from 1 to 1⅝ over yesterday's close. Louisville and Baltimore and Ohio were also wanted and gained 1⅛ and 2 respectively. Fractional recoveries in United States Steel issues brought out renewed offerings, sending the preferred under 91. Prominent weak stocks included Missouri Pacific, Wabash preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio and the Readings. General Electric and Tobacco lost 2⅛ each. The sustained advance of the leading grain carryin grouds on the break in the corn market drove the shots to cover and they bought liberally all around toawrd 11 o'clock, causing a pretty general cancellation of losses and placing the market above last night.

The movement to cover shorts expended itself before the bank statement appeared and there were recessions of a point in active stocks. United States Steel preferred fell back to near the lowest. The trading was thrown into confusion by successive corrections of the bank statement on the tape, but there were some sharp rallies in prices again. Realizing met the rallies and prices ran off again. The closing was active and irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, July 13.—Money on call nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent; sterling exchange nominal with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅛ for demand and at $4.84½@4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½@4.86 and $4.88@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.84@4.84½; bar silver, 58⅝c; Mexican dollars, 46¾c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, July 13.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds weak; government bonds strong:

Refunding 2s registered	107¼
Refunding 2s coupon	107¼
U. S. 3s registered	108
U. S. 3s coupon	108¾
U. S. 4s registered (new)	138½
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	138½
U. S. 4s registered (old)	112¾
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	112¾
U. S. 5s registered	109
U. S. 5s coupon	109

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, July 13.—The statement of the associated banks of the week ending today shows:

Loans, $868,485,400; decrease, $21,001,500.

Deposits, $947,594,100; decrease, $17,601,000.

Circulation, $30,629,500; increase, $50,700.

Legal tenders, $77,395,200; increase, $726,500.

Specie, $173,312,700; increase, $2,448,600.

Reserves, $249,707,900; increase, $3,175,100.

Reserve requirements, $236,898,525; decrease, $4,432,750.

Surplus, $12,809,375; increase, $7,607,830.

STRIKERS RESTRAINED.

Scranton, Pa., July 13.—Judge Kelly, of the Lackawanna county court, today, on the application of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, granted an injunction against P. J .McAndrew and fifty-nine others, members of the Car Builders' union, restraining them from interfering with any of the company's property here or molesting in any form any men now working in the shops here. These men are among the 800 on strike and represent officers and picket committees. The injunction is returnable next Thursday.

HIS LIFE A FAILURE.

Crawfordsville, Ind., July 13.—Ex-Judge James H. Sellars, former member of the legislature and once candidate for the democratic nomination for governor, killed himself in his law office here today by taking morphine. He left a letter saying his life was a failure and that his debts were large.

Patterson's sale begun today. Trunks, suit cases and traveling bags will be discounted 10 per cent.

THE NICKEL PLATE ROAD

offers low excursion rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs, Col.; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; Hot Springs, S. D.; St. Paul and Duluth, Minn. Tickets on sale from June 18th to Sept 10th, good to return until Oct. 31st. Write, wire, 'phone or call on nearest agent, or C A. Asterline, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind., or R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 6-8-St-Sept-9.

Rubber Stamps made to order quick by Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main street. 'Phone 581.

The stockholders if the Tri-State Building and Loan association will hold their annual meeting at the office of the association Monday, July 15, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before the meeting.

G. W. PIXLEY, Pres.
C. A. WILDING, Sec. 8-St

Here Are Bargains for You.

Fine Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, $4.50.
Quadruple Plated Cracker Jars, $1.40.
Butter Dishes, from $1.00 up.
Rogers & Bros.' Berry Spoons, $1.10.
Cake Baskets, $1.50 upwards.
Gents' Gold Filled Watches, with Elgin movements, warranted 20 years, $10.00.
Ladies' Gold Filled, with Elgin movements, $7.65.
Cuff Buttons and Scarf Pins, 50c.
A fine 8-Day Mantel Clock, $5.00; worth $10.00.
Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, 85c per oz.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Filled Chains, from $1.00 up.
Get my prices before buying. I will save you money.
My entire stock to be closed out regardless of cost in order to retire from business.

P. Sherzinger,

78 Calhoun Street. Established 1865.
Look for Big Sign in Front of Store.

A Sanitary Precaution.

....Buy an Outfit of....

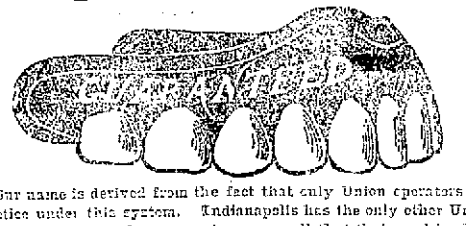
Screen Windows and Screen Doors

Of us and keep the flies out of your homes. All kinds of screen work built to order.

C. C. Schlatter & Co.,

Hardware, Rubber Hose and Lawn Mowers, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Things Worth Knowing.



Our name is derived from the fact that only Union operators can practice under this system. Indianapolis has the only other Union office in the state. Our guarantee means all that that word implies. We insist on doing over any work which is not entirely satisfactory to the patient.

Our Motto: Honest and courteous treatment to all, and good work at lowest possible prices.

NOTE—Beware of small concerns who are imitating our style of advertising, for we are positively not connected with any other office in this city.

NOTE THESE ORIGINAL PRICES.

Set of Teeth..... $3
Gold Crowns.....
Bridge Work (teeth without plates).....
White Crowns.....

Extracting ..... FREE
Examination.....
Fillings 50c

GROUND FLOOR. NO STAIRS TO CLIMB. LADY ATTENDANT.

Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 4. German Spoken

UNION PAINLESS DENTISTS

No. 9 East Wayne, Opposite Fruit House.

From Attic to Cellar.

We can furnish your house complete, Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Cooking and Heating Stoves, in fact everything you need in an up-to-date home.

CASH OR CREDIT.

J. Y. Shoaff & Co.,

135 CALHOUN STREET.

A BAD BREAK.

Editor (to make-up man)—You've done a nice thing; here you've put my editorial on "What is My Platform?" in the puzzle column.

..THIEME..

THE.... TAILOR.

Fine Suits and Trousers

At Popular Prices.

Suits to order at $18 to $40

Trousers at $5 to $10

Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

39 E. Columbia St.

Fancy Screen Doors.
Plain Screen Doors.
Large Screen Windows.
Small Screen Windows.

We have the agency for the celebrated Higgens' Metal Frame Screen Window. Guaranteed to last for eight years. Call at our store and we will explain its merits.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,
22 CALHOUN STREET.
Both Phones.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

NO. 17 W. WAYNE ST.

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK?

Let us examine it and give you an estimate on cost of repairing.

We make a specialty of new gravel and asphalt roofs.

F. B. Woodward,
124 FLETCHER AVE.

SHERWOOD MUSIC SCHOOL

Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Ave.,

CHICAGO.

William H. Sherwood, Director; W. H. Neidlinger, Vocal; Adolph Rosenbecker, Leon Marx, Violin; Eleanor Sherwood, Harmony. Summer instruction in all branches.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 9th.

CHARLES R. BAKER, Sec'y.
June22-eod-90t

"SHADY NOOK"

The ideal place for an outing. Easily accessible. On the shore of picturesque Lake Gage. Quiet, homelike, good beds, board and boats. No picnics allowed. Terms, the most reasonable. For particulars write E. A. Wilder, Sec., Lake Gage Quiet Rest Co., Orland, Ind. Jun1-Stf

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN ST,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

LOT OF ACCIDENTS

MORRIS O. QUINCE FALLS FROM A CAR.

BACK BRUISED AND SPRAINED

ESCAPED SERIOUS INJURY BY BEING ROLLED ALONG.

FACTORY WANTS A HOME

STAVE MANUFACTURER READY TO COME TO FORT WAYNE.

There were several accidents yesterday and this morning, one of them being of a very serious character, though how serious will not develop for a day or two.

M. O. Quince, a brakeman on the Pittsburg road, fell from a car which was being shifted at Bucyrus, Ohio, at an early hour this morning and was rolled a considerable distance by the brake-beam. Luckily, he did not get within reach of the wheels and escaped instant death or loss of an arm or leg. He was brought to the city on passenger train No. 21, at 10 o'clock, and taken to St. Joseph hospital, where Dr. W. E. Stemen examined him and pronounced his injuries bad. Mr. Quince is severely bruised about the back and hips and the fact that he is unable to move his lower limbs freely indicates that there is some derangement of the spine, but how much cannot be decided at present. The unfortunate man is married and his family resides at 159 Barr street. Mrs. Quince was at the hospital during the examination of her husband's injuries.

Last evening William Lehmkuler, of the Bass blacksmith shop, dropped a piece of iron on his right foot, bruising the toes badly. He was unable to walk this morning and may not be able to work for a week or longer.

G. Trarbach, a boilermaker at the Pittsburg shops, had a foot bruised also yesterday, a piece of iron falling upon it. The injury is not serious, but it will keep Mr. Trarbach from work for a few days.

H. C. Mennewisch, a plumber at the Pittsburg shops, had the middle finger of his right hand crushed beneath a section of a cast iron radiator, which he was removing from a passenger car last evening. He is disabled also for a few days.

S. A. Brown, a Pittsburg brakeman, is off duty on account of injuries received last evening. As no detailed report of the accident has been made it is presumed Mr. Brown is not seriously hurt.

C. Lloyd, an apprentice in the Wabash machine shop, severely sprained his right wrist while lifting an engine frame last night. The injury is of a character that will not heal speedily and Mr. Lloyd is likely to be disabled for some time.

Rudolph Claymiller, of J. J. Bauer's room, and William Mueller, of Tony Miller's room, at the electric works, each had fingers painfully pinched in punching machines. Both will be unable to work for a week or two. Clarence Wickliffe, of the transformer department, got hold of a live wire yesterday and had the palm of his right hand burned so badly that he will be unable to work for some days.

TAKES A NEW POSITION.

George Green, of East Creighton avenue, has secured employment as motorman on a street car line at Dayton, Ohio, and has gone to that city to reside. Mr. Green is an old railroad man, but for several months he was employed in the lumber yards of Rhinesmith & Simonson. For several years he was a flagman in the employ of the Pennsylvania company.

TRACKLAYERS SCARCE.

The Toledo Times says: "It is said that the Wabash is ready to lay rails on its new Montpelier line, but they have as yet been unable to get tracklayers, owing to scarcity of laborers. After failing to get men in this vicinity they went to Chicago, where they secured 100 hundred Italians to come to Maumee to work on the line at $1.50 per day, but even these Italians have as yet failed to put in an appearance."

FACTORY WANTS A HOME.

Next Monday the Commercial club will meet for the purpose of taking some action upon a proposition to bring a stave and heading factory to the city. The plant is now located in another Indiana city, which lacks the excellent railway facilities Fort Wayne possesses, hence the desire of the proprietors to move here, providing they receive some inducements. It is understood that the company will ask free site and buildings and in return they promise to bring fifty workmen here and give them employment the year round. The buildings necessary for the factory are plain frame structures of an inexpensive character, and if the site can be procured there will be no difficulty in raising money sufficient to put up the buildings. The firm does not care to have its name published, as the citizens of the town wherein the factory is now located do not know that a removal is being considered. President Culbertson called the meeting for 10 o'clock in the morning and hopes to see every member of the club present.

M. App.

THE LATEST IN OXFORDS and SHOES

Turn or Double Deck Soles. . . . . .

M. App,

106 Calhoun St.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

New York, July 13.—Returns of gross earnings for the six months to June 30 last from 176 roads, including Mexican and Canadian lines, operating 174,914 miles, published by the Chronicle today, shows receipts of $658,411,800 for the half year, an increase of $61,580,000 over 1900 figures, or slightly over 10 per cent. About a fourth of the roads report for only five months, and the Chronicle estimates that complete returns will show a gain in gross earnings for the period of seventy millions. This is on top of gains of $72,300,000 in the first six months of 1900, of $30,240,000 in 1899, and $57,440,000 in 1898. The mileage for the past half year shows a gain of 3 per cent over 1900.

WABASH EXCURSION.

The committee of arrangements for the Wabash shopmen's excursion to Detroit on Saturday, Aug. 10, held a conference last evening and among other matters considered, arranged to hire an orchestra to accompany the excursion party and make music for dancing on the boat en route to Detroit. It was believed that an orchestra would be more acceptable to all than to have a brass band. The prospects for a big crowd grew brighter each day. The boys expect a good time and invite all friends to join them and participate in the pleasures of the day.

ATHLETES IN SESSION.

Pursuant to a call by President John Dalman, jr., of the Pennsylvania Shopmen's Athletic association, there was a meeting at the shops this afternoon for the purpose of further discussing the coming athletic events, to elect permanent association officers and to formulate by-laws and a constitution for the association. Owing to the late hour of the meeting, The Sentinel is unable to give the results today. The annual meeting takes place Saturday, Aug. 10, and it is the desire of the management to make it one of the greatest athletic events Fort Wayne ever witnessed.

APPEALS TO GOVERNOR.

Italian Consul Razwadowshi, failing in his efforts to get into the Wabash railway hospital at Peru to consult with the wounded wreck victims now being taken care of there, has appealed his case to Governor Durbin and that gentleman has written to Supt. E. A. Gould, requesting a statement of the railway's side of the case. There are fourteen Italian patients in the hospital and it appears that the Italian consul is barred from that institution, lest his questioning the patients should result in over-exciting them and making their cases worse than they would be otherwise. As soon as Superintendent Gould submits his statement to Governor Durbin, the matter will be turned over to Attorney General Taylor for his opinion and later forwarded to the national authorities at Washington.

KERR MURRAY OUTING.

About 150 people, employes of the Kerr Murray works, and members of their families, went to Rome City this morning to enjoy a day's outing. They were accompanied by Barner's orchestra, which will furnish music for dancing at the pavilion on the island. To bring the party back the railway company will run a special train, leaving Rome City at 9:20 this evening and reaching the city at 10 o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

J. R. Dennison has taken a position in the Wabash blacksmith shops.

James Mulhearn, of the winding room of the electric works, is off duty on account of sickness.

Conductor Koontz, who had been off duty several days, resumed work on the Pittsburg this morning.

Carl Zurmuhlen, machinist in the erecting department of the Wabash shops, is sick and unable to work.

Brakeman E. W. Horton, who had been taking a brief rest, resumed work on the Nickel Plate yesterday.

The Wabash is receiving five new modern passenger cars per week on a contract to build fifty-one coaches.

Within the next eighteen months the Illinois Central will be a double track road from Chicago to New Orleans.

The New York Central has placed an order with the Haskell-Barker car works, Michigan City, Ind., for 200 flat cars.

William Miller, of the fixture department of the electric works, has resigned his position to engage in other work.

Stuart Rehrer, of the electric works, is in South Haven, Mich., looking after some work for the electric company.

James Murray went to Peru this morning to look after some work for the Wabash road. He is foreman of the boiler shop.

A. J. Sordelat, a car builder at the Pinasburg shops, will go to Chicago today to remain over Sunday, the guest of relatives.

Fireman and Mrs. H. L. Foster are the proud parents of a ten-pound baby girl. Mr. Foster is employed on the Pittsburg road.

Three months ago Buffalo had but eight ticket scalping offices, it now has forty, and more are seeking rooms to operate in.

General Manager G. L. Peck, of the Pennsylvania company, passed through the city last night on No. 8 en route to Pittsburg.

C. B. Ewing became a Nickel Plate brakeman yesterday. Until there is an opening in the regular ranks he will be on the extra list.

Frank S. Doriot, Charles P. Cherry and G. L. Lown, of the Pittsburg, went to Rome City this morning to spend a couple days in fishing.

A. M. Tower, foreman of the air brake department at the Pittsburg shops, went to Chicago this morning for a few days' visit with friends.

Fred G. and Mrs. Olds left last night for Cleveland to attend the funeral of the lady's aunt. Mr. Olds is a machinist in the Pittsburg shops.

Foreman Joseph Slater, of the Bass blacksmith shop, went to Massillon, Ohio, this morning to look after some business matters connected with the shop.

Pittsburg Brakeman Fissell has been assigned to Conductor Billing's crew on the work train. He went to Plymouth this morning to assume that duty.

F. J. Ruch, a plumber at the Pittsburg shops, is recovering from an illness which kept him from work all this week. He will report for duty next Monday.

Ralph Peters, general superintendent of the southwestern system of the Pennsylvania lines, has, with his family, gone to Roaring Brook, near Petoskey, Mich.

During the week ending today the Pittsburg shops repaired and turned out engines 143, 278, 286, 306 and 316, and took in for repairs engines 116, 340 and 314.

Machinist Julius Koch, of the Pittsburg shops, who has been afflicted with boils for a week and unable to work, is improving and will soon be at his duties again.

H. S. Buckley, blacksmith at the Wabash shops, is still off duty, being unable to get his shoe on the injured foot. He expects to resume work next week, however.

Erecting Foreman J. W. McCoy, of the Wabash shops, and his wife, will go to Kingsland this evening and thence to Murray, to spend Sunday with relatives on the farm.

Frank Closs, Alonzo Swank and George Platts, of the electric works, have gone to Blue lake to spent the night and Sunday. Mr. Swank just returned from Ottawa, Ill., last night.

Barney, Smith & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, have been awarded the contract to build 500 box cars for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and the Indiana, Decatur and Western roads.

A train of twenty-eight refrigerator cars, loaded with dressed beef for Europe, passed through the city last night over the Nickel Plate. The meat came from the Chicago packing houses.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has under consideration adopting a pension plan for its employes similar to that recently put in force on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road.

Passenger agents predict a big travel to Buffalo as soon as the hot wave passes. To the person who is considering the matter of personal comfort the resorts of northern Michigan offer more inducement to travel than does the Pan-American show. Nevertheless, there is considerable travel to Buffalo and it increases each week.

Instructions have been received at the Wabash offices to make arrangements for a special train into the city from Toledo on Sunday, July 21. The base ball clubs will play here on that date and a big crowd can be expected.

Bert Olds has gone to Grand Rapids, Mich., to do some work for an electric company. Jacob Hilgeman, also a construction man in the employ of the electric company, has gone to Garrett upon a similar mission.

Nickel Plate Brakeman R. Shetelhelm and C. Tindel are off duty, the latter for a few days' rest and the former for the purpose of visiting his old home, Green Springs, Ohio. Brakeman L. Schoonover, of the same road, is sick and off duty.

G. H. Barbour and William O'Conners, machinists at the Pittsburg shops, are taking a few days' lay off while masons are at work in putting in foundations for new machinery at the shops. Mr. Barbour has gone to Rome City for a couple days' stay.

At the present time, when the Nebraska and Kansas corn crop is threatened by the drought, it is interesting to note that the prospects for an unusually heavy crop in Indiana are very good. Freight men who keep themselves informed in this line expect a big crop here.

Louis Brown, the crossing watchman who was prostrated by heat at the College street and Pittsburg crossing, has so far recovered as to be able to leave St. Joseph hospital and go to his home. Excepting a temporary weakness, Mr. Brown apparently suffers no injury from the sunstroke and will soon be able to resume his duties.

A caboose, two cars loaded with cotton and a car loaded with pulp wood were destroyed by fire at Delphos Thursday morning, the result of a lighted lamp in the caboose being knocked down and broken when a bunch of cars were thrown against the caboose. The loss is estimated at $3,000. The Clover Leaf company is chief loser.

Engine 603, one of the big Barnes flyers on the Wabash, came to the shops this morning for general repairs. It has been in service on the Chicago division of the road. No. 412, class F passenger engine, was turned over to the engine tamer this morning for test. It has just passed through general repairs. It will go to the Detroit division.

Judge Rufus B. Smith, of Cincinnati, came to the assistance of the railway people in the fight with ticket scalpers at the Queen City. The judge granted an injunction, restraining ticket scalpers from purchasing or selling all forms of non-transferable tickets, including those issued on account of the Christian Endeavor convention.

Joseph Kinkaid, of the fine department, and Walter Thompson, of the blacksmith department of the Pittsburg shops, are about to take a two weeks' vacation for the purpose of visiting some of the points of interest in the east, including the Pan-American exposition. They will leave one week from today and will be accompanied on their trip by Mrs. Kinkaid and Mrs. Thompson.

Engineer Wash Frase, of the Nickel Plate, yesterday received a package of photographs of scenes in Alaska, where his brother Frank has been engaged in mining and prospecting for the past four years. The pictures are interesting and instructive, inasmuch as they give the person examining them a better idea of the country they represent than he can obtain by reading about it. Frank Frase, before going west, was employed on the Nickel Plate.

William F. Geiger, clerk in the lumber purchasing department of the Pennsylvania, yesterday received as a present from the W. J. Baughn kennels a fine English setter pup, three months old. The dam of this canine is Dot Belton and the sire Count Danstone, dogs with fine pedigrees and well known throughout the country. The grandmother of the pup, Dains Leady, bears the distinction of being a world winner of several prizes, one for excellence in field work. Mr. Baughn was offered $1,500 for Count Danstone, the sire of the pup.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Call 'Phone 581 for Rubber Stamps quick. Lew H. Green, 30 E. Main St.

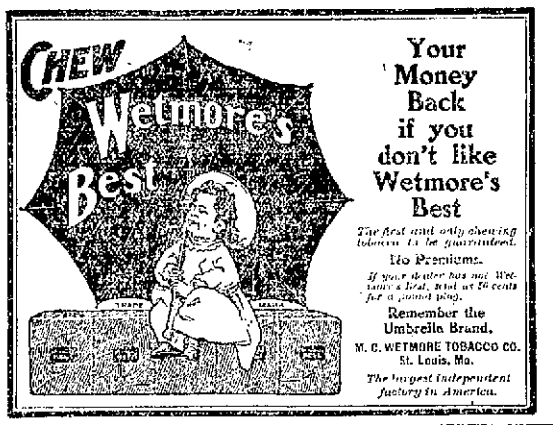
MEN, IN HOT WEATHER,

Like cool clothing. See the fine line of suitings carried by G. Schmidt, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Evans and daughter, Italia, have returned from a visit at Put-in-Bay and Buffalo.

MORE EXPLICIT.

Farmer Judkins—I'm a banker.
H. Over Round—Faro, poker, collateral or national?



Your Money Back if you don't like Wetmore's Best

The first and only chewing tobacco to be guaranteed.

No Premiums.

If your dealer has not Wetmore's Best, send us 10 cents for a pound pkg.

Remember the Umbrella Brand.

M. C. WETMORE TOBACCO CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

The largest independent factory in America.

Fine Furniture.
Medium Furniture.
Low Priced Furniture.

The Best Made Goods.
The Best Finished Goods.
The Best Designed Goods.

There is no house in Fort Wayne, no matter how richly furnished, in which you will not find numerous pieces of artistic furniture from our great establishment

There is scarcely a house in Fort Wayne, no matter how plainly furnished, but you will find in it the well-made, lowpriced furniture the people of small means require.

While we have always done the fine trade of Fort Wayne and show ten pieces of fine furniture where any other store in town shows one, yet we have never neglected the requirements of people of moderate and small means.

Foster

Furniture & Carpet Co.

A WATCHFUL EYE

Will soon detect the difference between well seasoned lumber, laths, joists, flooring, shingles, etc., used in the construction of a house and poorly prepared materials supposed to be of the same class. But everyone is not a careful observer—better deal where you are sure of fair and honest treatment.

The Diether Lumber Co.,
44 EAST SUPERIOR ST.

A MAN THAT WANTS GROUND for building lots will find that I have the choicest plats in the different sections of the city for homes that are convenient to schools, church, street car, etc., on which I will build houses to suit purchasers if desired, and SELL ON EASY TERMS. I have all kinds of real estate for sale or trade, and I can offer many bargains that mean future profit in all kinds of property.

Louis F. Curdes,
PIXLEY-LOWE BLOCK.

RURODE'S.

..Our Pre-Inventory..

Stock Reducing Sale

Offers unequalled buying opportunities. Our entire stock of desirable merchandise is yours to choose from during this sale at prices that will make the tightest purse open.

A Visit to this Great Store

Every day during this month will be of interest to prudent people, as every day will bring to the front new bargains.

Positive Clearance Prices

On all lines of summer goods as it is our policy not to carry any goods from one season to another that price will sell. Quick selling prices on

Parasols, Suits, Skirts, Wrappers,
Underwear, China, Glassware, Wash
Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Carpets,
Curtains, Draperies, Mattings, Etc.

For Price Particulars

See the goods. Come here for anything you may need---the price will be right.

The Rurode Dry Goods Co.

ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS.

In order to discourage any fear on the part of the reader lest he or she might class us with those who advertise to give away fillings, crowns, plates, etc., we wish it understood in the following few words that we pursue no such methods.

We make but one claim and that is that we conduct a high-class Dental parlor, where only the best work is done and at prices within reach of all.

ARCADE

Reliable Dentistry.

The above means just what it says. It is a name we are proud of. Seven years we have given our best efforts toward establishing what is now the largest dental practice in the city. Our chief aim has been to give the public the best dental service at prices about one-half the charges of private practitioners. We have succeeded beyond expectation, but only by giving the best in material and workmanship.

The limit of false economy is reached by all who are attracted by low prices for cheap dentistry, which is expensive at any cost.

Have ours; the best and most profitable, quality and cost considered.

Estimates Cheerfully Given.
Telephone 627.

Open Evenings and Sundays.
Room 7 Arcade, Ground Floor.

BURKET & BAKER.

DR. S. H. HAVICE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON.
26 W. WAYNE ST.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. C. E. Barnett,
Has removed his office to the west rooms
OVER PELLENS & POLSTER'S DRUG STORE.
Office 'Phone—185 Main.
Residence 'Phone—459 Main or 854 Red.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

Miss Emma Winkley is visiting friends in Buffalo, N. Y.

True Harmony of Dress....

Is one thing that is constantly studied and thoroughly mastered by the few authorities on tailoring—men with whom tailoring is more of a profession than a business—more of an art than an industry.

We call your attention to our sale of fine Worsted Trousers, which we are now making at $6. The best values in Trouserings we have ever offered. See our window display.

I. Maulner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, July 13.—Forecast for Indiana—Generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; easterly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The temperature today in Fort Wayne was as follows:

	Degrees.
6 a. m.	60
7 a. m.	64
8 a. m.	68
9 a. m.	72
10 a. m.	73
11 a. m.	74
12 m.	76
1 p. m.	81
2 p. m.	86

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Thomas Mills is sick.

Mrs. Thomas McGee is quite sick.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Moses have gone to Buffalo.

C. D. Tillo has returned from a business visit in Boston.

Fred Ash has returned from a visit to the Buffalo exposition.

H. H. Barcus, of Bluffton, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

Miss Mary Wagner, of Lafayette, is visiting Miss Fannie Beadell.

Miss Clara Cave, of Antwerp, Ohio, is visiting Miss Hattie Cave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Study went to Saratoga, N. Y., today, to visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Morganthaler have gone to Clear Lake to spend two weeks.

Miss Pauline Lesser leaves tomorrow for a visit of two weeks at Indianapolis.

Miss Lenore Detwiler has returned home to Lima, Ohio, after a visit with Mrs. Ida Overmeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Goodman and children, of Chicago, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Mergentheim.

The basket ball team of St. Augustine's academy gave a picnic at Swinney park Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zirner, of Waterloo, Ind., who have been visiting in the city, have returned home.

Miss Merica Hoagland has returned from Waukesha, Wis., where she attendde the Library association sessions.

The Pathfinders will give an ice cream social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Kemp, 49 Indiana avenue, on the evening of July 23.

Mrs. Mary K. Jenkins has gone to Macatawa Park, Mich., to spend the summer. She was accompanied by her granddaughter, Miss Carnahan, who will return Monday.

The ladies of Nebraska have opened a subscription list for the benefit of Mrs. Walter Stanley, whose husband was killed on the Lake Erie and Western tracks a few weeks ago.

The field day of the Caledonian society will be held on Saturday, August 24, on the athletic field at Robison park, and a program is in course of preparation for the event.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Calhoun, who are touring the Pacific coast country, write friends in the city that they are having a most enjoyable time. The letter was written at a little village in Arizona.

George Brown will leave for Detroit on Monday to take in the Blue Ribbon races next week. He has a barrel or two of tips and says he can make a fortune for anybody who wants to bet according to his direction. He would make the bets for himself, only, he says, he don't need the money.

Rev. J. L. Leeper, formerly pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, expects to return to this city from his trip through Europe and the Holy Land in August. Mr. Leeper has received calls to fill professorships in colleges as well as calls to pulpits, but he will doubtless re-enter the ministry. Rev. Leeper resigned his pastorate last March.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William A. Jones and Emma Conrad.

Najeeb Saikley and Hannah Farah.

MET OLD FRIENDS.

After the performance last night the members of the Buffalo Bill bands met the Fort Wayne musicians in a convenient down town hall and enjoyed a social session of about two hours' duration. Chris Christiansen, the tuba player with the show, is an old member of the First Regiment band, and Worthy Tuttle, the first cornetist, was once a member of the City band, and both men have hundreds of friends and acquaintances here. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour nearly every leading musician of the city was present to meet the two old Fort Wayne lads and become acquainted with the splendid musicians of the Buffalo Bill Cowboy band. The visitors went away with a very highly exalted idea of the sociability of Fort Wayne musicians.

Mrs. George Sink is seriously ill at her home on Walton avenue.

Miss Grace Gruber, of 108 Jackson street, is in Jackson, Mich., visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Brown, for a few weeks.

Prof. L. Dorn, of Concordia college, will occupy the pulpit of Emmaus church tomorrow in the absence of Rev. Wambsganss.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Johnson left at noon for Auburn in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Johnson's sister, Mrs. E. B. Frick.

Mrs. C. F. Coleman, of Wichita, Kas., will visit friends in Hartford City for a few days and on her return will be at home at 331 Hoagland avenue, in this city.

Miss Jessie V. Drake sang in Dr. Robert McIntyre's church in Chicago last Sunday, one of the selections being, "There is a Green Field Far Away," for which she received many compliments.

A union Christian Endeavor echo meeting of the international convention will be held in Westminster Presbyterian church Sunday evening at 7:30. Reports will be presented by different delegates.

Miss Wells, of the Ohio orphans' institute, near Toledo, is visiting friends in the city. The lady was engaged in teaching music in Fort Wayne some time ago and is known to many of the citizens.

Mrs. Emil Deister, of 183 Webster street, was surprised last evening by a half dozen couples, friends of the family. Yesterday was the anniversary of the hostess' birth and the party was given in honor of that day. Games and luncheon were included in the evening's entertainment.

IN THE JUSTICES' COURTS.

Justice Tancey was called to the county clerk's office post haste this morning. He found in waiting for him William A. Jones and Emma Conrad, who had just invested in a marriage license. The 'squire tied the knot in his usual graceful manner, and after he kissed the bride the office telephone was kept busy for twenty minutes by people who wanted to know what had exploded in the court house.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE

Bernodine Middendorf has filed her final report as guardian of William H. Vodde and asks to be discharged.

The will of the late Frederick Frey was filed for probate this morning. The testator devised all his property to his nephew, George Brower, who is named as executor.

The county commissioners were in session this morning, transacting office business only.

TWO BARNS BURNED.

A two-story frame barn in the rear of the residence at 67 Shawnee avenue occupied by Fred Oetting, together with a smaller barn on the lot adjoining, were destroyed by fire shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. A new buggy and set of harness, hay and other articles were burned. Mr. Oetting's loss will be about $600. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been accidental. Mr. Oetting's horse had been taken from the stable but a short time before the fire was discovered.

MEETING POSTPONED.

The meeting of laundry workers for the purpose of organizing a union, which was called for last evening, was postponed until next Tuesday on account of the light attendance due to the fact that a great many of the employes preferred to go to Buffalo Bill's show. The meeting will be held in the hall on the third floor of the Citizens' Trust company building, corner of Berry and Clinton streets.

BOUGHT A HICKS MACHINE.

Philip Ross, general promoter of the Surprise mine of the Washington Mining company, of Calaveras county, California, today made the first legitimate custom purchase of the Hicks amalgamating machine. The Dahlonega company, of course, made the first purchase, inasmuch as that company authorized the construction of the first machine, irrespective of what it would cost, but Mr. Ross made the first regular custom purchase. The amalgamator will cost the snug sum of $5,000, of which $1,000 had to accompany the order. Aside from the machine itself, Mr. Ross placed his order for two engines and other machinery with the Bass works to be used in developing the Surprise mine and within ninety days the complete outfit for the mine will be shipped from this city.

Among those whom the Maine Central has employed to replace its striking trackmen are about a dozen graduates of the engineering division of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who are patrolling the tracks now. The officials say that they make excellent workmen and seem to be enjoying the experience and turning their theory to the practical use of keeping switch lamps burning.

MAY LOSE EYESIGHT.

Joseph Schrack, employed by the street car company, may lose the sight of both eyes, the result of an alleged assault by a well-known contractor recently. Schrack had been stationed near a live wire by the boss lineman to warn people from coming near it, and the man who is said to have committed the assault, it is alleged, refused to heed his warning, and when Schrack attempted to stop the horse, struck him across the face with the whip. The whiplash struck Schrack in the right eye and burst the vessels, completely destroying the sight. Traumatic glaucoma, or hardening of the ball, has resulted, and the optic will have to be removed, says the man's physician. The other eye is also involved, and Schrack may be blind for life, the result of the blow. Drs. R. Parks White and J. W. McCausland operated on Schrack yesterday, removing a great quantity of blood that had gathered in the eye cavity.

THE INDIANA UNION.

At the Y. P. S. C. E. convention in Cincinnati the Indiana union held a rally, which took the place of a state convention. The officers elected follow:

President—Rev. Charles S. Medbury, Angola.

Vice Presidents—Rev. R. V. Hunter, Indianapolis; O. P. Nusbaum, Richmond; Rev. C. S. Johnson, Indianapolis; Dr. S. Newlin, Kokomo; Rev. Mr. Landis, Princeton; Rev. G. B. Hammond, Elkhart.

Secretary—Miss Anna L. Mannich, Indianapolis.

Treasurer—Frank Boyd, Rockville.

Superintendent of Missionary Department—Mrs. C. J. Buchanan, Indianapolis.

Superintendent of Intermediate Department—Mrs. L. E. Sellers, Terre Haute.

Superintendent of Good Citizenship Work—Rev. J. O. Rose, Lebanon.

Transportation Manager—Charles Vinnedge, Indianapolis.

Under the new plan the state convention will hereafter alternate with the international convention. This will bring the next state convention on Thanksgiving day, 1902, at a place yet to be fixed by the executive committee. A superintendent of the junior work in the state is yet to be appointed.

TIME LOCK WORTHLESS.

San Francisco, July 13.—Safe Expert Walz has discovered that the time lock on the cashier's vault in the mint from which $30,000 is missing, does not operate and has been out of order for an indefinite time. This has broadened the scope of the investigation by secret service men, as it is apparent that a robbery may have occurred any time between 3 p. m. and 9 o'clock the following morning.

BOILED OUT BUCKSHOT.

San Jose, Cal., July 13.—Boiling of the remains of Lee Wing, a murdered Chinese, to ascertain if a bullet from Lee Look's pistol had entered his body, has been completed after twenty-four hours. Fourteen large buckshot and one 44-calibre bullet were found when the mass was strained. This bullet is said to fit Look's revolver.

WAIT!

Attend the Big Excursion of the Fort Wayne Turn-Verein to Sandusky and Cedar Point, Ohio, Sunday, July 21. Tickets, including boat fare to Cedar Point, $1.25. A good time is assured.

Attend Patterson's sale, which began today. There is only one thing better than Patterson's prices during his sales. It's the quality of the goods.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All union tradesmen affiliated with this Council will not work upon any job where non-union men of the same trades are employed or upon any contract awarded to a non-union contractor. This is to take effect on all contracts awarded on and after July 8th. For further information call up 'phone 1075.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.
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WANTED—A good girl for general housework; small family; no washing. Apply at 131 Baker street.

AT GOLDEN'S THIS WEEK.

All Straw Hats, Underwear and Soft Shirts at.....

Cut Sale Prices

All are this season's goods and are up-to-date in style and quality.

Golden the Hatter,

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Prophylaxis!

Remarkable Discovery....

After careful study and experimenting for nearly twenty years remedies have been found that will PREVENT OR CURE those five infectious or contagious diseases, Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Measles.

The germs that exist, or may be acquired, that have or may produce them, can generally be destroyed in nine or ten days, and it will be almost impossible for them to be contracted later. Some parties ought to prepare them for the public.

G. W. Bowen, M. D.,
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SEE THE.... U. S. Stamps

New HALF-BOOK TABLES, PEDESTELLS, RUGS and CHINA WARE.

Remember that any premium in the store is given for one book of U. S. Stamps. See the variety of new book premiums we offer.

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High-Class Vaudeville

ONE WEEK, COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 14.

CHARLES WAYNE AND ANNA CALDWELL
Present their laugh-provoking skit, "To Boston on Business."
KENNEDY & UDELL,
In their merry little burletta, "The Lady and the Tramp."
MAY WALSH,
The Charming Vocalist.
LAWRENCE CRANE,
Comedy Magic.
LOZELLO,
Sensational Gymnast.

Evening Prices Box seats, 50c; first ten rows, 25c; next ten rows, 15c; general admission, 10c.

Matinee Prices—Box seats, 25c; reserved seats, 15c; general admission, 10c.

Mold Proof Jellies.

The germs in the air produce mold. By excluding air the formation of mold is prevented. Paraffine is best suited for this purpose. It affords an air-tight covering, is inexpensive and convenient to use. One-quarter pound covers from 15 to 20 tumblers of jelly.

SPICES.

We make a specialty of our stock and always have a complete variety and the best quality.

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DRUGGISTS,
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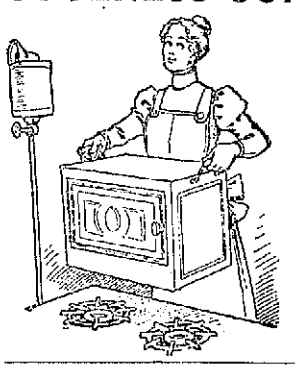

That are worth having, our "Erie" Ovens. None quite so good in smoothing away the housekeeper's troubles. Erie Ovens are just the thing to relieve you from the oppressive heat of that large cook stove or range. They can be used on any small oil or gas stove and are built to please. Strong malleable iron hinges and catch, cannot break or rust out. Asbestos lined throughout. Polished steel. Handsomely embossed. New improved sheet steel racks, never break. Nickel plated hinges and handle. Perfect ventilation, making perfect baking. We guarantee them in every respect.

BOTH PHONES 149 JAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

DAWN OF AGE OF GLASS

THE PREDICTION OF JULES HENRIVAUX, THE FRENCH SCIENTIST—WHAT HE CLAIMS.

That the world is about to see the inauguration of an age of glass is the prediction of Jules Henrivaux, till lately the director of the great glass manufactory at St. Gobain, and one of the greatest French chemists.

Mr. Henrivaux is an enthusiast on glass. He believes it to be the material of the future. He does not pretend that we can look for glass cannon or glass men-o-war or glass greyhounds of the ocean, nor does he contemplate the substitution of vitreous manchinery for that which we now employ in our various processes of manufacture, but he does claim that glass is the best substance known to us for every kind of structural purpose, and especially for dwelling houses. In short, if the visions of M. Henrivaux are realized, we shall all be living in glass houses before long.

The point of the idea is found in the inexhustible supply of the materials from which glass is made, in its adaptability to all shapes and forms, its durability, and its cleanliness. With regard to the second point, it is obvious that glass can be shaped and colored, and decorated to an extent of which no other matreial is capable, and it is upon this aspect of the idea that M. Henrivaux lavishes his imagination.

There are six ways in which glass can be manipulated. It can be cast into window panes, paving stones, panels, etc. It can be moulded into cornices, slates, wall decorations, and even statues. It can be blown into bottles, tumblers, vases, and all the utensils comprised under the name of "glassware." It can be blown and ground into crystals, lenses, prisms, and other objects of art and utility. It can be drawn into the finest threads and made into pipes, baskets, and dress material. It can be turned into mosaics and enamels, and can be brought into the closest imitation of most of the precious stones.

Imagine, with M. Henrivaux, the construction of a glas house. The foundations and the walls would be constructed of a variety of glass, recently, called "stone glass," which has already successfully withstood the severest tests. When crushed it gives a resistance three times as great as granite. When subjected to heat or cold it is found less sensitive than steel. When submitted to friction it shows less wear than prophyry. Shock, as of a hammer blow, it resists to a degree twenty-two times as severe as that which would fracture marble. The test of tension has prafically no effect on it whatever.

The walls, then, would be built of glass held together by angle-iron so as to permit of a hollow space through which pipes could pass (the pipes themselves being glasswork), conveying hot air, hot and cold water, gas, electric light wires, drains, and everything needed for the health and comfort of the inhabitants. Stairs and balustrades, ceilings and decorations, mantelspieces and fireplaces, would all be constructed of glass. Some of M. Henrivaux's conceptions in the way of decorations, in which the glass is made opaque or tinted with brilliant colors, or made silver and gulden, or arranged in prisms and crystals with facets like diamonds, are perhaps too fanciful to be taken seriously, but through them all there runs the same enthusiasm, the same belief that glass, as Thiers once said of Louis Napoleon, is capable of anything.

Our chairs and tables, in the new glass age, will be made of vitrified material, toughened to the strength of oak and mahogany. Our cooking utensils, our plates, and cups and saucers, will be made of the same substance. Even our knives and forks will have glass handles, if not glass blades.

The new glass house will be absolutely clean and practically indestructible. The whole of its surface can be washed from the top story to the basement, without a trace of humidity being left. Dust cannot collect on its polished face, and the spider will find no place on which to hang its cobwebs.

They have already begun to pave the streets of Paris with glass, and it is found that the substance, while practically indestructible, is admirably suited to the feet of both men and beasts, and as it neither holds nor makes any dirt it is absurdly easy to clean. Its only fault is that it somewhat increases the noise of the traffic, but even this might, by and by, be overcome.

One of the features of last year's exhibition was the Palais Luminaux, of the Palace of Light, built entirely of glass. It was to some extent the realization of M. Henrivaux's ideal. Not only was it of solid construction, but the adaptability of glass to every class of decoration in form and color, aided by its various degrees of opaqueness and transparency, enabled its builders to raise a structure which as far transcended London's crystal palace as a diamond outshines the imitation.

The question of cost has not been left out of account. Glass can be made out of almost anything amenable to the influence of fire. The stone glass to which reference has already been made is manufactured mainly from what have hitherto been regarded as waste substances. The slag heaps which disfigure our mining and iron districts are all convertible into glass. Evidently the days of bricks and slate are numbered.

Perhaps it might be possible, in connection with one of the many projected exhibitions to construct on a modest but sufficient scale, a dwelling of the kind M. Henrivaux describes. People would then be able to experience the actual sensation of walking along glass floors, of climbing a glass staircase, of being surrounded by glass walls, of sitting on glass chairs at glass tables, drinking tea out of glass cups, and stirring it with glass teaspoons.

How far this could be accomplished with due avoidance of monotony it is hard to say. Certainly M. Henrivaux is enthusiastic enough to believe in the fullest developments of his idea.

It is, perhaps, a fanciful idea, but it must be confessed that, with M. Henrivaux's guidance, an inspection of the brilliant, comfortable, clean, indestructible glass houses of the future is a thing to charm the imagination and delight the esthetic senses.

WHISTLED UNTIL HE DIED.

Dr. William Krauss, in the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, describes the case of a Polish herdsman, 27 years of age, weighing 230 pounds, who, some months previous to an accident, had suffered from apoplexy resulting in left hemiplegia. He was slowly recovering the use of his arm and leg when he was struck by a train and was found unconscious on the track with scalp wounds. There was a depressed fracture of the skull three inches above and one inch behind the left ear. He was immediately trephined and the depressed bones removed.

At 10 o'clock at night he began to whistle, not, however, the "popular songs of the day," but the whistle calls he was accustomed to use in calling or driving his flocks. He would continue whistling for about one minute, then would cease for five or ten minutes, and kept this up at regular intervals until he died, January 3, 1899, at 10:30 p. m. At no time was it possible to distinguish any melody. The sounds were of the same pitch and intensity and of the same character. They were audible throughout the ward and attracted the attention of patients and attendants. To the physicians in attendance it was a strange experience to hear those whistle calls coming from a patient in a state of unconsciousness. It was impossible to rouse the patient at any time before or after the accident, and he died, whistling a few minutes before death.

MOTHER'S LIFE.

The life of a hard-working mother was described recently by a bright boy when a reporter entered into conversation. He said: "My mother gets me up, makes the fire and sends me off. Then she gets my father up, gets the other children their breakfast and sends them to school, and then she and the baby have their breakfast."

"How old is the baby?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, she is most two, but she can talk and walk as well as any of us."

"Are you well paid?"

"I get $4 a week and my father gets $3.50 a day."

"How much does your mother get?"

With a bewildered look, the boy said:

"Mother? Why, she don't work for anybody."

"I thought you said she worked for all of you?"

"Oh, yes! for us she does, but there isn't any money in it."

As the boy grows older he will find that very many of the world's best workers toil without any prospect of making money by their labors, and very often they do not win the gratitude of those who benefit by their exertions.—Union Gospel News.

Mr. Baldwin has shipped forty balloons to Tromsoe for use in the North Pole expedition. These balloons are not intended to carry passengers, but each will have ten message buoys attached, which will be liberated automatically, thus recording the route northward.

A NEW ENGAGEMENT RING.

The fashionable jewelers of the day have decreed a new style in engagement rings which, if generally adopted, will redound to their profit. It is a pear-shaped stone, preferably a diamond, the sting almost invisible, the circlet very thin. If a colored stone is chosen instead of a diamond the accommodating jeweler will surround it with the tiniest of diamonds, making a brilliant line of white fire, but the individual stones so small as to have the effect rather than the appearance of gems, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A row of five diamonds, encircled with many rubies, is also a favorite engagement ring. Rubies mean "felicity in love," and diamonds—or at least to own them—signify good luck it goes without saying.

EXPANSION PERIODICAL

It is an interesting fact which everybody may not have thought of that in each one of the four quarters of the past century a great domain was added to the territory of the United States, says the New York Times.

1. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century our country's boundaries were expanded through the Louisiana purchase.

2. In its second quarter they were again vastly expanded through our acquisition from Mexico.

3. In its third quarter there was yet another vast expansion through the Alaskan purchase.

4. In its fourth and last quarter the first transmarine enlargement of territory occurred through the annexation of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The years of expansion for the United States during the past century were 1803 in its first quarter, 1845-7 in its second quarter, 1867 in its third quarter, and 1897-8 in its fourth quarter.

The Louisiana purchase was brought about peacefully through the negotiations of Mr. Jefferson with France during his own presidency; and the Alaska purchase was brought about in like manner through the negotiations of Secretary Seward with Russia during Andrew Johnson's presidency.

But it was through war with Mexico that we acquired a large part of her territory; and it was through war with Spain that we acquired those of her oversea islands which we now hold.

Of the four great acquisitions spoken of two were effected under democratic administrations and two under republican administrations. In both cases one of the two acquisitions was peaceful and one was by conquest.

The greatest of any of our acquisitions, territorially, was Alaska; the most populous by far of any of them were the Philippines and Porto Rico.

No reference has been made here to the Florida purchase, to the Gadsden purchase, or to result of the negotiations with England respecting the Oregon boundary.

The American record of periodical expansion during the nineteenth century, quarter after quarter, was certainly a remarkable one. It will form a memorable chapter in our country's history.

No man can predict what the twentieth century will bring forth. Perhaps it may come to an end with yet further enlargement for the republic. Perhaps it may not see any territorial changes under our flag.

SPOON COLLECTING THE FAD.

"I don't object to fads on principle," said the proprietor of a fashionable Broadway restaurant to a reporter for the New York Times the other day, "but there is one in vogue now that I would like to see run its course and give way to one which respects the rights of property. The young women of this town have a craze for collecting restaurant spoons. They don't care for them at all, however, unless they bear the name of the house from which they were filched. No, they don't take them themselves. The average young woman, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is timid when in a public dining room. They simply intimate to their gentlemen acquaintance that they appreciate such things and the men do the rest.

"I can't say how many I have lost from good customers whom I couldn't call down even if I were to catch them red-handed. The customer of a place like this is likely to be worth several hundred dollars in the course of a year and a few spoons more or less would not cut down our profits to any large extent, but the practice is annoying and for that reason more than any other I would like to see it abandoned.

"Say, I knew one young fellow who couldn't steal even to please his best girl. What do you suppose he did? He went and had a lot of spoons especially stamped with the names of different restaurants and gave them to her one at a time. She undoubtedly has a choice collection, but I have wondered since I heard about it if she would set as much store by them as she does if she were to be informed that the donor came by them honestly."

A searchlight on the electric tower of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo casts rays for a distance of fifty miles.

HELP FOR INVENTORS

Patent Brokers Not Always Seeking Their Own Profit—Some Are Altruistic.

Inventors, as everyone knows, are deficient in business sense. Left to themselves they seldom realize great profit from their work. They offer a golden opportunity to business men, who are not slow to take advantage of it. Two types of men make their living out of the inventor. One is the speculator, the other the legitimate broker of inventions. There are not so many speculators as there used to be twenty years ago. Many made fortunes out of the simple-minded inventors. The most notable case was that of one who bought ten patents from a poor fellow in Washington for $3,000 and in the next ten years cleared nearly $1,000,000 on them in this country and in Europe, says the New Orleans Democrat.

Brokers have progressed steadily and are now members of a recognized calling. Many of them are thorough mechanics and good, practical scientists. Such as these are bound to be successful. Others are merely clever salesmen, who at times make money and at times have their labor for their pains. Their calling is full of odd and interesting features. They meet inventors of every type, from those who have genius to those who are cranks and dreamers. It is among the latter that they find queer inventions, some of which, though ingenious, are not patentable. One of these was a policeman's club, which at the end was perforated so as to form a red pepper box. A small spring in the handle opened the box and enabled the wielder of the club to blind his enemy as well as to beat him. A second spring threw out as rapidly from the club a number of small knife blades, which would cut to pieces the hand of anyone who tried to snatch the club away. It was refused a patent by the examiners on the ground "of its cruelty and inhumanity."

Another non-patentable invention was a lady's fan, in the stick of which was concealed a poisoned dagger. A second class of non-patentable inventions are those which profess to do the impossible. Of these the perpetual motion machine is most frequently met with. Some inventors devote themselves to little things. The man who made the egg beater realized a small fortune. Another man, working along the same lines, applied a similar mechanism to the handle of a fan; by squeezing a knob, which acted upon a strong spiral spring, the fan revolved upon its center with great rapidity, and when the finger was released it reversed its motion and revolved the same number of times until it regained its original position.

The brokers receive a commission upon the sale of an invention or receive a part interest in the patent for their work.

KEEPING THE DUCKS QUIET.

A baggageman on the Santa Fe who runs into Kansas City from out in the western part of Kansas has lost lots of sleep, says the Kansas City Star. It is doubtful if he an ever can catch up with it. He leaves Hutchinson at night and reaches Kansas City in the morning. Nearly every night he brings in his car two or three coops of live domestic ducks. During the night when he has no baggage to deliver at small stations it has been his habit and privilege to lie down on an improvised couch and doze. With the advent of the duck the dozing stopped. The almost constant quacking of the ducks, who could not understand their strange environment would not permit of sleep.

For many nights as he lay awake he planned relief. He thought of strangling the ducks or chloroforming them. But neither expedient seemed good. One night a bright idea came to him. After he had put it into execution the ducks were silent.

The next night he had two coops of unusually vociferous ducks. As soon as it came time for sleep he wrenched a slat from one of the coops, reached in and pulled out a duck. From his pocket he took a small rubber band, which he slipped over the duck's bill, just back of the nostrils. The duck tried to quack, but the rubber band, which it stretched a little, would not permit the duck to open its bill far enough to use its tongue. One by one the ducks were muzzled and the baggageman rested comfortably.

The commission men were surprised next morning when they received a lot of ducks with rubber bands around their bills, and when the bands were removed the shouts of protest from the ducks were deafening.

CELEBRATED GREEK BEAUTY.

The recently reported discovery of the body of Thais, the celebrated Greek beauty, who accompanied Alexander the Great on his Asian expedition, and who afterwards married Ptolemy Lagi, King of Egypt, has led to much interest in this ancient mummy, which is now on view in a Paris museum. In the case containing the remains Thais lies by the side of the anchoret Serapion. There are slippers upon the feet in which the gold work is still visible. The other objects found in the sarcophagus are in the same case. These consist of flowers; palm leaves and a collar of real pearls. The arms and legs of the hermit who wrote against Hippocrates are clothed with iron rings. The rest of the collection is full of interest, including the cedar-wood sarcophagus of La-Khetun Hat, the rather mythical "Chancellor" of the twelfth dynasty.

VEGETABLE FOOD VALUES

Tomatoes rouse torpid liver and do the work, ordinarily, of a doctor's prescription.

Lettuce has a soothing, quieting effect upon the nerves and is an insomnia remedy.

Celery is an acknowledged nerve tonic and is more and more used in medical prescriptions.

Onions are also a tonic for the nerves, but people will be forever prejudiced because of their odor.

Dandelions purify the blood and generally are declared to tone up the system.

Watercress, which is now at its best, is a "good, all-around" brace-up for the system.

Potatoes should be eschewed by those who "have a horror of getting fat," as this is one penalty of eating them.

Spinach has medicinal qualities and properties equal to the most indigo of all blue pills ever made.

Parsnips, it is now contended by scientists, possess almost the same virtues that are claimed for sarsaparilla.

Beets are fattening and even a moderately learned man will explain because of the sugar they contain.

Ordinary Lima beans, some one has said, are good to allay thirst, but the same can be said, with equal truth, of a pitcher of water.

Asparagus is efficacious in kidney ailments to an extent that is not yet, perhaps, thoroughly appreciated.

Cucumbers, aside from sunbeam emitting properties known to readers of facetious paragraphs, contain an acid that is helpful in some cases of dyspepsia.

Cabbage, in Holland, is regarded as something of a blood purifier, but the authority is vague. In Germany its efficacy is purely sauerkraut.

Parsley will assist good digestion, like cheese and nuts, but a quantity in excess of ordinary capacity has to be consumed. Therein lies the joker.

Pumpkins are an ingredient in a patent medicine that is guaranteed to cure quite a variety of ailments flesh is heir to, but the world is increasing in inhabitants who do not believe all they hear.

THE YUKON DELTA.

During the past summer an officer of the coast survey traversed the front of the Yukon delta, the first white man who had ever followed this shore, says G. R. Putnam, in Scribner's Magazine. He was accompanied by three men, and the party, with all their provisions and camp outfit, was carried in an open canoe and a small rowboat. At the river mouths there is comparatively deep water immediately off the coast, but between these the distinction between land and sea is very indefinite, and the mudbanks laid bare at low tide may be a mile or more in width. Even with a canoe drawing but a few inches of water it was often impossible to get closer to the shore than a mile, so that to make camp it was necessary to pack outfit and provisions on the men's backs, sinking at every step knee deep in the thick, blue mud. Even ashore, however, the difficulties were not past. For long stretches this coast is but a few inches above ordinary high tide. On account of its shallowness this part of Bering Sea is subject to extraordinary tides. When the wind blows strong from the northeast the water goes with it, leaving extensive bare flats and shoals along the shore, while with an opposite wind the water piles up in Norton Sound, flooding the lower portions of the delta coast, as is evidenced by the line of drift-wood nearly always to be seen some distance inland. One night the party were rudely awakened by the water running through their tents, and went out to find the tide over the bank on which they were camped. After that they took the precaution to elevate their beds.

CURIOUS TENURES.

Some of the English tenures are exceedingly curious. A farm near Broadhouse, in Yorkshire, pays annually to the landlord a snowball in midsummer and a red rose at Christmas. The manor of Foson is held by a rental of two arrows and a loaf of bread. An estate in the north of England is held by the exhibition before a court every seven years of a certain vase owned by the family, another in Suffolk by an annual rental of two white doves.

PRESIDENTIAL FIELD.

RECENT GOSSIP OF CANDIDATES RECALLS MUCH NOTABLE HISTORY OF CANDIDATES AND CAMPAIGNS.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The United States always has a presidential canvass, prospective or existent, on its hands. The day after a president is elected the question as to who will be his successor becomes a matter of interest to many persons. The day after a president is inaugurated many aspirants begin to be "mentioned" as candidates in the next canvass. This has been particularly true of the present day. Although only four months of President McKinley's second and last term have expired, many aspirants for the succession in both parties have placed themselves in the field, or have been put in by their friends. This "mentioning" began two or three months ago. An especial impetus was given to it by Mr. McKinley's declaration, provoked by a few of his unwise friends, that he would, under no circumstances, accept a third nomination. It will grow more and more active as the day for the presidential nominating convention, a little less than three years hence, approaches.

For the presidency in the first and second elections there was no contest. In 1789 and 1792 every presidential elector who voted cast one of his two ballots for George Washington, although he wished to retire after the close of his first term. Thus Washington's choice was unanimous each time. The first contest for president came in 1796, after Washington peremptorily refused a third term, which he could undoubtedly have gained by a unanimous vote if he had permitted his name to be used in the canvass. The leading aspirants for president in the first contested election were John Adams, who had been the vice president during Washington's eight years in the presidency, and Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the party—the republican, the predecessor of the democracy of today—which had arisen to combat the federalist party, to which Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Jay, the Pinckneys and many other illustrious men of the day belonged. Adams had a majority in the electoral college, and Jefferson, out of the other list of aspirants was second, Adams becoming president and Jefferson vice president, in accordance with the constitution as it originally existed. In the next election, that of 1800, President Adams was beaten in his endeavor to secure re-election, and Jefferson won this time, though the tie vote between Jefferson and Burr, of the same party, provoked a long and exciting contest in the house of representatives, to which the election went, and resulted in the adoption, in 1804, just previous to the election in that year, of the twelfth amendment to the constitution, under which the electoral college votes for both president and vice president, as such, separately, the electors being required to designate which person they want for the first office and which for the second.

The elections of 1796 and 1800 established the precedent that the vice president stood in the direct line of the succession to the president. But this sequence was interrupted immediately afterward, and no vice president since Jefferson ever afterward went to the presidency by election, except Martin Van Buren, who was chosen to the second office at the second election of Jackson to the first station, and who succeeded Jackson in the first office. The other vice presidents—Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson and Arthur—who became presidents, went to the higher office on the death of its incumbent, and merely filled out the term for which the dead man had been chosen. Many vice presidents have been bigger men in ability and political experience than were the persons holding the first place on the ticket with them. Calhoun, who was chosen vice president twice—when John Quincy Adams was made president in 1825, and when Jackson entered the white house the first time in 1829—far surpassed Jackson in political experience and in ability as a statesman, but, of course, it was Jackson's military record which suggested him for president. It was their record as soldiers which nominated the Harrison, Taylor and Grant. The candidates for vice president in the canvasses in which these soldiers were chosen surpassed their leaders on their tickets in knowledge of the history of their country and in their acquaintance with the political issues of the day. Dallas, the vice president, was more prominent than Polk at the time that both were put on the same ticket in 1844, and William R. King was several times as long in political office as was the dark horse, Franklin Pierce, who held the first place on the ticket with him. Pierce's military record in Mexico, however, had much to do with his candidacy, although he had great personal popularity aside from the prestige, not particularly high, which his military service gave him.

Of course, the failure of vice presidents since Van Buren's days to reach the presidency by election have, in some cases, been due to accident, and they will be no barrier to the ambition of occupants of the second office today or hereafter.

A new line of succession to the presidency was started during the service of the third president. This was through the office of secretary of state. Madison, the secretary of state in Jefferson's days in the presidency, succeeded Jefferson in the white house. Monroe, who headed the state department during the greater part of Madison's presidency, followed Madison in the higher post. Madison's selection of Monroe as secretary of state, indeed, to replace Robert Smith, of Maryland, who held the post two years after Madison entered the white house, was interpreted by Monroe's friends as an indication that Madison had made him his political heir. There had been much ill-feeling between the Virginia advocates of Madison and Monroe in the contest of 1808, when Madison was first nominated for president, Monroe's friends being active in pressing the claims of their favorite. Jefferson, although preferring Madison as his successor, took no active part in the contest, and the congressional caucus gave a large majority for Madison over Clinton and Monroe, his rivals for the nomination in 1808. When Madison put Monroe in his cabinet in 1811 as secretary of state his act was received as an indication that he would favor Monroe as his successor. Monroe got the candidacy in 1816 and 1820, and the election each time, and his secretary of state, John Quincy Adams, succeeded him in the white house. Adams' election as president, however, was by the house of representatives, as, through the quadrangular contest of 1824, in which Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay received electoral votes, no aspirant got a majority, and the contest went to the house, which chose Adams. As Adams was elected by the house instead of by the electoral college, though, and as his electoral vote was smaller than Jackson's, the force of Adams' election as a precedent is somewhat weakened.

John Quincy Adams was the last secretary of state to step from the cabinet into the white house. Martin Van Buren and James Buchanan were the only secretaries of state who went to the white house after the second Adams, and service in other posts intervened in the case of each of these. Van Buren was secretary of state under Jackson, but the "Peggie O'Neill war" broke up Jackson's cabinet at that time, though Van Buren was on the side of "Peggy" in that unpleasantness, and thus pleased Jackson. Then Van Buren was appointed minister to England by Jackson, but Jackson's enemies, national republicans and democrats, in the senate, rejected his nomination though he had already served several months in England. Jackson's and Van Buren's enemies, through this display of spite, did these two persons a good turn. Benton, a friend of both, told the men who rejected Van Buren's nomination for diplomat to England: "You have broken a minister and have made a vice president." Benton was right. Jackson got the nomination for vice president for Van Buren in Jackson's second election as president, and it was said at the time that Jackson seriously contemplated resigning early in his second term, so as to make sure that his favorite would be president some time, and thus to baffle his enemies. Jackson's friends, however, including Van Buren, told Jackson that there was no necessity for any such sacrifice, and they were correct. Van Buren was an easy winner for president in 1836, although Calhoun and other prominent democrats opposed him, and Calhoun's state gave its electoral vote to Willie P. Mangum, one of the Whig aspirants, who received the vote of no other state. Buchanan, the next and last secretary of state who reached the presidency, had been minister to England and been in private life before going to the white house.

Many secretaries of state other than those mentioned thus far had, at one time and another, been seekers of the presidency. These included Clay, Webster, Marcy, Seward, Blaine, Bayard, Gresham and Sherman. In most of these cases, though, the presidential aspirations came before they held that cabinet post, and in some of them the aspirations continued after the retirement from the cabinet. Clay, who received many electoral votes for president in the election of 1824, just before (1825) he was selected for secretary of state by Adams, continued in the field as a presidency seeker for a quarter of a century afterward, and got the nomination in 1832 and 1844. Webster received electoral votes for president in 1836 over four years before he entered the cabinet of William Henry Harrison. He was again secretary of

state under Fillmore, when actively seeking the presidential candidacy in 1852. Seward had ceased to be a presidential possibility by the time he left the Johnson cabinet. Blaine came near getting the presidential nomination before he entered Garfield's cabinet, and did get the nomination after he left the cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison. Sherman, whose name figured prominently in several presidential nominating conventions before he went to the head of Mr. McKinley's cabinet, had abandoned all hope of ever reaching the white house before he entered that council.

Most of the persons on both sides who are being mentioned today in connection with the nomination in 1904 are senators—Fairbanks, Cullom, Lodge, Cockrell, Foraker, Daniel, Spooner, and others. And yet nobody has ever stepped out of the senate directly into the white house. Many persons had been in the senate before going to the presidential mansion. Monroe was a senator before he became a president. So was John Quincy Adams. Other presidents who had previously been senators were Jackson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson and Benjamin Harrison. All of these, though, had stepped out of the senate before going to the white house. Some of them had held other offices in the interval, and others were in retirement. Garfield was elected to the senate before his nomination for president, but the senatorial term did not begin until the day of his inauguration as president, and, of course, he declined to accept the lower office. In every presidential year, however, many senators are mentioned in connection with the presidency. Senator Allison has been a presidential possibility for a dozen years and more. And, to mention only recent instances, Senators Bayard, Carlisle, Thurman, Hill, Gorman and Quay were presidency seekers. If fate really has a fund with the senators who have presidential aspirations, the senators themselves are not deterred by this circumstance.

Clay retired from the senate voluntarily in 1842, when he was the leading aspirant for the whig nomination in 1844, and received it in that year. Moreover, he came nearer to the presidency in that canvass than he ever did before or afterward. He was beaten by the change of a few thousand votes in New York, and the change, it was believed at the time, was occasioned by some of Clay's letters during the campaign, in which he made concessions to the slavery interest in the Texas annexation question, which was the burning issue in that canvass. These surrenders sent many whig anti-slavery men over to the liberty party of James G. Birney, which organization comprised the political section of the abolitionists. While Birney received about three thousand votes in New York in 1840, the first campaign in which his party figured, his vote in that state in 1844, the second and last canvass in which the liberty party participated as a distinctive organization, was almost sixteen thousand, two-thirds or three-fourths of these extra votes, it was supposed, being drawn from the whigs.

In the same canvass Polk, the democratic candidate, got only 5,000 more votes than Clay in New York, but the capture of that state gave Polk the presidency. Clay's retirement from the senate in 1842, though, was not prompted, so far as known, by any feeling that it would be hopeless to attempt to step from that chamber into the presidential mansion, but, it was said, by a presumption that he could work more effectively for the presidency while in private station than he could in public life.

The speakership also seems to have been a barrier to the presidential ambition of any person who has held that post. Thirty-four men have been speakers. These were necessarily among the most prominent members of their party in their chamber. Yet only one of them, James K. Polk, ever reached the presidency, and Polk had been out of the speakership half a dozen years before he was nominated for president. His nomination at that time was due to the deadlock in the convention between larger personages in his party—ex-President Van Buren, Cass, who was nominated four years later; ex-Vice President Richard M. Johnson and James Buchanan, who carried off the presidential prize a dozen years afterward. Nobody at the time of the opening of the convention of 1844 thought of Polk in connection with the presidential nomination. Van Buren was the favorite of a majority of the delegates and would have received the requisite two-thirds vote were it not for his letter opposing Texas annexation, although only cautiously opposing it, published a few weeks before the convention met, which letter, so it was said at the time, was drawn from him by an enemy, who sought this means to defeat him for the candidacy. Some of the ablest and worthiest men whom the country has had in public life have held the post of speaker—Dayton, Clay, Choves, Stevenson, Winthrop, Banks, Colfax, Blaine, Randall, Carlisle and Reed—and many of them have been active aspirants to the presidency, but Polk is the solitary instance of an ex-speaker ever going to the white house and Polk was far from being as able or as prominent as many of the other incumbents of that office.

Prominence, of course, in public office—senatorship, speakership or any other post—excites jealousies, generates rivalries and raises enemies who necessarily have much influence in their respective states and parties. The speakership is an office which is admirably calculated to create enemies for the man who holds it. These enmities are among the considerations which have swayed caucuses and conventions. Then, too, the distribution of the public patronage, which, even in these days of civil service reform, goes, in a considerable degree, to senators and other congressional leaders in the various states, raises up among the disappointed many enemies to the patronage dispenser and tell against his political fortunes. Like death, political rivalry and jealousy loves a shining mark.

Charles M. Harvey.

CURIOUS COINS NUMEROUS.

Ancient Indian coins display great variety, says an English magazine. Besides gold, silver and copper coins, there have been found in various parts of the country coins of brass, nickel, tin and lead. Even at the beginning of the nineteenth century articles others than orthodox coin passed current. Thus, cowry shells were used in Bengal, Persian almonds on the Malabar coast, and silver wire in the Maldive Islands. Up to very recent times silver wire was also used in Ceylon as money, and was first known to us in the seventeenth century. The wire was formed in the shape of a fishhook and officially stamped; some of these hooks weighed an ounce and a half.

The use of cowry shells is, or rather was, an almost universal institution. They are still common in parts of Africa, and have been used in India, China and the East India Islands; there is little doubt, however, that the custom had its origin in China. A curious account of the preparation of the cowries for currency in New Britain was given by H. H. Romilly in 1866. When first issued the cowries are threaded on a thin strip of cane about 30 feet in length; and an inch contains 12 shells; each length has no less than 4,320 shells. On distribution the length is cut up into such pieces as may be required, and a fathom or the stretch of a man's arm, is the recognized unit.

In Japan an iron coinage, begun about 1336, has existed up to the present day.

Curious bullion (a mixture of silver and copper) coins in use from 1801 to 1850 were shaped in various sizes, from a small pea to a large bean. Lead coins were also made in 1385, and used for 500 years. Some authorities suppose that perforated pieces of soapstone unearthed in various parts of Japan, were used in prehistoric times as money.

ORIGIN OF FAMOUS HYMNS.

The circumstances that inspired some of our great devotional hymns must deepen the interest in both the song and the singer and reveal that mighty kinship of human souls, that divine sympathy, that confers deathless fame on a few simple verses, soul-biographies living in song, says the New York Ledger.

"Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." This greatest of hymns was written in 1775 by Rev. Augustus Topindy, a very learned English divine who died at the early age of 38. The hymn has the rare, wondrous spiritual ecstacy he revealed in his daily life. In his last illness he said: "I cannot tell the comforts I feel in my soul; they are past expressions. It will not be long before God takes me; for no mortal man can live after the glories which God has manifested to my soul." The marble tablet over his grave says: "He wrote Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me."

Mrs. Vanalstyne, better known as Fanny Crosby, the blind poet, wrote the hymn, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," for music in 20 minutes, but into it was put the essence of her whole life of faith. Miss Crosby, after a day's jostling through the city streets, guided by some loving hand, returns to her little room and pours forth her soul in song.

One day Charles Wesley was sitting by an open window, looking over the beautiful fields, when he saw a little bird pursued by a hawk. The poor thing, weak and frightened, in seeking to escape from its enemy, flew into the room and found refuge in Wesley's bosom. As the poet was then in great trouble and needed safety of a refuge, the consolation of help from a higher power than his own, the incident seemed to him a divine message, and, thus inspired, he wrote the famous hymn, "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

The king of Italy received 26,000 telegrams of congratulations in the first day or two after the birth of his daughter. He also received 20,000 requests for money in honor of the event.

THUMB MARK NONSENSE

There Is No Truth in Notion That They Never Change Throughout Life.

"A tremendous amount of nonsense has been written about thumb marks," said a New Orleans physician, who has a liking for the by-paths of science, to a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal. "It is claimed, you know, that the curious skin configuration of the ball of the thumb is never the same in any two people, and that it never changes from birth to death. The first statement is, of course, correct, as no human being in the world is exactly like any of his fellows. But the assertion that the thumb marks never change throughout life and would serve as a means of identification from the cradle to the grave is, to say the least, a decided exaggeration. I have given the subject a careful investigation and have shown by a number of experiments that the configuration is liable to such changes as render it entirely unrecognizable when compared with a print of the original markings. The alterations may come from a variety of causes—anything, in fact, that will destroy the outer layer of skin.

"I took an Indian ink impression of my own thumbs several years ago, and not long after I blistered both of them pretty severely while rowing on the lake. As usual, the outer skin peeled off, and it occurred to me one day to take a new impression and see whether the flesh surface was an exact fac-simile of the old. I was astonished at the variations, and all my preconceived ideas of the immutability of the mark were knocked higher than a kite. It is true the changes were more in the nature of a distortion of the former patterns than a complete rearrangement of the lines, but they were so pronounced that any value the mark may have had for identification purposes was entirely lost. They excited my interest, and I persuaded a few of my friends to loan me their thumbs for experiments. I first took India ink impressions and then removed the top skin with a solution of arnica. The skin layer that came off was a mere film—not nearly so thick as in my case—yet in every instance there were distinct and unmistakable alterations in the lines. One man's second print was so changed you would never in the world have identified it with the first. Another modifying cause is the tendency of the thumb to develop little horizontal creases as one grows old. This is especially true of mechanics and other working people who use tools, and eventually the creases will break up the skin configuration to such an extent that it is equivalent almost to a rearrangement of the pattern.

"Yes, I know the popular belief is dead against me on the subject," added the doctor in response to a question, "but there are a lot of things we take for granted in the world that won't bear scrutiny."

ICONOCLASM.

Smiling sweetly, lithe and tall,
My wife's surely queen of all
When my glances catch her figure
At the ball.

But at home her features fall
When we pause down in the hall,
Hear the kid upstairs and tremble
At the bawl.

LANCE BOATS THE LATEST.

A new use for the lances carried by the soldiers of many European armies has been devised in Germany. In the early stages of the war in the Transvaal much was heard of Boers being "spitted" on English lances. In the German army, however, a scheme has been devised by which the lances of the cavalry form a framework for boats. This is such an advanced step that the English are watching closely to see what success attends it. Twelve to sixteen lances and a few cross-sticks for the framework for these lance-boats, and besides the oars, which are made of a lance and a canvas blade, the only other essential part of the boat is the waterproof covering. It takes only five minutes for the troopers to tie the framework together and two minutes more to fasten on the cover. Then the boat is ready for launching. Sometimes to insure greater stability the two boats are fastened together like a catamaran.

When these boats are packed up one horse easily can carry two of them. It is said that with the old system it required 2,000 men and 3,500 horses merely to look after the transport of the boats if every squadron in the English army were supplied with two boats. With the new boats, however, only 500 horses are needed and in the item of fodder alone there is a saving of $137,500 a year.

HOW TO SAVE THE ORCHARD.

It is the testimony of horticulturists generally that this has been an ideal season for the development of the fungous enemies of the orchard and garden. Moisture and "mugginess," combined with occasional coolish temperature, produce ideal conditions for the growth of vegetable parasites. Fine weather it is for apple scab, plum rot, grape mildew and the like. Rain almost every day. The experiment station man in Ithaca says spray to prevent the growth of these diseases. Cultivated plants are protected from their fungous enemies by covering them up with a film of blue stone and lime in combination. This is effective as long as it stays on. The question then arises is there any good in spraying during this showery weather? Experience and common sense both say yes. Spraying during rain certainly kills some spores and the plants will be protected to that extent. This matter is discussed somewhat fully in "Lessons on Orcharding" in the farmers' reading course, Cornell university, which are free to New York state farmers.

Peach curl is doing a great deal of damage. This can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture before the buds swell. Late spraying is ineffective. Now is the time to look out for apple, pear and quince scab. The soft rots of the plum, peach and cherry are likely to cause much injury. Spraying at intervals between now and the ripening season will do wonders in saving the fruit.

ONE PASSENGER TOO MANY.

A good story is going the rounds of the offices of the Metropolitan street railway company up in the big building at Broadway and Houston street concerning the wonderful presence of mind displayed by a new conductor on one of the company's trolley cars. The particular car was bowling up Broadway recently when it was hailed and boarded by a company inspector.

The official hurriedly counted the passengers in the car and found that there were nine. Then he cast his eye up to the register and found that there had been only eight fares rung up. He disclosed his identity to the new conductor and called attention to the discrepancy.

Slowly and painfully the new hand counted over his passengers and then scanned his register.

"Begorra, an' you're right, sir," he said, and promptly stopped the car.

"Say," he demanded, addressing the passengers in an authoritative manner, "wan o' youse fellows'll hav' to git off the car-r."—New York Times.

ALADDIN'S LAMP OUTDONE.

We may breakfast on food cooked by electricity; we ride in the morning to our offices (which are cooled and ventilated by electric fans) in a car warmed, lighted and propelled by electricity, reading a newspaper printed by electric power and from type set up by a machine driven by an electric motor; the white paper itself is made from wood by electrically manufactured soda; its news received by electric telegraph, and some of it during the South African war flashed by electric searchlights from a town 12,000 miles away, sent by electric cables to us, coming so fast that it outstripped the sun in his daily progress and arrived here several hours before it started. Is there any story of Aladdin's lamp that can parallel such a marvel?—Leslie's Weekly.

ANIMAL SURGERY.

The animal world has today a surgical science quite its own. There are dogs with artificial teeth, pigeons and cows with wooden legs, dogs with glass eyes and other animals with false hair, false tails and false limbs of all kinds. There is, indeed, hardly a limit to the possibilities of animal surgery.

HIDDEN IN THE AUTOMATON.

The "automaton chess player" once set all Europe to guessing. Houdin explains this trick. The figure was a Turk, apparently too small to hold a man inside, and it played chess successfully against the best players in the world—being rarely beaten. But the whole contrivance was a mere deception. The figure was moved by a Polish officer, a refugee who had lost both legs in battle and was therefore able to pack himself snugly into the hollow figure or into the chest upon which it sat. While the inside of the Turk's body was examined the officer was stowed in the box below and he climbed up into the Turk when the box was inspected.

Thus hidden the officer played chess against Catherine of Russia while that empress was offering a reward for his capture. It is said the imperial player cheated, whereupon the mechanical Turk lost his mechanical temper and swept the chessmen from the board.

Afterward Catherine ordered the figure to be left in her palace, M. De Kempelen being thus forced to carry off the real player in a packing box. The next day (probably after the empress had tried in vain to discover the "missing link") Kempelen explained that the chess player required his own personal attention and thus persuaded her to let it go.

A circumstance that helped to fool the public was the fact that the Polish officer wore artificial legs while out of the figure.

This chess automaton was once owned by Napoleon Bonaparte, came twice to this country and in 1854 was burned in Philadelphia.—St. Nicholas.

FEROCIOUS ABDUL HAMID.

Unlike most Orientals, who admire large, stately women, Abdul Hamid prefers charms and prettiness to regularity of feature. When not troubled by preoccupations and anxieties he pays frequent visits to the harem, occasionally entering conversation with his favorites, giving them a superficial outline of the political happenings, and telling anecdotes of foreign courts, this being the only idea of history they possess, says a London newspaper. His majesty's visits to the harem only take place when his mind is free from care. At the first alarming rumor of embarrassing political crisis all his usual habits and occupations are swept away before the threatening storm and he remains for long periods plunged in thought, his active mind preparing plans against an enemy or busily engaged conjuring up visions of imaginary danger.

He has been known to remain over 48 hours without food or sleep when suffering from one of those fits. Such long watches, together with the tremendous mental and physical strain endured, bring on nervous attacks of great violence, which render the monarch perfectly ferocious, so that while the paroxysm lasts no one dares approach him.

LITERARY CURIOSITIES.

The royal library at Windsor Castle contains about 100,000 volumes, and among them are many literary curios. A unique Caxton on vellum, the Bible which Charles I took with him to the scaffold, the same monarch's copy of Shakespeare, and an original copy of "The Faery Queen" are among Windsor Castle's literary treasures. The king has taken a keen interest in the doings of contemporary writers, and a curious little hobby has been the collection of pen-nibs used by them. In it are included a Browning nib, a Hardy nib and nibs of other distinctions.

KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES

Were the first headache capsules put on the market. Their immediate success resulted in a host of imitations, containing antipyrine, chloral, morphine and other injurious drugs, purporting to be "just as good." Avoid these imitations and insist on your having Krause's, which speedily cure the most severe cases and leaves no bad after effects. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

NO DRINKING ALLOWED.

The new king and queen of England are prohibitionists in dealing with the public sale of drink on their great Sandringham demesne, embracing nearly 8,000 acres. In all the five villages there is not one public house, drunkenness is unknown and the whole population is notably temperate.

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Are you irritable? Do you sleep badly? Is it hard to concentrate your thoughts? Is your appetite poor? Do you feel tired, restless and despondent? Try Lichty's Celery Nerve Compound. It will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

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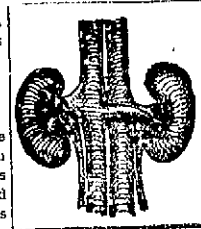

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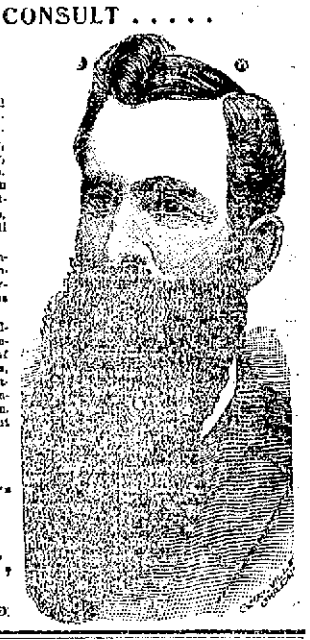

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

HE THINKS THE MILLENNIUM NEAR AT HAND—A DISCOURSE FOR THE Y.P. S. C. E. CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—Although Dr. Talmage was hindered from attending the great annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor society at Cincinnati his sermon shows him to be in sympathy with the great movement. Text, Amos ix., 13: "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper."

Unable because of other important duties to accept the invitation to take part in the great convention of Christian Endeavorers at Cincinnati, begun last week, I preach a sermon of congratulation for all the members of that magnificent association, whether now gathered in vast assemblage or busy in their places of usefulness, transatlantic and cisatlantic. And as it is now harvest time in the fields, and sickles are flashing in the gathering of a great crop, I find mighty suggestiveness in my text.

It is a picture of tropical clime, with a season so prosperous that the harvest reaches clear over to the planting time, and the swarthy husbandman, busy cutting the grain, almost feels the breath of the horses on his shoulders, the horses hitched to the plow, preparing for a new crop. "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper." When it that? That is this day, when hardly have you done reaping one harvest of religious result than the plowman is getting ready for another.

In phraseology, charged with all venom and abuse and caricature, I know that infidels and Agnostics have declared that Christianity has collapsed, that the Bible is an obsolete book, that the Christian church is on the retreat. I shall answer that wholesale charge today.

Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 Endeavorers sworn before high heaven that they will do all they can to take America for God. Europe for God, Asia and Africa for God—are not the signs most cheering? Or to return to the agricultural figure of my text, more than 1,000,000 reapers are overtaken by more than 1,000,000 plowmen. Besides this, there are more people who believe in the Bible than at any time in the world's existence. An Arab guide was leading a French infidel across the desert, and ever and anon the Arab guide would get down in the sand and pray to the Lord. It disgusted the French infidel, and after awhile, as the Arab got up from one of his prayers, the infidel said: "How do you know there is any God?" And the Arab guide said: "How do I know that a man and a camel passed by our tent last night? I know it by the footprint in the sand. And you want to know how I know whether there is any God? Look at the sunset. Is that the footstep of a man?" And by the same process you and I have come to understand that this book is the footstep of God.

But now let us see whether the book is a last year's almanac. Let us see whether the Church of God is a Bull Run retreat, muskets, canteens and haversacks strewing all the way. The great English historian, Sharon Turner, a man of vast learning and great accuracy, not a clergyman, but an attorney as well as a historian, gives this overwhelming statistic in regard to the number of Christians in the different centuries. In the first century, 500,000 Christians; in the second century, 2,000,000 Christians; in the third century, 5,000,000 Christians; in the fourth century, 10,000,000 Christians; in the fifth century, 15,000,000 Christians; in the sixth century, 20,000,000 Christians; in the seventh century, 24,000,000 Christians; in the eighth century, 30,000,000 Christians; in the ninth century, 40,000,000 Christians; in the tenth century, 50,000,000 Christians; in the eleventh century, 70,000,000 Christians; in the twelfth century, 80,000,000 Christians; in the thirteenth century, 75,000,000 Christians; in the fourteenth century, 80,000,000 Christians; in the fifteenth century, 100,000,000 Christians; in the sixteenth century, 125,000,000 Christians; in the seventeenth century, 155,000,000; in the eighteenth century, 200,000,000 Christians—a decadence, you observe in only one century, and more than made up in the following centuries, while it is the usual computation that there were at the close of the nineteenth century 470,000,000 Christians, making us to believe that before this century is closed the millenium will have started its boom and lifted its hosanna.

EARTH LIKE A CASTLE.

Poor Christianity! what a pity it has no friends. How lonesome it must be. Who will take it out of the poorhouse? Poor Christianity! Four hundred millions in one century. In a few weeks of this year 2,500,000 copies of the New Testament distributed. Why, the earth is like an old castle with twenty gates and a park of artillery ready to thunder down every gate. See how heathenism is being surrounded, and honeycombed, and attacked by this all-conquering Gospel. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, 150 missionaries; at the close of that century, 34,000 missionaries, and native helpers, and evangelists. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were only 50,000 converts; now there are over one million converts from heathendom.

You all know that an important work of an army is to plant the batteries. It may take many days to plant the batteries and they may do all the work in ten minutes. These Gospel batteries are being planted all along the seacoasts and in all nations. It may take a good while to plant them and they may do all their work in one day. They will. Nations are to be born in a day. But just come back to Christendom and recognize the fact that during the last ten years as many people have connected themselves with the evangelical churches as connected themselves with the churches in the first fifty years of last century. So Christianity is falling back and the Bible, they say, is becoming an obsolete book. I go into court and wherever I find a judge's bench or a clerk's desk I find a Bible. Upon what book could be uttered the solemnity of an oath? What book is apt to be put in the trunk of the young man as he leaves for city life? The Bible. What shall I find in nine out of every ten homes in this city? The Bible. In nine out of every ten homes in Christendom? The Bible. Voltaire wrote the prophecy that the Bible in the nineteenth century would become extinct. The nineteenth century is gone, and I have to tell you that the room in which Voltaire wrote that prophecy not long ago was crowded from floor to ceiling with Bibles from Switzerland.

Suppose the congress of the United States should pass a law that there should be no more Bibles printed in America and no Bibles read. If there are 60,000,000 grown people in the United States there would be 60,000,000 people in an army to put down such a law and defend their right to read the Bible. But suppose the congress of the United States should make a law against the reading or the publication of any other book, how many people would go out in such a crusade? Could you get 60,000,000 people to go out and risk their lives in the defense of Shakespeare's tragedies, or Gladstone's tracts, or Macauley's "History of England?" You know that there are 1,000 men who would die in the defense of the book where there is not more than one man who would die in the defense of any other book. You try to insult my common sense by telling me the Bible is fading out from the world. It is the most popular book of the centuries.

How do I know it? I know it just as I know in regard to other books. How many volumes of that history are published? Well, you say, 5,000. How many copies of another book are published? A hundred thousand. Which is the more popular? Why, of course, the one that has 100,000 circulation. And if this book has more copies abroad in the world, if there are five times as many Bibles abroad as any other book among civilized nations, does not that show you that the most popular book on earth today is the word of God?

"Oh!" say people, "the church is a collection of hypocrites, and it is losing its power and it is fading out from the world." Is it? A bishop of the Methodist church told me that that denomination averages two new churches every day. In other words, they build 730 churches in that denomination in a year, and there are at least 1,500 new Christian churches built in America every year. Does that look as though the Christian church were fading out, as though it were a defunct institution? What stands nearest to the hearts of the American people today? I do not care in what village, or what city, or what neighborhood you go. What is it? Is it the postoffice? Is it the hotel? Is it the lecturing hall? Ah, you know it is not. You know that that which stands nearest to the hearts of the American people is the Christian church.

RELIGION RULES THE LAND.

You may talk about the church being a collection of hypocrites, but when the diphtheria sweeps your children off, whom do you send for? The postmaster, the attorney general, the hotel keeper, alderman? No. You send for a minister of this Bible religion. And if you have not a room in your house for the obsequies, what building do you solicit? Do you say: "Give me the finest room in the hotel?" Do you say: "Give me that public building where I can lay my dead for a little while until we say a prayer over it?" No. You say, "Give us the house of God." And if there is a song to be sung at the obsequies, what do you want? What does anybody want? The "Marseillaise Hymn?" "God Save the Queen?" Our own grand national air?

No. They want the hymn with which they sang their old Christian mother into her last sleep, or they want sung the Sabbath school hymn which their little girl sang the last Sabbath afternoon she was out before she got that awful sickness which broke your heart. I appeal to your common sense. You know the most endearing institution on earth, the most popular institution on earth today, is the church of the Lord Jesus Christ. A man is a fool that does not recognize it.

The infidels say, "There is great liberty now for infidels; freedom of platform; infidelity shows its power from the fact that it is everywhere tolerated, and it can say what it will." Why, my friends, infidelity is not half so blatant in our day as it was in the days of our fathers. Do you know that in the days of our fathers there were pronounced infidels in public authority, and they could get any political position? Let a man today declare himself antagonistic to the Christian religion, and what city wants him for mayor, what state wants him for governor, what nation wants him for president or for king? Let a man openly proclaim himself the enemy of our glorious Christianity and he cannot get a majority of votes in any state, in any county, in any ward of America.

A distinguished infidel, years ago, riding in a rail car in Illinois, said: "What has Christianity ever done?" An old Christian woman said: "It has done one good thing anyhow, it has kept an infidel from being governor of Illinois." As I stood in the side room of the opera house of Peoria, Ill., a prominent gentleman of that city said: "I can tell you the secret of that tremendous bitterness against Christianity." Said I: "What is it?" "Why," said he, "in this very house there was a great convention to nominate a governor, and there were three or four candidates. At the same time there was in a church in this city a Sabbath school convention, and it happened that one of the men who was in the Sabbath school convention was also a member of the political convention At the political convention the name highest on the roll at that time and about to be nominated was the name of the great champion infidel. There was an adjournment between ballots, and in the afternoon, when the nominations were being made, a plain farmer got up and said: "Mr. Chairman, that nomination must not be made; the Sunday schools of Illinois will defeat him." That ended all prospect of his nomination. The Christian religion is mightier today than it ever was. Do you think that such a scene could be enacted now as was enacted in the days of Robespierre, when a shameless woman was elevated to the dignity of a goddess and carried in a golden chair to a cathedral, where incense was burned to her, and people bowed down before her as a divine being, she taking the place of the Bible and God, while in the corridor of that cathedral were enacted such scenes of drunkenness and debauchery as had never before been witnessed? No. The police of Washington, or of New York, or of Paris would swoop upon it. I know infidelity makes a good deal of talk in our day. One infidel can make a great excitement, but I can tell you on what principle it is. It is on the principle that if a man jumps overboard from an ocean liner he makes more excitement than all the 500 who stay on board. But the fact that he jumps overboard does not stop the ship. Does that wreck the 500 passengers? It makes a great excitement when a man jumps from the lecturing platform or from the pulpit into infidelity; but does that keep the Bible or the church from carrying millions of passengers to the shores of eternal safety?

SCIENCE NOT SO POWERFUL.

These opponents says that science is overcoming religion in our day. They look through the spectacles of the infidel scientists, and they say: "It is impossible that this book be true; people are finding it out; the Bible has got to go overboard." Do you believe that the Bible account of the origin of life will be overthrown by infidel scientists who have fifty different theories about the origin of life? If they should all come up in solid phalanx, all agreeing on one sentiment and one theory, perhaps Christianity might be damaged; but there are not so many differences of opinion inside the church as outside the church. Oh, it makes me sick to see these literary fops going along with a copy of Darwin under one arm and a case of transfixed grasshoppers and butterflies under the other, telling about the "survival of the fittest" and Huxley's protoplasm, and the nebular hypothesis. The fact is that some naturalists, just as soon as they find out the difference between the feelers of a wasp and the horns of a beetle, begin to patronize the Almighty; while Agassiz, glorious Agassiz, who never made any pretension to being a Christian, puts both his feet on the doctrine of evolution and says: "I see that many of the naturalists of our day are adopting facts which do not bear observation, or have not passed under observation. These men warring with each other, Darwin warring against Lamarch, Wallace warring against Cope, even Herschel denouncing Fergusch. They do not agree about anything. They do not agree on embroyology, do not agree on the gradation of the species."

What do they agree on? Herschel writes a whole chapter on the errors of astronomy. La Place declares that the moon was not put in the right place. He says if it had been put four times farther from the earth than it is now there would be more harmony in the universe, but Lionville comes up just in time to prove that the moon was put in the right place. How many colors woven into the light? Seven, says Isaac Newton. Three, says David Brewster. How high is the aurora borealis? Two and a half miles, says Lias. Ninety miles, say other scientists. How far is the sun from the earth? Seventy-six million miles, says Lacalle. Ninety-nine million miles, says Henderson. One hundred and four million miles, says Mayer. Only a little difference of 28,000,000 miles! All split up among themselves—not agreeing on anything.

Here these infidel scientists have impaneled themselves as a jury to decide this trial between Infidelity, the plaintiff, and Christianity, the defendant, and after being out for centuries, they come in to render their verdict. Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict? No, no. Then go back for another 500 years and deliberate and agree on something. There is not a poor, miserable wretch in the city prison tomorrow that could be condemned by a jury that did not agree on the verdict, and yet you expect us to give up our glorious Christianity to please these men who cannot agree on anything. Ah! my friends, the church of Jesus Christ, instead of falling back, is on the advance. I see the glittering of the swords, I hear the tramping of the troops, I hear the thundering parks of artillery. O God, I thank thee that I have been permitted to see this day of thy triumph, this day of the confusion of thine enemies. O! Lord God, take thy sword from thy thigh and ride forth to the victory.

I am mightily encouraged because I find among other things that while this Christianity has been bombarded for centuries, infidelity has not destroyed one church, or crippled one minister, or upr0oted one verse of one chapter of all the Bible. If that has been their magnificent record for the centuries of the past, what may we expect for the future? The church all the time getting the victory, and their shot and shell all gone.

SECULAR PRESS IN LINE.

And then I find another most encouraging thought in the fact that the secular printing press and the pulpit seem harnessed in the same team for the proclamation of the Gospel. Every banker in this capital tomorrow, every Wall street banker tomorrow in New York, every State street banker tomorrow in Boston, every Third street banker tomorrow in Philadelphia, every banker in the United States and every merchant will have in his pocket a treatise on Christianity, ten, twenty or thirty passages of Scripture in the reports of sermons preached throughout the land today. It will be so in Chicago, so in New Orleans, so in Charleston, so in Boston, so in Philadelphia, so in Cincinnati, so everywhere. I know the tract societies are doing a grand and glorious work, but I tell you there is no power on earth today equal to the fact that the American printing press is taking up the sermons which are preached to a few hundred or a few thousand people, and on Monday morning and Monday evening scattering that truth to the millions. What an encouragement for every Christian man.

Then you have noticed a more significant fact if you have talked with people on the subject, that they are getting dissatisfied with worldly philosophy as a matter of comfort They say it does not amount to anything when you have a dead child in the house. They tell you when they were sick and the dear of the future seemed opening the only comfort they could find was the Gospel. People are having demonstrated all over he land that science and philosophy cannot solace the troubles and woes of the world, and they want some other religion, and they are taking Christianity, the only sympathetic religion that ever came into the world. You just take a scientific consolation in that room where a mother has lost her child. Try in that case the splendid doctrine of the "survival of the fittest." Tell her that child died because it was not worth as much as the other children. That is "your survival of the fittest." Just try your transcendentalism, your philosophy, your science, on that widowed soul and tell her it was a geological necessity that her companion should be taken away from her, just as in the course of the world's history the megatherium and the ichthyosaurus had to pass out of existence, and then you go on in your scientific consolation until you get to the sublime fact that 50,000,000 years from now we ourselves may be scientific specimens on the geologic shelf, petrified specimens of an extinct human race. And after you have got all through with your consolation, if the poor afflicted soul is not crazed by it, we will send forth from any of our churches the plainest Christian we have, and with one-half hour of prayer and reading of Scripture promises the tears will be wiped away and the house from floor to cupola will be flooded with the calmness of an Indian summer sunset. There is where I see the triumph of Christianity. People are dissatisfied with everything else. They want God. They want Jesus Christ.

The fact is that infidelity and agnosticism are founded on ignorance geological, ignorance chemical, ignorance astronomical, ignorance geographical. We have heard what the enemies of Christianity have had to testify. Now I put before you the testimony of the church on earth and the church in heaven. Not fifty, not a thousand, not a million, but all of the church on earth and all of the redeemed in heaven. Will you take the evidence of those who have witnessed as well as felt the power of religion, or will you prefer the testimony of those who begin by declaring that they have never witnessed or felt its power? You tell me that on a certain fourth of March twenty years ago, a president of the United States was inaugurated. How do I know it? You tell me there were 20,000 persons who distinctly heard his inaugural address. I deny both. I deny that he was inaugurated. I deny that his inaugural address was delivered. You ask why? I did not see it. I did not hear it. But you say that there were 20,000 people who did see and hear him. Is not the testimony of the 20,000 who were present worth more than the testimony of one who was absent? Now there are some men who say they have never seen Christ crowned in the heart and they do not believe it is ever done. There is a group of men who say they have never heard the voice of Christ, that they have never heard the voice of God. They do not believe that anything like it ever occurred. I point to twenty, a hundred thousand or a million people who say: "Christ was crowned in our heart's affections, we have seen Him and felt Him in our soul, and we have heard His voice; we have heard it in the storm and darkness; we have heard it again and again." Whose testimony will you take? These men who say they have not heard the voice of Christ, have not seen the coronation; or will you believe the thousands and tens of thousands of Christians who testify of what they saw with their own eyes and heard with their own ears?

VALUE OF TESTIMONY.

You say morphia puts one to sleep. You say in time of sickness it is very useful. I deny it. Morphia never puts anybody to sleep; it never alleviates pain. You ask why I say that. I have never tried it, I never took it. I deny that morphia is soothing to the nerves, or any quiet in time of sickness. I deny that morphia ever put anybody to sleep. But here are twenty persons who say they have all felt the soothing effects of a physician's prescribing morphine. Whose testimony will you take? Those who took the medicine, or my testimony, I never having taken the medicine? Here is the gospel of Jesus Christ—an anodyne for all trouble, the mightiest medicine on earth. Here is a man who says: "I don't believe in it; there is no power in it." Here are other people who say: "We have found out its power and know its soothing influence; it has cured us." Whose testimony will you take in regard to this healing medicine?

Young man, do not be ashamed to be a friend of the Bible. Do not put your thumb in your vest, as young men sometimes do, and swagger about, talking of the glorious light of nature, and of these being no need of the Bible. They have the light of nature in India and China, and in all the dark places of the earth. Did you ever hear that the light of nature gave them comfort for their trouble? They have lancets to cut and juggernauts to crush, but no comfort. Ah! my friends, you had better stop your skepticism. Suppose you are put in a crisis like that of Colonel Ethan Allen. I saw the account and at one time mentioned it in an address. A descendant of Ethan Allen, who is an infidel, said it never occurred. Soon after I received a letter from a professor in one of our colleges, who is also a descendant of Ethan Allen and is a Christian. He wrote me that the incident is accurate; that my statement was authentic and true. The wife of Col. Ethan Allen was a very consecrated woman. The mother instructed the daughter in the truths of Christianity. The daughter sickened and was about to die, and she said to her father: "Father, shall I take your instruction or shall I take mother's instruction? I am going to die now; I must have this matter decided." That man, who had been loud in his infidelity, said to his dying daughter: "My dear, you had better take your mother's religion." My advice is the same to you, O young man. You know how religion comforted her. You know what she said to you when she was dying. You had better take your mother's religion.

Milwaukee has twice as many saloons as Detroit, though the population of the two cities is almost exactly the same, but in Milwaukee, a beer-drinking city, the number of arrests for drunkenness is considerably less than in Detroit.

Canoe building is one of the industries of Kennebunkport, Me., which used to build great ships, and even now launches an occasional schooner.

Leader—"I dink you are blaying flat, Isaac?"

Cornetist—"Vell, der beer he gav e us vas flat und he deserves no better."

WHY HE OUGHT TO HAVE THEM.

Bobby—Mamma, that little baby next door hasn't any teeth.

Mamma—You didn't have any either when you were that small.

Bobby—But that baby's papa is a dentist.

CONVENIENT.

"How did you fin' names fo' all dem chillen?"

"I dun named 'em aflah a lot ob ole bottles."

MANAGERIAL TROUBLES.

Miss Highbrow—I won't sell lemonade! I won't! An' moreover, if I can't take de part of Juliet ye shant hol' de matinee in our cellar.

LI HUNG CHANG--NAPOLEON OF YELLOW RACE

Photo by Rockwood, New York.

LI HUNG CHANG.

(Pekin Letter from Stephen Bonsal.)

If it was not for his excellency, Li Hung Chang, we chroniclers of contemporaneous history would have nothing to do in Pekin. He fills the whole stage, and his associates representing China, and the eleven foreign diplomats who are pitted against him by the powers can hardly be said to be on the stage at all.

Now and again a telegram reaches us via Shanghai or New York telling us the great man is dead. I saddle my Mongolian pony and hasten to his temple. Sometimes I find him eating a tiffin that would do for a dozen; sometimes he sits absorbed, pen in hand, painting his dispatches to the absent court, and one of the secretaries says: "His excellency will soon be at leisure. He has been eating for an hour," or "His excellency has written since daybreak. He must soon stop."

When the court fled before the advancing troops, as usual the viceroy was selected to face the consequences of its errors of judgment. And so he came to Pekin, not very willingly, to be sure, knowing as he does by bitter experience that imperial gratitude is simply a lively appreciation of favors to come. All the world knows what was his reward when he returned from Japan, where he racked his brains and shed his blood in an attempt to secure the best terms from the Japanese conqueror.

He lost his yellow riding jacket, the three-eyed peacock feather, and all the other insignia of his high rank. There was not an understrapper in the palace who did not insult him, and he had to cross the palm of the gatekeepers of the Forbidden City to the tune of $100,000 before he secured the audience in which, as he knew, only humiliation awaited him.

Should he carry the present negotiations to a conclusion I do not know what the court will take from him; perhaps the year or two of life that remains to him, for the viceroy is now 80 years of age. Certainly that will be the suggestion of Prince Tuan and many other influential Chinese princes and viceroys, and Li Hung Chang knows it. I, as well as others, have often wondered why the viceroy consented to take up the task, for he is not intensely patriotic, at least not in our meaning of the word.

Some think he did it in hope of gain, others yielding to the habit of obedience, which has become a second nature to him during his six decades of service to the throne. I think he accepted the unenviable post for the intellectual enjoyment which it undoubtedly affords him. Physically the grand old man of China is half dead, but intellectually he remains a marvel, and he loves to sharpen his wits and fight intellectual battles with the eleven representatives of Europe, America and Japan, who form this chaotic, most inharmonious body that is called "the concert of the powers to China."

VICEROY'S MORNING TOILET.

Practically every morning at sunrise the viceroy is half dead. All his extremities are cold, and he lies an inert mass upon his k'ang. His glassy eyes are motionless, his breathing imperceptible. It would take a medical man to tell whether he is alive or dead. At the hour when vitality is lowest he is very low, indeed. Every morning he is brought back from a deathlike sleep to life, slowly, patiently, by the care of his attendants and the galvanizing force of his mighty brain and heart. Under the direction of a very intelligent Chinese doctor from Canton, Mr. Mark, the daily operation of resuscitation is begun, his arms and legs are rubbed with flannel soaked in alcohol, and a white substance containing the essence of almonds is forced down his physically unwilling throat.

Then the viceroy half opens his eyes and is confronted with a hard boiled egg, which he nibbles. Then Dr. Mark applies electricity, shock after shock, and finally something like a lifelike glow runs through the gray, withered body. Two of his attendants then shake him into his clothes, like a pillow into its case. Other attendants grip him under the shoulders, and with their help he reaches his working table. By this time his sleepy energies are revived. You would hardly know the man. He sits upright in his chair, reads and rereads his telegrams and without a pause dictates the answers and his dispatches to a succession of secretaries.

QUITS WORK TO READ.

Then, but not until after his assistants—boys in the heyday of youth, though they are—are fatigued by the exuberant energy of their chief, something happens. What it is would be hard to say. A feeling of exhaustion arrests him in his mental flight, sometimes, though not often, before his day's work is done. He has felt a warning that for this day at least he must no longer concentrate his mind upon affairs, and without a word he drops his work.

His people know the signal well and they bring him one of the classic books of Confucius beautifully handwritten by some prince of literature, for in ridiculous, benighted China there are still princes of literature. This is the only luxury which the viceroy permits himself, the only esthetic taste in which he indulges—that of having beautifully bound and artistically written copies of the works of the Chinese sages.

And now for an hour or two he is lost entirely to his surroundings. He copies the words, or rather the ideographs, with the accuracy of a mathematician and the love of an artist reproducing the faded work of a dead master. In his opinion this patient, mechanical labor is the greatest restorative. It banishes every thought of the intrusive powers, the vanishing court, the crumbling empire, which, after all his advice and counsel was unheeded, has been placed upon his shoulders to uphold.

All goes well in the good and loyal temple until tiffin time, when the viceroy closes his book, and turning with some pride from his own well written transcript of the sage's sentences, begins to remember that, like all men of his inches and intellect, he is a mighty feeder. This is a critical moment for Dr. George Mark and for the viceroy, too, if you could only persuade him to believe it.

The truth is that the viceroy still preserves the healthy appetite of a growing boy, while his digestive apparatus has fallen into desuetude. However, things go well generally. The viceroy is given long strings of yellow, doughy stuff that looks like macaroni. Dr. Mark tells him that if he would eat nothing else he might live another score of years and more, and the viceroy groans and stoutly asserts that he would not wish to at such a price. As a rule, he eats his string of dough like a man who can take punishment when he must, but when his friend, the salt commissioner, who lives just across the way and is famous throughout Pekin for his excellent cook, submits a dish for his honored patron's judgment and enjoyment, then comes the tug of war. The dish in question is generally a preparation of pork, which, as the insinuating salt commissioner knows, when once it is placed before him and the fascinating fumes narcotize his conscience the viceroy loves better than dear life itself. Dr. Mark pleads threatens, adjures. On bended knee he asks permission to have the offending dish and the servants of the salt commissioner thrown into the street. The viceroy, as great a compromiser as Henry Clay, suggests a middle way. Let him have the pork an the doctor can throw the bearers into the street and give them bamboo chow-chow besides.

VICEROY'S WILL ALWAYS WINS

Then the doctor resigns, washes his hands of the whole business and looks suggestively at the coffin outside. The viceroy thunders; the pork is twenty feet away and alone he cannot reach it. One by one he calls up his attendants and orders them to place the dish on the table before him. They tremble and sway until their tunics cling about them like bathing jerseys, looking anxiously from the doctor to the viceroy, and then to the mess of pork, the boneless bone of contention. If they stand firm, obeying the strict orders which came from the viceroy himself in saner, less hungry moments, the viceroy grows plaintive. He never thought to live to see the day he would rather die, now that all who bore him affection are dead, he says. Then the sleek, fat heads of the attendants hit the ground in the kotow and one and all rush for the bowl while Dr. Mark adjusts a towel about the viceroy's neck.

After tiffin, if the weather is good to warm himself in the sunshine, as he claims, or to retard the painful operation of digesting pork, as Dr Mark avers with biting sarcasm, the viceroy takes a walk of a hundred steps or so in the great quadrangle. This baby promenade he can only accomplish with the assistance of four of his burly henchmen, who grip him mightily under the shoulders and guide his faltering, uncertain feet. It is a pleasant, tranquil place, this great shady quadrangle, though but a step away from the viceroy's own noisy, almost tumultuous quarters.

The only sounds that fall upon the ear are the cooing of the doves, the subdued chatter of the magpies and the droning choral of the priests as they bow before the mud gods and hum their litanies.

REVELS IN NOISES.

And when the breeze is strong the silver-tongued fish bells that hang suspended from the moss-covered eaves fall upon the ear with their sweet rhythmic music. But for himself, the viceroy does not like this tranquility, and only puts up with it for a change. He personally revels in noise, and soon the signal is given and the coolies begin to steer him back to his own abode. The movement of peace and quiet has only served to make him yearn the more for the roar and turmoil of it, for the clatter of the couriers as they gallop in, the braying of the mules and the donkeys for their beans, and the furious fights between the Mongolian and the Manchurian ponies as, like the four-legged furies they are, they chase each other up and down the court yard, biting, kicking, pawing and squealing. And that he may not lose a single ear-splitting sound of this animal pandemonium the viceroy has placed his work and his reception room directly between the stable yard and the little resounding court in which his soldiers and attendants roar the livelong day in voices that have never been lowered, and wolfe down their rice with sounds which are painful to listen to.

Noticing one day that a visitor was driven to distraction the viceroy grew apologetic and showed his perfect acquaintance with the degenerative nervous systems of the west. "But as for me," he confessed, "I cannot live without the noise. 'Tis an old man's weakness, so pray excuse it. I am not the worker that I was, and the row keeps my thoughts concentrated upon the work I have in hand. If all was hushed my mind would wander; I might even fall asleep."

DIFFICULT POSITION.

A foretaste of the viceroy's reward—an insight into the difficulties of his position, was revealed by an imperial edict which appeared last week and which the viceroy himself was instructed to communicate to the powers. It treated of the subject of the Chinese troops on the Shansi border, which had given the Germans an excuse for another one of their disquieting expeditions. Since the question arose as to the right of the troops to remain where they were the viceroy has communicated a dozen times with the court, by telegraph and by dispatch riders, setting forth his views. It was not worth while, he maintained, to go into the question whether General Lu had the right to remain where he was or not. He advised withdrawal in any case. But ignoring all this, the edict from the throne instructs the viceroy to inform the powers that the troops have withdrawn, and that the only reason why they have seemed so dilatory is that the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has not shown due diligence in keeping the throne advised.

It cannot be said that the viceroy bristles with news, but in view of his perilous position even the most avid newsgatherer must forgive him this. Practically he does not think that there has been a new phase of the Chinese question since the days when the Portuguese came. He firmly maintains that any settlement of the imbroglio arrived at by the powers without some slight regard for Chinese conditions and Chinese capacity cannot be a lasting one. That, in some measure at least, unless in spite of denials the powers do wish to take up the task of governing China themselves, they must harmonize their demands with what China, or at least her present regime, is able to do, and he maintains that while the safeguards of peace and preservation of life and property should be made strong they must not be of such a nature as to completely discredit the present government and make it quite impossible for it to go on.

FORTS OVERAWE THE PALACE.

And while he does not say so, I have the best means of knowing that the recently the great castle-like walls of the American and Russian legations, which have just been finished, with their ominous loopholes for musketry, and even for field guns, as a safeguard which will defeat their purpose. He knows that these and the imposing fortifications of the other legations have converted the diplomatic quarter into a modern citadel, rising to overawing heights right at the palace gates. He is convinced that the emperor will never willingly return to reside under these surroundings, and should he be driven to it by force of arms, he is convinced that that day would be the last of Kwang-Su's reign, and probably of his dynasty.

But when rumors are rife the viceroy is always a resource, and we resort to him hopefully in spite of frequent disappointments. And never were rumors quite so rife as last week. To listen to the tea house talk the emperor was dead. Six regents had been appointed to carry on the affairs of the empire while the grand council and other worthies arranged the question of succession. Up the street it was said that the emperor was again in prison and that the empress dowager, the devotedly foreign hating, had placed back into power the most reactionary of her advisers. The question of the day was as to who ruled in Siau, and the viceroy knew. "Listen," he said, waving a telegram with four groups of numerals. "Here is some definite information that will silence all the talk with which the Pekinese are blistering their tongues;" and he read the translation:

"Mother, son, one mind."

HEROIC STRUGGLES.

But which was the master mind the viceroy did not say, because he does not know, and for other reasons, but unless the whole order of nature has changed, unless the weak have overcome the strong and the vacillating the steadfast, the master mind should be in Siau, as it was in Pekin, and perhaps good may come of it. After her contact with the real power of the west, her flight across the empire, the empress may yet bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and all admit—her admirers and detractors with one voice—that at least she is a woman with whom one can do business.

Pictures are not wanting of this really great Chinaman when his power was great, his prestige high. We all know of how he basked on the day of his academic triumph, when Anhui was ablaze with lanterns in recognition of the honor that he, a lad of twenty, had conferred upon his native province by his letter perfect knowledge of the classics. We all know what he said and how he looked when he brought the news to the Pekin government, shaken in its very foundations, of the fall of the Taiping rebellion and the dispersion of the heavenly wangs to which he had so powerfully contributed.

Records there are and to spare of the day when all the great ones of the earth were gathered together in the Kremlin at Moscow, and even in such an assemblage he was admittedly primus inter pares. But I prefer the picture I have endeavored, however faultily, to present, that he makes in these dark but not inglorious days, stoutly bearing up against misfortunes which were not of his sowing; struggling, and quite alone, with all the might that is left him, to overcome an adverse fate, showing with every minute of his living the sterling, indomitable stuff of which he is made.

MR. CHOATE'S BEST SPEECH.

They tell us, says E. M. Martin in Harper's Weekly, that the best speech Mr. Choate has made in England was the one he made the other night at the dinner given in London to Sir John Tenniel. It was a great dinner. Mr. Balfour presided. John Sargent, Hubert Herkomer, the duke of Devonshire, Lord Rothschild, Pinero, Fildes and others, besides Mr. Burnand and all the staff of Punch, were there. Politics, literature and art turned out in strong force to honor the old cartoonist. Mr. Balfour spoke at length. Sir John tried to reply but could not, and Mr. Choate, who followed him, seems to have covered his retreat and let himself out to great effect. Of course he did, for it must have been an occasion with the spirit of which he was entirely sympathetic. He said, among other things, that Tenniel had mellowed and sweetened England. That estimate seems well founded and there have been very few cartoonists of whom the like could be said. Vigor is a much commoner quality among cartoonists than the sort of humor that mellows anybody. Attwood had it as much as any American cartoonist who comes to mind. There was plenty of bite in his pictures, but there was always fun, too, and they made their point without being savage. The strong cartoon that leaves a bad taste behind it is imperfectly successful. Tenniel's cartoons never left a bad taste behind them. One never feared to be disgusted with them, nor by Attwood's, either.

NOT THE HONEY HE WANTED.

Frank Anderson was for years a well known commercial traveler who regularly visited Galena, Kan. He was passionately fond of honey, and the proprietor of the Galena hotel, at which he always stopped, always had some on hand for him. On one trip Anderson took his wife along, and as he approached Galena he mentioned to her that he was getting to a place where he could have honey. When the pair were sitting at the supper table that night no honey appeared and Anderson said sharply to the head waiter: "Where is my honey?"

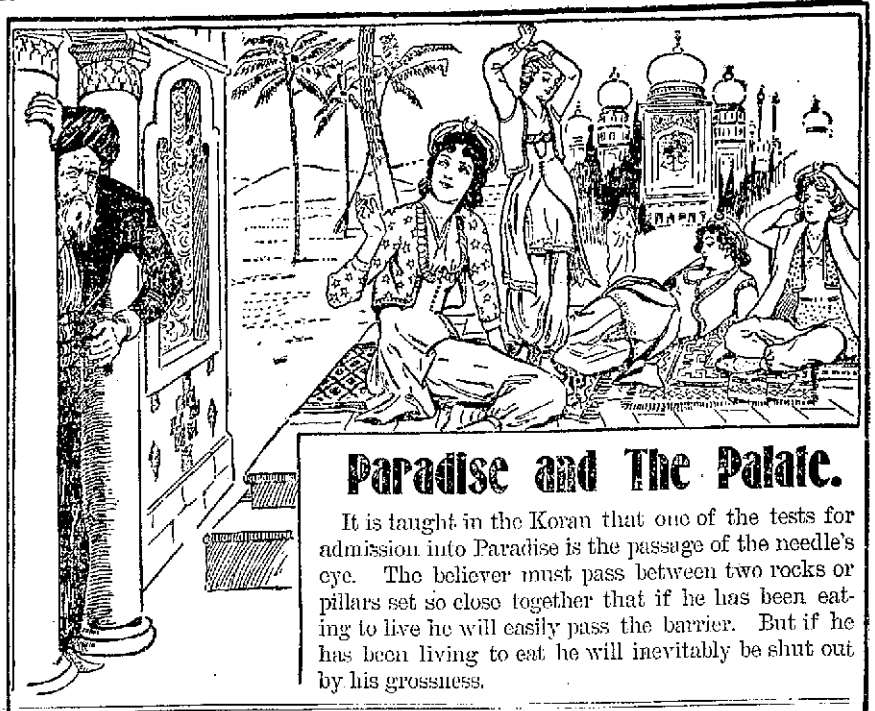
The waiter smiled and said: "You mean the little black-haired one? Oh, she don't work here now."

And Anderson never did get it fixed up satisfactorily with his wife. —Kansas City Journal.

SACRED TO MONKS.

In the "mountain of the monks," on the coast of Macedonia, there are twenty monasteries. The place is sacred to the male sex and no woman is allowed to cross its borders.

The number of arrests for drunkenness in New Orleans, 5,000 a year, is larger than in Baltimore, although the population of Baltimore is 508,000 and that of New Orleans 288,000 only.



Paradise and The Palate.

It is taught in the Koran that one of the tests for admission into Paradise is the passage of the needle's eye. The believer must pass between two rocks or pillars set so close together that if he has been eating to live he will easily pass the barrier. But if he has been living to eat he will inevitably be shut out by his grossness.

SUCCESS AND THE STOMACH.

The Koran only carries a step beyond the present, the application of a rule of success which is emphasized every day in this life—*success is largely a matter of stomach.* From the positive side this would be rather a difficult proposition to prove, because the man whose stomach is sound hardly knows that he has a stomach. But the relation between success and the stomach is easily shown when the negative side of the proposition is considered. There are many men stopped on the highway to success. Some are total failures, some creep along and lead a half life—but still must fail of realizing their largest ambitions. Why do they fail? Because the stomach has given out. Food is no longer perfectly digested and assimilated. Inasmuch as the strength and vigor of the body are supported by the nourishment derived from digested and assimilated food, the body becomes weak (for the vital forces are depleted) as soon as the stomach and allied organs fail in supplying adequate nutrition. Then comes a total or partial breakdown of health.

If there is any one fact which more than another needs to be impressed on the rising generation, it is the relation of success to a sound stomach. It seems a splendid thing that a young man shall starve his way through college, that he shall sacrifice his bodily cravings to a desire for knowledge. But is it splendid when the boy breaks down within sight of his goal or achieves his diploma only to be obliged to give up his future and live the life of a valetudinarian?

THE MAN WHO FAILED.

In the West the traveler comes again and again on some rudely clad, rough-handed man. He finds to his astonishment that the man is learned. He can talk scientifically of the flora of his neighborhood, or of the geologic formation of the land he tills. He has framed diplomas hanging in his home. What's he doing out here with his education and ability? He tells you that he broke down after leaving college and went to farming to recover his health. It took him so long that he lost his grip on the other life and stayed on the farm. That's the story of hundreds on farm and ranch in the wild west.

Every physician knows that the common cause of ill-health is to be found in a deranged or diseased stomach. He knows it and he acts on his knowledge. Whether the disease present is of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys or any other organ, the first organ examined and treated is the stomach.

But the physician does not *tell* you this as a rule, though sometimes a physician of experience will frankly recommend "Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," saying that the cause of disease is in the stomach and the best medicine for the cure of diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition is "Golden Medical Discovery."

THE DOCTOR IS RIGHT.

"Golden Medical Discovery" *is* the best medicine for the cure of diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets,' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures, through the stomach, diseases of other organs which have their origin in disease of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. We speak of "weak" heart, "weak" lungs, "weak" kidneys, etc. Behind these diseases (and the cause of them), is generally a "weak" stomach.

A "weak" stomach is a stomach in which digestion is partial and imperfect. The nourishment is not extracted from the food eaten. Hence the body and its organs, which depend on nourishment for their strength, are only partially fed and must therefore grow "weak." When the stomach is made strong again by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" the food eaten is digested and assimilated, the body is adequately nourished, and the organs which had grown weak for lack of nourishment grow strong again because their nourishment is restored.

Mrs. A. Flackus, of Dairy, Klamath Co., Oregon, writes: "With pleasure I write to you to let you know the great benefit I have received from your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and self-treatment at home. For over a year I suffered with pains in stomach, headache, irregularity, constipation and indigestion. I had no appetite at all, and could not sleep. So it went on for months, till one day I got dizzy, my heart seemed to beat as fast as it could, and I felt like fainting all the time. My heart beat 120 or 125 times in one minute. We went to the doctor; he gave me medicine, but it did not make my trouble any better. I thought I had to die; every night when I went to bed I feared I would not be alive in the morning. So I wrote to Dr. Pierce and he gave me his advice. I bought six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and four vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' At first I thought the medicine did me no good, but I kept on taking the medicines as you advised, and when I had taken five bottles of the medicine I was so well that it seemed I did not need any more, but still I took the sixth bottle. I can say I was then perfectly well. The headaches, pains in stomach, heart trouble and all left me. I have had a good appetite ever since and can sleep well and do all my work."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Persons suffering from chronic diseases are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. All correspondence treated as strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sometimes a dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid by less meritorious medicines, will offer a substitute as "just as good" as the "Discovery." It is the claim of one man looking for profit against the testimony of thousands who have found a cure in the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." You want the cure, therefore accept no substitute.

"A TRIFLING EXPENSE"

for postage *only* will give you a copy of Doctor Pierce's Medical Adviser, *free*.

F. T. Houghton, of Hornitos, Mariposa Co., Cal., says: "I fully appreciate the value of your Medical Adviser in my library, and consider it a hundred times more valuable than any work ever published before, at so trifling an expense, and for my part wish you all success."

This great work, containing 1008 large pages, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only 21 stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FORCE OF ILLUSTRATION.

Teacher—Faith is confidence in something we cannot see; for instance, when you buy a bag of peanuts you know there is a kernel inside of each nut. Now, Bobby, what is faith?

Bobby—Peanuts!

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	46	35	.548
Grand Rapids	42	31	.575
Dayton	35	34	.507
Wheeling	34	33	.507
Fort Wayne	36	36	.500
Toledo	31	35	.470
Marion	29	41	.414
Columbus	27	45	.375

The Fort Wayne team will open a nine-game session at home, at League park this afternoon, with Columbus as the opposing team. But two games were played in the association yesterday and of these Wheeling won one, while Fort Wayne did not play, and therefore Fort Wayne was bumped down the line another peg. Today Wheeling will play Grand Rapids and Dayton will play at Marion, and should both Dayton and Wheeling lose, and Fort Wayne should beat Columbus, the local team would again be in third place. Ehret, who has been taking a good long rest, is in pretty good condition and will in all probability pitch the game. In case his ankle is not in shape to allow him to get into the game, old stage horse Peter will be obliged to do the twisting. The new member from Matthews will play with Toledo today, at Toledo, and a few new names will probably be found on reading the box score.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

WHEELING, 6; GRAND RAPIDS, 0.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 13.—Killen pitched a wonderful game for Wheeling yesterday and the locals won with ease. Bailey was hit hard and often by the home team. Score:

G. Rapids.. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Wheeling .. 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0—6

Hits—Grand Rapids, 2; Wheeling, 10. Errors—Grand Rapids, 1; Wheeling, 2. Batteries—Bailey and Zalusky; Killen and Fox.

COLUMBUS, 5; DAYTON, 3.

Columbus, Ohio, July 13.—Columbus played an errorless game yesterday and made it an even break with the Daytons. For the second time in two days Locke made a home run inside the grounds. Attendance, 547. Score:

Columbus .. 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0—5
Dayton .... 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—3

Hits—Columbus, 7; Dayton, 9. Errors—Dayton, 5. Batteries—Wagner and Zinram; Cogswell and Cross.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	40	26	.606
St. Louis	38	29	.567
Philadelphia	37	30	.552
New York	32	27	.543
Brooklyn	30	32	.529
Boston	31	31	.500
Cincinnati	28	38	.424
Chicago	22	46	.324

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Boston, 7; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 6.
St. Louis, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

GAMES TODAY.

Boston at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
New York at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	44	23	.657
Boston	40	21	.656
Baltimore	33	26	.559
Detroit	35	31	.530
Washington	27	30	.474
Philadelphia	25	37	.403
Cleveland	26	39	.400
Milwaukee	22	45	.328

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Washington, 14; Baltimore, 12.
Chicago, 14; Milwaukee, 1.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 2.

GAMES TODAY.

Milwaukee at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Washington at Baltimore.
Philadelphia at Boston.

MEASURING THE INTELLECT.

A brief description of the recently noted "temporal algometer," which was designed to measure the keenness of the senses, and by logical inference the brightness of the intellect, is given in the sanitarium, says the Philadelphia Record. By this device pressure is applied to a child's temples and gradually increased until the child cries out from the pain. It is asserted that the quicker the cry comes the greater the child's sensibility, and by theory the greatest cleverness. Numerous trials on public school children are said to have shown that the more sensitive children are to pain the brighter pupils they make. This is explained by the fact that knowledge is obtained through the senses, and that accordingly the keener the senses the better the opportunity for knowledge. Adults appear to carry out this theory in a measure, as tests show that washerwomen are less sensitive to pain than women clerks in stores.

SENATOR LODGE IN LONDON.

London, July 13.—United States Senator Lodge has arrived in London, but will stay here only a few days, then proceeding to Bayreuth, and returning here in September. In the course of a conversation the senator said:

"This is purely a holiday trip. I do not intend to meet any English statesmen or to discuss any matters connected with foreign affairs. As regards the Nicaragua canal, I suppose there will be a lot more talking before anything is done.

"The matter of the chairmanship of the foreign relations committee is merely a matter of seniority. If Senator Frye retains his other chairmanship, then Senator Cullom will take the position. If he retains his other chairmanship I will be head of the foreign relations committee. What Senators Frye and Cullom intend to do I do not yet know."

BOOKWALTER SEES A CRISIS.

London, July 13.—John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, who sailed for the United States on the Hamburg-American line steamer Columbia yesterday, spent a few days in London this week after a 2,000 mile bicycle trip through southern Europe, during which he traversed Italy almost from end to end, crossed the Apennines, went over the St. Gothard range and wheeled over the mountainous roads of Switzerland. Mr. Bookwalter spent the greater part of his time living among and closely studying the peasantry, and he is thoroughly convinced that a crisis is imminent between the urban and rural populations of the world. In the rise in the price of grain he sees the beginning of a struggle of the agricultural element against the concentration of capital in cities. This movement, he believes, will commence in America, where, he believes the economic conditions are inferior to those of Germany and France, especially the latter, which, he maintains, is the soundest country of the world, owing to the distribution of wealth between the agrarian and metropolitan classes.

ROBISON PARK NEXT WEEK.

The vaudeville bill at Robison park theater for the coming week is headed by Charles Wayne and Anna Caldwell in their laugh-provoking skit, "To Boston on Business." Mr. Wayne is a Fort Wayne boy who has won highest laurels as a comedian, but this is his first appearance professionally in his home city. Kennedy and Udell will present their merry little burletta, "The Lady and the Tramp;" May Walch, a charming vocalist, will sing the latest ballads; Lawrence Crane will introduce an entirely new act entitled comedy magic, and Lozelle, the sensational gymnast, will complete the bill. For the coming week prices are as follows: Evening, box seats, 50c; first ten rows, 25c; next ten rows, 15c; general admission, 10c. Matinee, box seats, 25c; reserved seats, 15c; general admission, 10c.

SHELVE COINAGE MEASURE.

Madrid, July 13.—The budget committee, after a prolonged and critical discussion, has decided to shelve for the present the proposals of the minister of finance suspending the coinage of silver except in the case of one and two peseta pieces and authorizing the negotiation of treasury bonds at three, six, nine and twelve months, according to the demands of commerce.

HEAT PROSTRATES QUEEN.

Brussels, July 13.—Queen Marie Henriette fell a victim to the extreme heat which prevailed yesterday. Her majesty was playing croquet in the grounds of her villa at Spa when she was overcome and fell. She was carried indoors and soon recovered consciousness. Her majesty's physician, however, was summoned to Spa to attend her.

TO BEGIN THE SURVEY.

Next Monday the survey of the route of the Muncie, Hartford City and Fort Wayne interurban road from Hartford City to Montpelier will begin under the direction of Surveyor Harley. After that will come the work of securing the right-of-way. It is understood that the right-of-way will be secured to Fort Wayne before any construction is attempted.

The fire department made a run to No. 9 Force street yesterday afternoon to extinguish a slight blaze on a kitchen roof, caused, it is believed, by sparks from one of the Bass chimneys. Damage about $25.

TOLD SENSATIONAL STORY.

YOUNG WOMAN ADMITTED SHE IS GUILTY OF PERJURY.

Says Young Men She Charged With Assault Are Innocent—Is Sentenced to Prison.

Muncie, Ind., July 13.—When called to substantiate her charge that seven young men, two of whom had already been sent to prison on her testimony, had assaulted her Miss Georgie Davis, aged eighteen, told Judge Leffler yesterday that her stories heretofore have been false. She said she had not been assaulted and that she would rather go to prison for perjury than send any more innocent men there. The judge sentenced her for ten years and dismissed the case against Ralph Cook, who was on trial. The seven men were also accused of assaulting Miss Letitia Campbell. The parents of Miss Davis say she has been intimidated, and an investigation is in progress.

When the girl was placed on the stand and asked by the prosecutor to relate her story she said:

"Everything I have said is a lie; I would rather die than send these men to the penitentiary."

The court, jury and prosecutor were dumbfounded. It was long before the prosecutor recovered himself enough to say anything.

The girl continued: "In the police station I told the officers all this lie about being assaulted by six men in order to help out Aletha Puckett, who says she was attacked by them. Instead of being fourteen years old, as I testified, I am eighteen. Yes; I know that I will go to prison for perjury, but I don't care. I am going to save these men."

Nothing could induce her to change her story, and the court dismissed the jury, at the same time ordering the prosecutors to prepare papers against the girl, charging her with perjury. She went out of the court room and back to jail.

Aletha Puckett, three weeks ago, was assaulted by six men composing the notorious McCarty gang, and she caused their arrest.

About a week afterward, Georgia Davis, who said she was but fourteen years old, claimed that she had been attacked in a similar manner by the gang, and had her witnesses to prove it.

At the same time stories of other assaults came to light. The members of the McCarty gang, already in jail at the instigation of Miss Puckett, had additional charges placed against them by Georgia Davis.

About a week ago the Davis girl attempted to kill herself, because, as she said, the friends of the McCarty gang were threatening her life as she testified against the men. The officers then locked her up to keep her from committing suicide, and as a precaution against being threatened by friends of the accused.

Two members of the gang have already been convicted on the charges brought by the Puckett girl. There is a well-founded belief that Miss Davis, who is connected with a highly respectable family, committed perjury because she feared she would be killed if she gave testimony against the gang.

FILIPINO WAR IS NOT ENDED.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 13.—Capt. D. F. Allen, of Frankfort, commanding company I, Thirty-eight United States volunteers, that returned home a few days ago and was given a great demonstration, said in an interview at the governor's office yesterday that the Philippine insurrection will continue. He said he believes the United States will eventually have to withdraw from the Philippines. He can see no other solution of the Philippines problem. The Philippine insurrection is not broken, he declares. If the Filipinos could shoot straight it would be impossible for the United States troops to withstand their attacks.

Captain Allen believes Aguinaldo would take the first opportunity to escape and get out into the mountains. He believes Aguinaldo is just as much an insurgent as he ever was.

Captain Allen was the democratic candidate for congress last year against Congressman Landis, the race being arranged for him by his friends while he was serving in the Philippines.

CONFIDING WIDOW FLEECED.

Elkhart, Ind., July 13.—Mrs. Matilda Runkle-St. Clair-Frazier, twice a widow and fifty-eight years old, is the victim of a heartless and designing man. She lives at Edwardsburg, Mich., and a few days ago was married to a man she supposed to be George W. St. Clair, a lover of childhood days. He came from Benton Harbor and assured her that he was the same St. Clair she had known years ago. She finally consented to marriage and the day following the wedding she gave him $10 with which to buy shingles for her cottage. He promptly disappeared and she now discovers that he was not St. Clair at all, but "Bill" Frazier, a former convict.

ASSAULTED WHILE ASLEEP.

Laporte, Ind., July 13.—Mrs. Albert Albertson, of Michgan City, was struck on the head with a blunt instrument while she was asleep and probably fatally injured. Deputy Coroner Kerrigan has taken the woman's ante-mortem statement, in which she declares that when she regained consciousness she found herself bathed in blood, but is unable to throw any other light on the mystery. A man named Denny, who occupied an adjoining room, is being held to await the result of her injuries. Mrs. Albertson recently instituted action for divorce from her husband, with whom she has not lived for upward of a year.

GREETINGS TO BRYAN.

Logansport, Ind., July 13.—The midsummer meeting of the Indiana Democratic Editorial association adjourned yesterday afternoon after adopting a resolution declaring that "We welcome into newspaperdom the Commoner and extend fraternal greetings to its ditor, William Jennings Bryan, the peerless champion of the rights of man." The three-month-old son of Treasurer Ellingham was admitted to membership.

GUARD ON COUNTY LINE.

Bluffton, Ind., July 13.—Dr. E. S. Horne believes that the danger of smallpox epidemic in Wells county is so insured as to demand a quarantine against Adams county and he has secured the permission of the city council and Asa Brown, of the county board of health, to establish guards on the Wells-Adams county line. One guard will probably be placed on the pike road on which most of the Adams county people come to Bluffton and another may be stationed at the Clover Leaf depot.

In conversation with Dr. Costello, Decatur's health officer, last evening, Dr. Horne learned there are six cases of smallpox in Decatur and twenty-two at Pleasant Mills, six miles east. Dr. Horne has asked the state board of health, in session at Indianapolis, to insist that Adams county protect Bluffton and Wells from the disease.

INDICTING MANY DRUGGISTS.

Winchester, Ind., July 13.—The grand jury, which was recently called, has returned something like 100 indictments against various druggists of Randolph county for illegal sales of intoxicants. The cases will shortly come up for trial. The druggists have pooled their interests and employed all the leading attorneys of the Randolph county bar.

GRANTED RIGHT-OF-WAY.

Richmond, Ind., July 13.—The Fort Wayne, Dayton and Cincinnati Traction company, of which Dr. George, of Dayton, is the head, were yesterday granted a right of way along the Mercer county reservoir by the state of Ohio. This is taken to mean that the road will be built as this was the sticking point. It is important to Richmond, since it is a portion of the combination of traction lines of which the proposed northern line from Richmond to Dayton is a part.

KILLED A TRACKMAN.

Kendallville, Ind., July 13.—Henry Waldron, of Brimfield, a section hand employed by the Lake Shore railroad, was struck and instantly killed by a train east of Wawaka yesterday. Waldron attempted to cross the track ahead of the passenger train to board a freight which was moving on the south track. The unfortunate man was 26 years of age and single.

DEEP MYSTERY IN ASSAULT.

Malteon, Ill., July 13.—Miss Reba O'Hair, of Bushton, daughter of Ellsbery O'Hair, a wealthy farmer, declares that the story of her recent secret marriage to Edward Elliott is false. The night of June 8 Miss O'Hair was found unconscious upon the steps of her home with bloody and torn clothing. Edward Butler, a rejected suitor, was suspected of the crime and narrowly escaped being lynched. Later he was exonerated and left the country. Miss O'Hair went to Kokomo, Ind., to visit relatives. While there it was reported she married Edward Elliott, another suitor, and is said to have confessed that the alleged assault was a plot to get rid of Butler. Miss O'Hair declares there was no such confession; the assault actually occurred. Furthermore, Mr. O'Hair has since received a threatening letter, in which the unknown enemy promises to kill his daughter at the next attempt. A reward of $300 for the assailant's capture has been offered. The affair is a greater mystery than ever.

KOHLINGER-DITTMER.

The wedding of Henry Kohlinger, the well known hardware merchant, of this city, and Miss Minnie Dittmer, of Defiance, Ohio, took place in St. John's Lutheran church Wednesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, Rev. Karl Spanuth officiating. The bride's dress was of white silk mull, over taffeta, and she carried white roses. The groomsman was Charles Dittmer, a brother of the bride. Mr and Mrs. Kohlinger went to Cleveland, Buffalo and other eastern cities on their wedding trip and on their return will be at home to friends at 32 Lake avenue, after August 1.

THEIR HOME IN ENGLAND.

Inhabitants of the English village of Brighton expect this summer to gather in a harvest of American dollars, and are making preparations there for the harvest. In Brighton stands the house from which the ancestors of George Washington emigrated to Virginia, and there, also, is a church in which are buried many of the Washington family, says a London correspondent. When American tourists get to visiting a place, it means prosperity for that locality so the people of Brighten have made arrangements to have coaching parties organized this season from London to the Northamptonshire village for the benefit of Americans and themselves.

The Washington house in Brighton was occupied first by the family in 1606, after Lawrence Washington the then reigning lord of Sulgrave manor, fifteen miles distant, after serious financial reverses, moved to the town of his wife and family. In their tribulations, which lasted for many years, the Washingtons were comforted and assisted greatly by the Spencers of Althorp, with whom they claimed blood relation, an whose descendant, in the person of the present Earl Spencer, still own the whole of the surrounding country. The Brighton house was occupied in 1622 by Rev. Lawrence Washington with his family—three daughters and two sons. The sons were the two emigrants who settled in Virginia in 1657 and became the ancestors of the American Washingtons. From 1701, when Sir Isaac Heard first started an inquiry into the Washington pedigree, up to 1892, when Henry F. Waters was able to convert his "theory of identity" into indisputable fact, the Washington genealogy was a matter of dispute, but the work of Mr. Waters settled the matter for ever.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.

THE CHILDREN HEAR A SQUIRREL, BUT CANNOT SEE IT.

A SHORT STORY

THE FOUR GUESTS.

A knock at the door, but he
Was dreaming a dream of fame,
And the one who knocked drew softly back,
And never again he came.

A knock at the door as soft—
As soft, as shy as a dove,
But the dreamer dreamed till the guest was gone,
And the guest was Love.

A knock at the door; again
The dreamer dreamed away
Unheeding, deaf to the gentle call
Of the one who came that day.

A knock at the door; no more
The guest to that door came,
Yet the dreamer dreamed of the one who called,
For the guest was Fame.

A knock at the door, but still
He gave no reply,
And the waiting guest gave a cheery hail
Ere he slowly wandered by.

A knock at the door; in dreams
The dreamer fain would grope
Till the guest stole on, with a humbled sigh,
And the guest was Hope.

A knock at the door; 'twas loud,
With might in every stroke,
And the dreamer stepped in his dreaming thought
And suddenly awoke.

A knock at the door; he ran
With the swiftness of a breath,
And the door swung wide, and the guest came in,
And the guest was Death.

—Baltimore American.

THE DERELICT

A Weird Story of the Polar Sea.

BY A. G. PEARSE.

It was on the fourteenth day out from Wellington, New Zealand, when we were about 150 miles to the southward of Cape Horn, that we fell in with the derelict ship. Her name, still faintly to be read on the scarred timbers, was Resolution. That is all we learned about her from personal observation, for the fact that her hold was half full of water precluded the possibility of careful examination.

But on board of her we discovered a human derelict. He was lying in a heap in the galley, and at first we thought it was a mere bundle of furs and rags. Closer scrutiny, however, revealed the fact that the bundle was a man. There was a flicker of life in him—no more.

"Pull him around if you can," said the skipper to the ship's doctor. "I should like to hear how it was that he was drifting around in that old hulk, which, by the way, is a danger to navigation."

My one fellow passenger, a man named Holroyd, and myself hailed with satisfaction the doctor's announcement a couple of days later that the patient was sufficiently recovered to come up on deck and spend an hour with us in the saloon. We half led, half carried him from his berth and sat him down on the after lockers.

The stranger looked from one to the other of us with an expression that was pitiful in his eager longing to give utterance to some half formed ideas. Then suddenly he turned to me and asked:

"What year is this?" I told him.

"I thought perhaps it was a frightful dream," he murmured, "but it was reality. Six years! My God, six years!"

He stopped abruptly and covered his face with his hands. Holroyd poured out a glass of wine and gave it to him. This brightened him up a bit, and he slowly began again:

"On the 20th of December, six years ago, we sailed from Adelaide in the ship Enterprise on an exploring expedition in the antarctic regions. The captain's name was Cleveland.

"We steered for Kerguelen Island, where we landed some seal fishers, and then proceeded on our voyage. On the 27th of January we made out some high land on the port bow. To the west the water was full of summer ice, but the water was clear to the southward, and we pushed on until the 23d of March, when we were beset in the ice pack, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that we warped the ship into a small inlet which the captain determined to make his winter quarters.

"As soon as the ship was safely moored we started to explore this desolate land, which no living man had ever set foot upon or even seen. It was evidently part of a great southern continent which stretched beyond the pole itself. And over those frightful and voiceless solitudes of snow Cleveland determined to force his way as soon as spring rendered traveling possible.

"With the first traces of returning light we made preparations for an expedition to the south, and on the 24th of September we started. For a month we traveled under a sky as blue as Italy's, and then the weather changed. Fogs, snowstorms and gales succeeded each other, rendering traveling a work of such difficulty and danger that we had to make the best of our way back to the ship, which we reached in January, only to find that the ice had forced her high up on the shore amid a mass of debris. She was still habitable, though she would never float again.

"Six more weary months dragged by. Escape to the north being cut off by a barrier of ice mountains, Captain Cleveland determined to make another attempt to cross the polar sea, or continent, whichever it was, and reach Graham Land, where he might be picked up by a whaler.

"Our original crew of 35 was now reduced by sickness and accident to about 20. We carried a quantity of provisions, hoisted the ensign at the peak and bade goodby to the Enterprise on Oct. 26.

"As we advanced farther the peaks and rough ground fell away until an unbroken sheet of snow stretched away before us. Nowhere else on earth would it be possible to find such utter desolation.

"The crew held a consultation, and even the boldest of them, being dismayed by the gloomy prospect, addressed a request to Captain Cleveland to return to the Enterprise. This he refused to do, but eight men determined to go back alone, and so, giving them one of the sledges and their provisions, we parted company. Whether they ever reached the ship I know not.

"We kept on and on, forever toward the south, and one by one my companions died along the road until there were only four of us left—the captain, myself and two seamen. It was about this time that I fell into a sort of trance. How long I continued in this dazed state I do not know, but when I recovered consciousness I found myself standing on a rocky headland gazing down upon a ship which was imbedded in the center of a field of rough ice. A few paces from me stood Captain Cleveland, gaunt and hollow eyed. No one else was in sight.

"The strange ship was the American whaler Resolution, which we discovered from her log had been abandoned in latitude 74 degrees south and longitude 90 degrees west 38 years before. I could not believe my eyes when I read '90 degrees west longitude.' What does it mean? I muttered.

"'It means,' said Captain Cleveland, 'that we have crossed the south polar continent from the eastern to the western hemisphere. We have done that which will make us famous.' Famous! Of what use was fame to us?"

"It is the strangest story I ever heard," said Holroyd.

"We found a quantity of provisions on board," the speaker continued, "most of which was in good condition. And aboard the old whaler we took up our winter quarters. I won't trouble you with an account of how we passed our long, weary months of imprisonment. I lost all account of time, but I believe now that for nearly three years that ship's cabin was our home.

"Such a life will shake the foundations of the strongest mind, and it was near the end of another polar night that Cleveland suddenly went mad, clambered down upon the ice and ran wildly toward the south. I never saw him again."

The narrator broke down completely at this point, but soon took up his story.

"Gradually, inch by inch, the ship worked her way through miles of pack ice, and one morning I awoke to find a glorious expanse of open water in front of me, through which the ship slowly glided. For days—aye, weeks—I drifted on over the deserted ocean, with never a sail in sight. The loneliness was awful. I longed for companionship and dared not go down into the cabin, for every sound made me start in terror."

During the latter part of his recital the wanderer's voice had grown weaker and weaker, his pauses longer and more frequent. We again offered him wine, but he refused it.

"At length I took up my abode on deck altogether, living in the galley," he went on. "And from that time until I found myself—here—I remember—nothing. How long—I have—been drifting"—

He stopped and gazed at us with a glassy stare. Then he tried to speak again, but no words came from his lips. Suddenly his head fell forward upon his chest, and his arms dropped limply to his side. The doctor caught him as he collapsed, and between us we carried him to his bunk. Ere another day's sun rose he was dead. The derelict had reached port at last.

Such is the strange story of James Wilson, found on the ship Resolution, as told by himself.—St. Louis Republic.

Poor Scotch Students.

Many students from their highland homes have appeared at the beginning of the academic year with a bag of oatmeal and a barrel of potatoes, representing the sole stare of life and energy for months to come. So common was this practice that a holiday in midyear was appointed, known as Mealie Monday, in order to give the students an opportunity of returning home to replenish their larder. This day is still observed as a holiday.

In his reminiscences of Edinburgh Robert Chambers tells the story of his early experiences at the university—how a friend, his brother and himself had lived together, and each had brought to the common store a bag of oatmeal. The three bags hung from one of the rafters of their room, and the landlady would scrupulously take a handful of the meal from each bag in order to mix the morning porridge, according to a strictly equitable principle of distribution.

It must be remembered also that in many cases untold sacrifices must be borne in the homes whence the sons set forth to secure an education in order that they may live in a university town at all even in the simplest possible manner. It is by no means an isolated case that story of the father who had but three cows, and one of them he sold in order to send his son to St. Andrew's.—Scribner's.

A Heavyweight.

The traveler in London about a century ago might have noticed the following poster:

Mr. Daniel Lambert of Leicester,
The heaviest man that ever lived,
Weighs upward of fifty stone.

Mr. Lambert will see company at his house, 53 Piccadilly, next Albany, nearly opposite St. James church, from 11 to 5 o'clock. Tickets of admission, 1 shilling each.

Mr. Lambert had been keeper of the old county bridewell at Leicester and, despite his physical immensity, was a very intelligent and active person. A Kentish innkeeper named Palmer, weighing only 350 pounds, visited Mr. Lambert and appears to have been deeply mortified at his own inferiority, for on returning home he was suddenly taken ill and died. Mr. Lambert weighed 739 pounds just before his death.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

FALL OF MAN EXPLAINED—MYSTERY IN ORIGINAL SIN—BEGINNING OF EVIL IN GARDEN OF EDEN.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record-Herald.)

Lesson for Sunday, July 14, 1901.

Topic—"Beginning of Sin and Redemption."

Text—Genesis iii., 1-15.

MYSTERY OF SIN DEEP.

The mystery of the introduction of sin into our human race is too deep for any complete solution by finite minds. And it is just as profoundly mysterious if we adopt the evolutionary being, next above the anthropoid theory of life, making man to be the upper link in the chain which nature herself caused to appear, as if we accept the ancient belief that God made man in His own moral image.

If man is but an evolutionary being, next above the anthropoid ape, why has there never been found an ape which evinced a sense of sin, compunction of conscience and disposition toward real repentance? And why has there never been known a tribe of human beings totally destitute of those three infallible signs of a moral nature?

The whole evolutionary theory of creation is weak in the matter of established evidence of strictly continuous outgrowths of one order from another. But it totally breaks down at the point of sin in mankind, as a reality and a destroyer, which it is not in any other species of living creatures. The world has never ceased to think and theorize on the way sin came into the human race, and we may not doubt but more than writers of the scriptures had some true notions.

QUESTION EVEN PUZZLING.

The ancient Egyptians, Persians, Greeks and Germans, as surely as the Hebrews, dwelt on the dark fact, until their souls were forced to find some theoretical explanation that would be, as they thought, adequate to account for the awful reality. It was a sage who once said: "Fools make a mock of sin." And are they anything else than foolish who poohpooh the notion that sin is anything serious?

Extract and expel all sin from all hearts and human habitations and this earth would be heavenly at once. As it is, there are but few localities and lives that at all deserve the description "heavenly" now. How, then, was the world invaded by evil?

Pagan philosophers have proposed and propagated theories and modern rationalists, rejecting the doctrine of divine revelation, have proclaimed naturalistic notions. But, most important for us, the holy Scriptures present the simple story which we read in this lesson piece. Genesis, third chapter. Neither a pagan nor an unbeliever in the inspiration of our holy Scriptures will probably pay any respect to this record.

But for us who believe it has a weighty message. It presents man, who, Genesis i, 26, was made in the moral image of God, as tested by evil. And we have to consider the tempter, the tempted and the temptation. Under these three heads the whole truth should come to light.

THE TEMPTER.

The tempter is impersonated in the serpent. If we start in to hold rigidly to a literalistic interpretation it will be a waste of time and a darkening of counsel with words. On the other hand, they who are diligently seeking to mythologize the Bible make a great adieu over the serpent speaking and contriving and craftily lying to Eve.

On that we would waste no time. One thing we know, that is, if we could create a serpent we could easily open his mouth to speak. Certainly God could; as certainly as He is the omnipotent and omniscient being we believe in. But God has never done all we believe He could have done. And in the present instance we are not called to confess our faith in the reptile as an orator.

Read the story, without a tempter of criticism, and just as it stands it abounds in weighty truths. But plow deeper than the mere letter and see not simply a conflict between a base brute and a woman, but primitive man in his moral innocence put under trial.

EVIL ALREADY EXISTED.

According to scripture, II. Peter, ii. 4, evil already existed in the world. "A superior order of intelligences had apostasized. How these supernal spirits came first to lose their celestial purity we know not. The only point we can make plain is that any free agent can choose either right or wrong; else would free agency be a mere figment. Hence we take from other Scriptures the presupposition of a first offender and think of all following fallen ones in heaven and on earth as influenced by him and his imps.

In this view the serpent may stand as the mere symbolical instrument of the tempting evil spirit. It was the wicked one who undertook to deceive the mother of us all, and when she consented to do as he desired the beginning of everything bad was made. Was the tempter then a real reptile empowered with speech? It is as easy to prove the same as it is hard to prove by verifiable facts that there was no subtle brute in the case. But we shall sacrifice no vital truth if we suppose that what is said as of the serpent is the same as we read in Revelation xii. 9, "that old serpent, called the devil and satan." There satan and serpent are one and the same. So let it be in our study.

THE TEMPTED.

The tempted were mankind's first representatives. This is far enough to go. As it would be a vain babbler's method of criticism to contend whether the serpent were a black snake, a rattlesnake, a boa constrictor or what not in species, so would it be for us here unprofitable to higgle on the question whether there were more than one original family source from which the race, as it is, descended.

Let us accept as authority safe to follow the learned men who believe all mankind sprang from an original pair. As such they were the first man and the first woman with all it requires to make a human being such and with nothing more. They were beginners in all the limitations of youth with which we are still familiar; innocent, inexperienced and susceptible. In a sense, every male child is an Adam and every female an Eve until this hour and in a full sense save that now each enters life with a load of inherited tempers, tendencies and desires to which the first two were strangers.

Let us follow the malign spirit—serpent-like in his foul, false and crafty attack upon this innocent, inexperienced and susceptible pair. By it we may learn how much alike are the methods of evil in the temptations of man at present. Observe the introduction of the issue (lesson verse 1) how gentle it is. Hath God said—are you sure you took his meaning correctly that "ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" Why not of all if of one? Is not fruit fruit of whatever tree? Now carry the case to our day and surroundings, and satan will ask us, Are you sure that one belief is not just as good as another? Is it not nonsense to suppose any one theory sound and safe and any other not? Thus the evil one begins by setting up his word against God's word. And the same has been his practice ever since. It is that throwing of doubt upon the word of God in scripture which is so common in our time. We sometimes think it is due to big head and a wrong heart. For those who most boldly contradict the declarations of scripture are sure to be dumbfounded if you inquire of their actual knowledge to the contrary. They will assert with all emphasis that the Genesis account of the origin of man is a myth and nothing more. But when asked, what does the myth rest upon, as the reason for its existence, they mock at you if you consider it in the least sense historical.

HAVE NO OTHER PROOFS.

But call on them to prove historically the beginnings of evil in our world by other actual, recorded events and they have none, and so usually their retreat and refuge is to pagan theories. Thus what the Bible declares to be God's words they spurn, but what a benighted heathen scribe wrote they subscribe to with both hands.

The next step (lesson verses 2, 3) in the temptation is the consent of the tempted one to discuss the matter with satan. How much there is of import in these words (verse 2): "And the woman said unto the serpent." There was the entrance of the deadly wedge. There began the compromise which was finished in full consent to eat.

The primal mistake which led to all the after ills was that the tempted one entertained the question of the truth of God's word. To parley is to perish when so great an issue is on. As when the Almighty said "the soul that sinneth it shall die," and some one pipes up asking whether that is anything more than a creed notion. It is more than creed, it is the attested fact of everyday observation. Liars were at first only prevaricators. Thieves began as pilferers. Topers were only tipplers. And not one of these, and no other slave of sin, can you find that was not once on the outer edge of an evil way, and would never have entered by a leap. Entrance was made by inches only.

ADMITS OF NO COMPROMISE.

Compromise with wrong is to do wrong and two wrongs never made a right. Even a little yielding emboldens the tempter.

Nothing better should be expected of satan, since we have Christ's (John viii., 44) word for it that he is the father of lies. But the fact of his falseness does not justify man's agreement with him. The old serpent, satan, flung back a contradiction into God's face, saying, "Ye shall not die," when God had said, ye shall.

Had the tempted woman scorned the suggestion and spurned the possibility of the Almighty misstating, her will would have been braced as the will of Jesus was when in the wilderness He repelled Satan's suggestions and always braced Himself with a text of Scripture.

Let it be every Sunday school teacher's determination never to speak of God's holy words as Satan did, accusing it of being false. Better lose both your eyes and never be taught to read with the fingers; better lose hearing and so be shut away from the world than to use these senses to scatter doubt in others' minds as to the inspiration, integrity and truthfulness of the word of God.

IMPUGNS GOD'S MOTIVES.

For, observe (lesson verse 5), when the evil one secured Eve's consent to consider whether the word of God is reliable utterance on duty, and when he had gone on flatly to charge God's word with untruthfulness, then he was ready, because she was ready, to impute despicable motives to God. This comes out, as verse 5 shows, when the enemy accuses the Eternal of cowardice. God acts in fear of telling you too much. He keeps secrets from you, because if you knew them you would be His equal and overthrow His throne. Thus Satan baits her thought by suggesting that if she only knew the other side of things it would broaden and bless her life. So said Satan to Eve, and so he has continued to say to souls he would deceive.

The old serpent, Satan, insinuated (verse 5) that God's purpose in barring His children from one tree, "of the knowledge of (Genesis ii., 17) good and evil," was corruptly selfish. As if God feared man's supremacy over Himself might follow.

WAS AS PAUL TAUGHT.

As a matter of fact, it was mercy's provision and it amounted to just what Christ's apostle Paul taught—"whatsoever a man soweth that shall he reap." Knowledge of evil leads easily into evil. Acquaintance with vice vitiates virtue. So was the virtue of Eve vitiated by tampering with the tempter (lesson verse 6). Soon she forgot God, and defying His will, she indulged and at once became a helper on the serpent's side. "No man liveth to himself," nor does any woman. If only each evil doer acted alone less would be the destroying power of sin. But Eve led Adam and every sinner leads some other unstable soul.

But the time comes (lesson verse 7) when an eye-opening experience exposes the transgressor and then sorrow of sin begins. Every evil doer is in a sad sense blind. Satan seems to have power to blind the eye of the soul and benumb the sensations of conscience. But the time will come when "the eyes of them" are opened; too often when the damage done is well nigh irreparable.

The opened eye in the lesson is the same as an aroused conscience. "Conscience makes cowards of us all." Here it began to do so when the guilty pair heard (verse 8) the voice of God in the garden.

Space will not permit us to more than sketch by touches the points which still remain. We can see (verses 9-11) how gently the Lord deals with these offenders: "Where art thou?" "Who told thee thou art naked?" It never has been since Eve's dishonor the aim of God to get after the transgressor and cut him off. He is long suffering. Slow to anger and of great mercy. He was and He is and ever will be.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EVIL.

When we contemplate (verse 12) Adam laying the blame on Eve it reveals one of the most contemptible characteristics of a serpent-poisoned man. And without change it is still the consequence of evil doing that it charges its committal to some one else than the actual author. It gives us Eve at her very best, that she shifts the blame only on the old serpent (verse 13); "The serpent beguiled me and I did eat." They are at poor business, as I have heard them, who defend the devil and charge all Eve's folly and fall upon herself. Such are the same as you hear always ready to slur and hurl charges against woman. I do not believe and cannot conceive of Eve disobeying the divine command if she had not been beguiled.

Bearing in mind that the old serpent and Satan are the same in scripture, we have in verses 14-15 God's sentence of judgment (verse 14) and His promise (verse 15) of redemption.

VEILING FOR DRESSES.

Veiling of all sorts will undoubtedly continue to be the rage throughout the summer. How pliant they are and how essentially effeminate. Really, they are equally pretty in light and in dark shades and are appropriate at all ages. It ruffles nicely and combines well with the many new trimmings.

Very dainty is a frock of pale wood-colored veiling, smoothly lined, with taffeta to match. The circular skirt, with a narrow front gore, is trimmed at the sides and at the front seams with bias folds of black velvet, satin-faced ribbon, that is knotted about the knees and tacked the rest of the way down. The skirt is decorated near the border with an applique of large roses in lively tints, cut out of cretonne and stitched to the veiling beneath the velvet ribbon.

On the tight-fitting bodice the ribbons continue upward in seemingly unbroken lines. The waist is scalloped at the edges, made longer in front than behind, and is trimmed across the bust with cretonne roses like those on the skirt. The ribbon trimming down the back, in two lines that converge toward the waist. The straight standing collar is covered with lace. The toque, covered thickly with rose leaves, has an immense full blown rose directly in front. The top of dull green straw, bearded with chiffon.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE FLY.

"The pertinacity of flies has caused me to wonder much of late on the habits of these pests," remarked a gentleman yesterday, "and the recent discussion of the fly as a disseminator of typhoid has tended to increase my interest in the matter. Did you ever notice the persistence shown by a fly in sticking to a certain spot when you attempt to shoo him away? Invariably he will describe a circle and alight again on exactly the same spot. He will repeat this as often as you strike at him unless he feels that persistence will jeopardize his life.

"Today I conducted a little experiment with one of these pests, and I made a rather interesting discovery. The fly converted the tip of my nose into a resting place. I brushed him away. He circled and relit on the same spot. He repeated this seven times. I concluded, just from watching the antics of the typhoid fiend, that I would allow him to remain as long as he pleased, in spite of the tickling and the annoyance of it all. I was surprised at the shortness of his stay. Finding that it made no difference to me, and that I had resigned to an unhappy fate, the insect spread its wings and sailed to another portion of the room. From my observation of flies they do not care so much about alighting on the human body unless they can find some morsel upon which to feed, or unless a violent effort is made to beat them away.

"But the most interesting observation I have made in this connection has taught me that it is comparatively easy to rid oneself of the pest. There is one essential: Do not get mad. Good humor is the thing when it comes to dealing with flies. If we get angry we strike violently at the insect, and either on account of sheer wickedness or because he believes he is being chased away from a good thing he will come back to the same spot until he feels that his life is endangered by further efforts to maintain his ground. Try the gentle, good-natured stroke. In nine cases out of ten the insect will leave to return no more."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FRUIT SALADS.

Pineapple Salad.—This is one of the best of all the fruit salads, served either during the meal, or as a sweet course at the end, both of which forms are suggested. For the first, pick up the pineapple in rather large bits and put in a glass dish and put strawberries over the top. Cover with French dressing and stand the dish on a platter on which is a quantity of broken ice. Or, to vary the salad, prepare as above, but pass mayonaise with it, besides the dressing. To turn this into a sweet dish and yet keep up its salad form, prepare the pineapple and cover it with powdered sugar and sprinkle it with the juice of a lemon. When ready to serve put Maraschino cherries over the top, and pour the juice over all; serve in the iced bed as before.

Mixed Fruit Salad.—Bits of pineapple may be mixed also with orange, banana and preserved cherries, and sugar and a little sherry or rum poured over all. This is most delicious if well chilled.

Cherry Salad.—The California cherries which come in summer are chosen for this. They are stoned, laid on lettuce, sprinkled with powdered parsley, and French dressing is poured over, and the whole is allowed to stand for a while, when the juice is turned out and poured over the second time. Cost, 25 cents for six. Time, fifteen minutes.—Harper's Bazar.

AMERICAN TOOLS IN FAVOR.

The British government has given its endorsement to the American labor-saving appliances used in shipbuilding, and hereafter the government dockyards at Portsmouth will be supplied with them. Not to any great extent, it is true, but the fact that the admiralty has announced its readiness to try them is a great advance upon the methods of past boards.

An American pneumatic plant for riveting and drilling is to be laid down in No. 2 shop, Portsmouth dockyard, alongside the building slip at the north corner. Pneumatic riveting on the American plan was tried when the cruiser Kent was on the slip, and gave sufficient successful results to decide the authorities to lay down the plant aforementioned, which is to be wholly used for work upon ships actually building at the slip.

Several other American machine tools of various kinds are on trial in the dockyard and the admiralty has approved electrical power being used for the traveling cranes in some of the shops. It is understood that a proposal is afoot to utilize electricity as the driving power for the machinery in several of the shops. Large sums are being spent on new plants and it looks not unlike as though a period of revolution had dawned in the dockyard workshops.

SAVAGE BATTLE OF ANTS.

The attaches of the white house, together with a score of visitors who were passing through the grounds, were interested spectators yesterday morning of one of the most unique and bloody battles ever fought in this city. The combatants were ants and two armies lined up to decide which should have possession of the grounds at the northwest corner of the executive mansion. According to one of the gardeners the fight started shortly before 10 o'clock. A line of large black ants on an excursion across the asphalt walk encountered an army of small red ants headed in an opposite direction. The two bodies were about to cross one another when several of the warriors in the van of each party began a fierce tussle. This was the signal for a free fight and within a few seconds the whole walk was covered with a squirming, wiggling mass of tiny red and black forms. Both sides were joined by reinforcements after about ten minutes of warfare and before the battle had been in progress for a half hour it was estimated that more than 1,000 of the little insects were endeavoring to tear one another into pieces.

The battle lasted for nearly three hours, or until after 1 o'clock, when the red ants gained a signal victory. When the fight was over the battleground was as clear as though no conflict had occurred. When a black ant managed to kill or overpower one of the enemy he immediately seized his body and ran off to the grass, where he deposited the remains either in a hill or beneath a piece of debris. The red ants followed out the same plan with the big black fellows and here and there a tiny warrior was seen carrying off a body three times as big as himself. No official report was made as to the casualties, but it is estimated that the red army killed two of the enemy to every one killed on its side. Several bets were made as to the outcome by those who witnessed the fight. Two to one was given on the black ants, as sympathy was with the little red fellows, who after all proved themselves trained warriors, while the big black insects seemed to be out of condition and unable to defend themselves.—Washington Times.

OIL AS FUEL ON STEAMERS

The use of crude petroleum as a fuel for the generation of steam on large ocean craft has had a practical proof of its value and adaptability in the voyge of the steamship Cowrie from Borneo to London, a distance of about 10,000 miles. The method adopted on the Cowrie was to atomize the crude oil at the mouths of the furnaces by blowing it into the fires in the form of sprays by means of steam jibs, and in this way a complete combustion of the fuel was obtained. A comparison was made with the old system of coal fuel on this ship, with the result that there was found to be a saving of over 40 per cent in the weight of fuel a day, and by the reduction of work in firing with oil fuel the complement of firemen was reduced from sixteen to six. The space occupied by a ton of oil as compared with the same weight of coal was much less, being thirty-four cubic feet for the former to forty-two cubic feet for the latter—the coal being bituminous. There are considerable quantities of oil fuel to be found in Borneo, and it is said to be superior to any yet found in Russia or the United States.

IF YOU HAVE HEADACHES

Don't experiment with alleged cures. Buy Krause's Headache Capsules which will cure any headache in half an hour, no matter what causes it. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

The total number of experiments on living animals in the United Kingdom in 1900 was 10,839, 2,370 more than in the previous year. It is stated that but few of these experiments were in any serious degree painful.

COLDS MELT AWAY

If you use Krause's Cold Cure. Prepared in convenient capsule form they are easy to take and effect a speedy cure of the most obstinate cases. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

For the Children.

A Lad Who Collected Toll From Napoleon

Pierre La Salle was 12 years old when his father, an ex-lieutenant in his imperial majesty's service, told the boy the story of his disgrace.

The woodsman and his motherless son were sitting at twilight before the door of their rude cottage. The gloomy woods were close about them, and a few rods away a narrow but treacherous mountain stream went rushing and foaming over half concealed rocks.

There was but a gentle breeze stirring in the tree tops and the faint chirping of the birds as they snuggled down in their nests.

"Pierre," said his father, laying a hand affectionately on the boy's shoulder, "you are old enough now to know why we live alone here in the woods instead of in a bustling town; why I wield an ax instead of a broadsword; why my hair is white, though I am not old."

The lad lifted up his clear, honest eyes and looked straight into his father's face.

"I am glad we are here," he said softly, "because then when I know all about it—the dreadful trouble—I can be of more comfort to you and more help."

The warrior folded his arms across his breast, while the lines deepened in his face.

"There is not much to tell—in words," he said. "I was close to the Emperor Napoleon in the early days of my army life. Sometimes I was in charge of the night guard about his sleeping quarters. Many a time have I acted as special messenger where important dispatches were concerned."

"What a glorious life that must have been!" murmured little Pierre.

"Aye," said the elder. "But, oh, the pitfalls and intrigues that hedged us about! Now, the emperor's favorite charger was a superb beast with the temper of a fiend. He had killed two grooms and injured many others; but, strange to say, the animal was gentleness itself when the emperor was astride him. I have often thought that they were a good deal alike, these two, and that's why they were such good friends.

"One night the young orderly who led off the horse after Napoleon had dismounted was viciously attacked by the brute. I heard the poor chap scream with agony as the charger bit him and pawed him cruelly.

"The fellow came from my birthplace. I had known him well and the mother, too, whom he had left behind. I saw that it was the horse's life or his that must be sacrificed. Well, I shot the horse."

"Of course," cried Pierre. "And the emperor complimented you on your presence of mind, did he not?"

"No," said La Salle, and his teeth came together with a snap. "I thought he would have killed me on the spot when he learned of it. What was an orderly's life to him compared to losing his favorite charger? No; he fixed me with his cruel eye and said:

"'Well, lieutenant, how are you going to pay for my dead horse?'

"He knew I was poor—he knew everything, that terrible man!

"I faltered out that I had nothing with which to pay him.

"'Then you are discharged from the service, a debtor to your emperor,' he cried harshly and turned away.

"My commission was taken from me, my sword was broken, and I was turned out a pauper, homeless and without a friend, for no man dared to side with the poor victim of the great Napoleon's wrath.

"That's the story of my disgrace," concluded La Salle.

"The emperor's disgrace!" cried Pierre hotly. "That's what I should call it. Mon pauvre pere!"

It was shortly after this that there came the news of a great battle and a great victory. If I remember rightly, it was the famous battle of Wagram, or was it Jena? Then came rumors of the return into France of Napoleon's triumphant army. These reports even reached the ears of La Salle pere et fils.

"They are likely to pass this way," thought the boy one afternoon as he was splitting logs close by the mountain stream. Then a great idea came to him. "A bridge!" he cried. "The very thing, and toll from every man!" The air was sharp these days, and the father, because of rheumatism contracted in the army, was confined to his cottage, while his sturdy son toiled on with the ax.

"Then art working too hard, lad," said La Salle one night as the boy came in to supper, panting from some great exertion. But Pierre shook his head and said no word.

* * * * * * *

The emperor and his glittering staff were marching across the open country when the vanguard was seen to come to a halt by a foaming stream, and presently an aid dashed up to Napoleon and saluted, a merry twinkle in his eye.

"If it please your majesty," he said, "there is a narrow bridge just ahead, and a young lad who says he built it demands toll of each of us ere we may cross!"

A grim light of humor appeared for an instant in Napoleon's eyes.

"We will talk to the lad ourselves," he said, and, putting spurs to his horse, he galloped on ahead.

Pierre it was who, with pale face and set lips, saluted the emperor as he drew rein beside him.

"So you refuse to let my soldiers over without paying toll?" he said, with kindly indulgence.

"Pray, what would you do with the money?"

"Pay a debt my father owes," said Pierre simply.

A pleased look spread over the emperor's face.

"Faith, then my men shall pay toll, every man of them, and I'll stand by to see that none balks!" he cried, pleased as a boy over the novelty of the thing.

The order went forth, and one by one the mighty horde rode over the frail bridge of split logs, and each as he passed dropped a coin into the outstretched cap of Pierre La Salle.

The boy's arm ached with the weight before the last man had passed.

Then Pierre approached Napoleon and held up the overflowing cap.

"I am Pierre La Salle, son of Lieutenant La Salle, formerly in your majes-

A PLEASED LOOK SPREAD OVER THE EMPEROR'S FACE.

ty's service. He shot your charger. Will this buy a new steed?"

The emperor's brows came down and the pale face grew slightly red.

"H'm!" he said at last. "Where is your father?"

"But a stone's throw away," said the boy.

"Tell him to come to us," said the great man.

"My father is ill," said Pierre.

"Then we will go to him," said Napoleon.

The white haired La Salle tottered to his feet and saluted.

"Lieutenant La Salle," said his emperor, "report for duty as soon as possible and make arrangements to have your son enter the cadet school at once. France has need of such lads as he."

And then Napoleon rode away, followed by his glittering staff, and La Salle pere et fils were left alone with their joy.

Cats Adopted by a Cat.

Kate, the little striped cat that has been a pet at the Tenth street Union station for the past year, for a week now has been tenderly caring for an adopted family consisting of three mice. The little cat was picked up on the street about a year ago by Night Watchman Timmons. Since then she has been the common property of every one at the station. She is unusually small for a mature cat.

About two weeks ago Kate had her first family of kittens, and she was very proud of them. While she was out foraging a stray dog happened in, and when Kate got back she found only the lifeless remains of her little family left. She gave many signs of her grief for about a week.

Then some of the workmen at the station who were tearing up the floor uncovered a nest of mice. The old mouse was killed, and Kate was called to make a rich meal off the three mice that were left. She answered the call of the men, smelled the tiny black mice and rolled them tenderly about in their nest; then, one at a time, she lifted them and carried them carefully into the baggage room. The adopted ones were deposited in Kate's basket in the baggage room, where they have remained ever since.

The cat seems to take as much pride in the mice as she did in her kittens and spends most of her time nursing and licking them.—Cleveland Leader.

Gathering Sticks.

For this game the ground is divided into two equal parts, with a small goal marked off at the rear of each part, in which six sticks are placed. Each player who reaches the enemy's goal safely may carry one stick back to his own goal and may not be caught while carrying it back. If caught before reaching the opposing goal, he must remain a prisoner in the goal until touched by one of his own side. Neither may be caught while returning. No stick may be taken by a side while any of its men are prisoners. The game is won by the side gaining all of the sticks.

The Whispery Bird.

When daddy and I go a-walking in spring,
We listen and listen to hear the birds sing.
The robins and finches and kinglets I've heard,
The warblers and thrushes, but never a word—
No, never a chirp—from the "whispery bird."

I've often thought over the birds that I know
To see if there's one that would probably go
And whisper to mamma of me on the sly,
But not one would do it; they are all so shy.
Though I creep to them softly, away they all fly.

Yet each of the secrets that my mamma knows
A little bird told her; now which, do you s'pose
Unless it's a real little whispery bird,
Who has to go tattle whatever he's heard
And can't keep a secret, not even a word?

I think he's a creature who never goes south
And has for a beak just a commonplace mouth,
With ears grown so big he can use them for wings.
He's not a nice birdie that chirrups and sings,
But just stays in corners to listen to things.

However I find him, I'm satisfied that
It wouldn't be naughty to call in the cat,
But while I am looking the very best way
Is just to be good as I can every day
So the whispery bird can have nothing to say.
—Mabel L. Eaton in New York Press.

:: THE BOWSER FAMILY TROUBLES. ::

Mr. Bowser Still Continues to Find Life in a Flat Full of All Kinds of Strange and Startling Adventures.

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It was five o'clock in the morning, Mr. Bowser suddenly shook off sleep, sat up in bed and exclaimed:

"Land o' Goshen, but what has struck this house!"

"What is it?" asked Mrs. Bowser, as she opened her eyes.

"The house seems to be falling in! D'ye hear that noise?"

"That's only the family overhead. The man gets up at five o'clock to go to his work somewhere. I've heard him every morning since we've been here.

"He's only putting on his shoes," said Mrs. Bowser. "You'll get used to all these noises in time. You see, in our house—"

"I see that no man on the face of this earth can prance around and wake me up at five o'clock in the morning!" interrupted Mr. Bowser, as he got out of bed. "Why, hear him! He's jumping up and down on purpose to spite me! He's probably in cahoots with the janitress, and she's told him to knock down the plastering over our heads!"

"But you can't do anything. Please don't raise a fuss. If you'll come back to bed I'll speak to the man's wife during the day."

"Jump up and down over my head, will he!" growled Mr. Bowser, as he continued to dress; "I don't intend to raise a fuss, but as he comes down stairs I shall give him a piece of my mind. If the people in this house think they can run me they will get left."

Mrs. Bowser coaxed and argued, but as soon as he was ready he stepped out into the hall to wait for the man to come down. He hadn't long to wait. The man not only came clattering down, but he whistled as he came.

"You—you live upstairs, do you?" demanded Mr. Bowser, as he barred the way.

MR. BOWSER GIVES THE PEDDLER A LESSON.

"Yes, sir."

"And you get up at five o'clock in the morning and hammer, and bang, and thump, and pound, and jump me out o' bed! Do you suppose I will put up with any such goings on?"

"Do you occupy the flat in here?" asked the man.

"I do, sir."

"Do you pay your rent?"

"Of course I do."

"Well, I have the flat over you, and I also pay my rent. If you want to dance around, kick over the chairs, or yell like an Indian, go ahead. That's your privilege. I shall also do as I've a mind to."

"Do you mean that you will continue to get up at the unearthly hour of five o'clock in the morning and stamp around till you wake me up?" asked Mr. Bowser.

"I'll get up when I like, go to bed when I like, and don't you try to fool with me! If you don't like things, move out!"

And the man gave Mr. Bowser a dig with his elbow and passed on, making a great deal of unnecessary noise with his feet and whistling away for dear life. He was not yet out of the house, and Mr. Bowser was choking with indignation, when the head of the family in the flat below came out into the hall and looked up and shouted:

"Hey, you up there—is the house on fire?"

"No!" was the savage reply.

"Then what the devil is all that row about! Are you dancing in your sleep, beating your wife, or trying to climb a greased pole? If I'm to be woke up at this hour in the morning again you'd better look out for squalls!"

Mr. Bowser descended three or four steps to get a better view of the man, and every hair on his head was trying to stand on end as he hoarsely demanded:

"Do you know, sir—do you know who you are talking to!"

"I neither know nor care," was the reply. "This house is neither a sawmill nor a skating rink, and the sooner you find it out the better. Oh! you needn't stand there glaring at me! I mean every word I say, and if you feel like it come down and put up your dukes!"

Mr. Bowser was on the point of going down when Mrs. Bowser appeared in the hall overhead, and at the same instant the other man's wife stepped out of her flat to appeal to him. They were thus dragged away from each other, and as the Bowsers entered their room he was so angry that his trembling knees refused to hold him. That he would break out in the course of four or five minutes Mrs. Bowser fully realized, and she was wondering whether it was best to faint away or flee from the house, when Providence came to her aid. The hall door had been left open, and a vegetable peddler, holding a string of beets in one hand and a cabbage head in the other, came climbing upstairs and rang the bell.

"That's the police!" whispered Mrs. Bowser. "I told you not to raise a row, but you would do it, and now we'll be dragged off to jail."

Mr. Bowser thought he was surely in trouble now, but after a minute he braced up and opened the door. Great was his relief when he saw the peddler and heard him ask:

"Any nice fresh vegetables for breakfast this morning?"

"You audacious donkey! How dare you enter this house at this hour in ring folks out of bed and ask 'em to buy your miserable vegetables. You want a lesson in manners, you do, and I'll give you one right here and now!"

Mrs. Bowser screamed and the peddler started to run, but Mr. Bowser had found somebody to lick and he jumped on the man and proceeded to paralyze him. The peddler's yells and the sounds of conflict aroused the whole house, and though Mr. Bowser got the best of the scrap he did not come off entirely free. His ear had somehow got between the peddler's teeth and was badly chewed, while all the buttons were ripped off his vest and he lost a handful of hair. As he let go to get a better hold the peddler escaped, but before Mrs. Bowser could get her husband inside the door a dozen tenants came running out to see what was the matter. Among them was the janitress, and her first words were:

"You will all bear witness that the man Towser was trying to murder the peddler when we came upon him!"

"Aye! and it was robbery, too!" shouted the vegetable man from the bottom of the stairs. "He pitched into me to rob me of seven dollars in me pocket, and if the crowd hadn't come he'd have murdered me to git it!"

"Somebody go for the police!" shouted half a dozen voices in chorus.

"Didn't I say that he was a murderer the very first time I set eyes on him!" exclaimed the janitress. "I did that, as all ye know, and my words hev come true. If he don't git 20 years in Sing Sing for this morning's work, then I don't own the landlord who owns this house!"

Mr. Bowser tried to explain to some of the people how it had happened, but before he had said ten words the janitress interrupted him with:

"He's only palaverin' 'till he kin git some of us by the throat! I'll go down and lock the front door, so that he cannot escape, and when the landlord comes this morning that family will either take a skip or I'll call in the police!"

Mr. Bowser was dragged into his flat and pulled down on a chair, and as Mrs. Bowser got water and a sponge to wash his bleeding ear she couldn't help saying:

"Seven rooms—hardwood finish—beautiful scenery—quiet neighborhood—two bugs in a rug!"

True.

To the skater it comes
With the loudest ring
That a little learning's
A dangerous thing.
—N. Y. Truth.

A Matter of Doubt.

Miss Withers (coyly)—I'm probably older than you think I am.

Mr. Frankly—Oh, I don't know.—Chicago Daily News.

England is a creditor to the world for over $1,500,000,000.

SQUATTER TALES.

Abe Hope Tells of the Biggest Watermelon Ever Grown in Arkansas.

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In the truck patch, on the north side of the old squatter's cabin, was a watermelon so near the size of a flour-barrel that I gasped at the sight of it, and after I had walked around it three or four times I asked Abe Hope if that was the biggest melon he ever raised.

"That no account trifle out thar'?" he exclaimed in tones of contempt as he glanced towards the patch. "Why, sah, that's one that wasn't ruth totin' away to sell to the steamboat men! Any of the cull'd folks aroundyere would hev to be mighty hard up to steal that melyon. Shoo! Hu!"

"Then you have raised larger ones?" I persisted.

"Stranger," said Abe as he picked at a sliver in the sole of his shoe, "I'm gwine to tell yo' 'bout the whoppinest melyon ever raised, and the old woman and all the folks around yere will back me up in it. I might lie 'bout wild cats or cat-fish, but a man would hev to be low-down to lie 'bout melyons. 'Bout fo' y'ars ago Kurnel Bunker cum along yere one day and sez to me:

"'Abe Hope, folks dun tell me that yo' ar' the laziest man in all Arkinsaw, and I'm feelin' bad over it.'

"'What's the use in workin' when yo' don't hev to?' sez I.

"'But every critter orter hev an ambishun,' sez he as he takes off his hat to the old woman standin' in the door.

"'Her yo' got an ambishun, Kurnel Bunker?'

"'I hev. I want to be gov'ner of Arkinsaw next y'ar. Everybody in the state except yo' has got an ambishun, and I've dun cum down to see if I can't stir yo' up. Yo' needn't hev no ambishun as big as a house, and one to make yo' sweat yo'r shirt, but jest sumthin' to keep the chills and fever off. Ar' yo' willin' to tackle an ambishun?'

"'If I don't hev to wear butes nor git my hu'r cut,' sez I.

"'Then I'll tell yo' what to do,' sez he. 'We ar' gwine to hold a county fa'r this fall, and do you go at it and raise up the biggest watermelyon ever seen on the face of this airth. That shall be yo'r ambishun, and it will be one to glorify the hull state. When that melyon gits the prize at our show the name of Abe Hope will be writ in letters of gold on the records of time, and with my own hand will I present yo'r ole woman with a hull pound o' snuff and a new pa'r o' shoes.'

"'That's the way he talked to me,' said Abe as he still dug at the sliver, 'and I promised him that I'd her ambishun. I had growed sum whoppin' big melyons in my time, but I had never spread myself to see what could be dun with 'em. It was 'bout plantin' time then, and I fixed up the sile and picked out sum seeds and went to work. I 'lowed fur plenty of room, and put a brush fence around the spot to keep the mewl off. Bimeby the seed cum up and the vine begun to run, and I never did see anythin' like it. Thar was six melyons on that vine, but the one in the middle was the best.'

"'And it grew to be a whopper?' I queried.

"'Stranger, a whopper of a melyon is one thing, but a whoppinest whopper is another. When she got to be as big as a beer-keg she was a whopper. When she got to be as big as a flour-bar'l she was a whoppinest whopper. Arter that I couldn't find no words to call her by. She jest riz up and spread out and got big, and finally she was the size of a hogshead.'

"'You don't mean it?'

"'Ask Kurnel Bunker, sah! He rid down yere one day and took a look at that melyon, and arter he had walked all around it he sez to me:

"'Abe Hope, them pyramids of Egypt ain't nowhar' alongside this melyon, and the archivers of time will be holdin' yo'r name when that of Napoleon has dun bin forgotten. Don't git drunk—don't lick the ole woman—don't do anythin' to skeer this melyon from growin' as big as a house.'

"'That's what he said, and me and the ole woman used to walk around on tip-toes and speak in whispers. I reckoned that when that yere melyon got to be as big as a shed it would sort o' settle down and stop growin' and go to keepin' house, but it 'peared she had an ambishun, too. She kept growin' till she was mighty nigh as big as this cabin, and if I had cleaned her out she would have made a shed fur the mewl. It was her heft which made that big hole in the airth over thar'. I reckon that about 500 people cum yere to look at that melyon, and Kurnel Bunker said that my ambishun would carry me to the legislachur'.'

"'And you got the melon down to the county fair?' I observed as the old man made a long pause.

"'No, sah, we didn't,' he slowly replied. 'One day I got 16 men up yere with hand-spikes and ropes, and we rolled that melyon down to the river and a flatboat. Yo' kin see how she gullied out the airth as she went along. We got her on the flatboat all right and set off to float her down the river, but arter we had gone 'bout ten miles the roof of that melyon begun to cave in.'

"'It was too ripe, eh?'

"'No, sah, that wasn't it. Fust thing we knew thar' was about 20 cull'd folks—men, wimen and chill'en—aboard us. They wasn't thar' when we started, and they hadn't swum aboard. They had dun crawled out of that melyon.'

"'You don't mean it!'

"'Every last word, sah. Yes, sah—them three families had dun squatted inside that melyon fur a cabin befo' it left my land, and they had eaten away 'till the roof got weak and fell in on 'em. They had dun dug out three big rooms inside, and hang me if they didn't hev fo' or five cats and dawgs along with 'em! I reckon I was never so mad in all my bo'n days, but what could I do 'bout it?'

"'What did you do?' I asked.

"'Rolled it ashore and let them niggers brace up the roof and live in it all winter. It wasn't no good to me any mo'' as a prize melyon. When I met Kurnel Bunker I sez to him:

"'Kurnel, didn't yo' 'peal to me to her ambishun?'

"'I did,' sez he.

"'And didn't I hev it like a baby with the measles?'

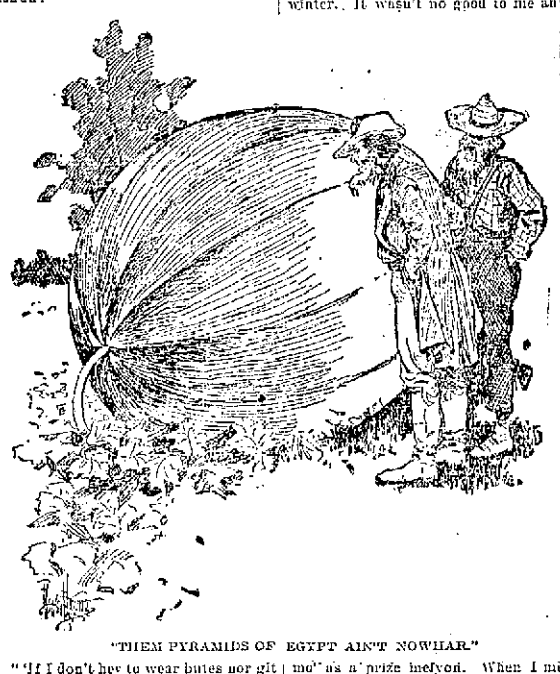
"'Yo' did, Abe Hope.'

"'And hain't I bin knocked out—wrecked—busted and kerflopped by a passle o' niggers?'

"'Yo' hev, and I can't blame yo' if yo'r ambishun has fled and yo' dun turn about and never draw another long breath.'"

"But you have?" I said.

"Mebbe so, stranger—mebbe so," replied Abe as he stretched out his back in the sun, "but if I hev I didn't skassly mean to do it! No, sah,—I hain't got no mo' ambishun, and them pyramids of Egypt and archives of time and letters of gold ain't gwine to bother me fur the rest of my life. Thar's a pipe and terbacker on the shelf and a jug of whisky on the flo'ah, and yo' jest dun help yo'self and be at home and don't git up no talk to make hard work fur me!"



"THEM PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT AIN'T NOWHAR."

Told Enough.

"Oh, don't worry about Mrs. Chatter; she knows a great deal that she doesn't tell."

"My! What a wise woman she must be."—Chicago Journal.

Beer Prevents a Wedding.

"I can never marry a man who buys beer for his father-in-law," declared pretty Rosa Shoemaker, of Allentown, Pa., who had jilted her lover, Charles F. Clewell, an hour before their intended wedding, because the young man had "set 'em up" to her father. Clewell and the girl had been sweethearts for nearly a year, and several months ago their engagement was announced. The young man went to the courthouse to get a marriage license, accompanied by the father of the girl. On the way home the young man bought two glasses of beer for his prospective father-in-law. The girl saw them come out of the saloon, and when Clewell called at the house in the evening to escort his bride to the clergyman's house she jilted him, in spite of the fact that she had bought her wedding trousseau. She would give no other reason for her action than that she would not marry a man who treated his father-in-law.

HEARD IN PASSING.

A Word Dropped Between Two Dissipated Young Men Showed They Were Not Past Feeling.

They were walking with heads bent, and hands behind them, as if in thoughtful frame of mind, and as I drew near, I heard one say, in a rueful tone:

"Oh, if we could only forget, it would not be so unbearable; but sometimes, when haunted by the memory of the wasted years, it seems to me I shall go mad."

"My case exactly," said his companion, with a half-suppressed oath. "My memory is a curse to me, for it nags me like a fiend."

Glancing at the speakers, as they passed, I noted that, although they walked as if the weights of time were dragging at their feet. They were comparatively youthful; but the bloated faces and bloodshot eyes, were in evidence of the why of the nagging memories.

A moment later I was overtaken by one who had from childhood lived in our city, and to her I put the query:

"Do you know anything of the men you just passed?"

"I know nothing good of them," was the quick retort, adding: "We were once classmates, but it is years since I have so much as given them a nod in passing. To tell the truth I often, when not in too great a hurry, as now, go a block out of my way to avoid meeting them, they have fallen so low."

"Tell me something of their history, as we walk on," urged I, "for some words I heard, in passing, aroused my curiosity to know something concerning their past."

"OH, IF WE COULD ONLY FORGET."

"It seems a waste of time to even talk of such creatures," said my companion, with a shudder of disgust, "but I will tell you as much of them as you will care to know.

"They were always chums," continued she; "even when they were little fellows. It was a common saying: 'Find Ned, and you will be sure to see Fred.' This friendship, which still exists, is the only redeeming feature about either of them. They are only 25 years old, but they are fearfully old in sin.

"They belong to two of the first families in the city, both as to culture and wealth. But in spite of everything done to lead them upward and onward, by patient and loving friends, they seemed bent on going to the bad. Yet they are both well educated. One chose the profession of law, the other that of medicine; but I doubt it patient or client has come to either. They are care-free, however, seemingly, and content to live a life of sinful pleasure.

"Fred, as I once called him, married one of the sweetest girls in the world—as such creatures so often do—she was one of the loving, clinging sort of women, made to be love-shielded, but lacking in will power, and after two years of untold misery, she died of a broken heart. If Fred mourned her early death, it failed to influence him. He continued to drink and gamble as before.

"Ned never married, thank fortune, but he has well-nigh ruined his old father; while his mother, whose idol he was, rested from her tears and vigils long years ago.

"But they care nothing for broken hearts and untimely graves, for they have not one spark of feeling left."

She misjudged them, however, in one respect, for I, who, in passing, had caught those remorseful words, knew that they suffered keenly, as all must, the sowing of "wild oats."—Mrs. Helena H. Thomas, in N. Y. Observer.

Troubling the Doctors.

The drink question continues to trouble medical authorities not a little. The Lancet, in an article on the drinking habits of the nation, points out that since the days of Todd—a generation ago—no medical leader has sanctioned the reckless use of alcohol. In an address recently delivered, Dr. Carter, of Liverpool, points out that, while the mortality from almost every disease has fallen, that from alcohol is an exception. The deaths have risen from 45 per 1,000,000 of those living in 1878 to 77 per 1,000,000 in 1897. Dr. Carter is impatient with such matters, and calls for "legislative or other action."

It is nine years since the trans-Siberian railway was commenced and 3,240 miles of rails have been laid, showing an average of 360 miles a year. The connection between Europe and Vladivostok is now assured by means of the steamship service in the center of Siberia.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1901.

Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Syrups, Spices, Tobaccos, Fresh Fruits, California Dried Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Canned Fish and Salt Fish, Wool Carpets, Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Tapestries, Moquettes and Axminster Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Chinese Matting and Window Shades.

SUGARS, ALL GRADES, REDUCED ½c POUND.

Standard Granulated Sugar, 6c lb. Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb. Yellow Extra C Sugar, 5c lb.
Cut Loaf Sugar, 6c lb. New Orleans Sugar, 4½c lb.

TEAS—GREEN, OOLONG AND JAPAN.

Fine grade of Teas command full price; beside the war in China and a heavy duty has put the price of teas up. But buying in large quantities and direct from the importer, thereby saving you a profit of 10c to 20c pound.

Extra Good Young Hyson, 35c lb. English Breakfast, 60c lb.
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb. Good Oolong, 35c; Best, 60c lb.
Gunpowder, Good, 50c lb, Best 60c lb. Good Japan, 25c lb; Best, 50c lb.
Best Ceylon Tea, 60c lb.

COFFEE. COFFEE.

REDUCED 2 CENTS A POUND.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages, besides you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Very Best Green Rio, 10c lb. Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb. Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb. Roasted Mocha, 31c lb.

LAKE FISH AND BOSTON FISH.

Family White Fish, ½bbl., $1.75. Best Mackerel, kit, $2.25.
Family White Fish, kit, 55c. Scotch Herring, keg, 65c.
No. 1 White Fish, kit, 1.25. Holland Herring, keg, 85c.
Mackerel, kit, $1.35. Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c.
Labrador Herring, 2c each. Summer Cured Cod Fish, 8c.

CANNED GOODS.

California Green Gages, 15c lb. Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
California Egg Plums, 15c lb. Sugar Corn, 7c can.
California Apricots, 15c lb. Egyptian Corn, 10c.
California Peaches, 18c. Early June Peas, 9c can.
California White Cherries, 20c. String Beans, 7c.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUITS.

California Raisins, 8c lb. Domestic Apples, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb. Pitted Plums, 12c lb.
California Apricots, 14c lb. New Currants, 17c lb.
California Prunes, 5c and 9c lb. No. 1 Blackberries, 10c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 8c lb. California Peaches, 10c lb.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 30c gallon. Good New Orleans, 20c gallon.
Best New Orleans, 40c gallon. Rich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gallon.
Maple Syrup, 75c gallon. Lyndon Maple Syrup, 35c bottle.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon. Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Boiled Linseed Oil, 40c gallon. Fish Oil, 50c gallon.
Raw Linseed Oil, 39c gallon. Lard Oil, 50c gallon.
Caster Oil, 70c gallon. Machine Oil, dark, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Bright, 30c gallon.

WINES AND LIQUORS FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon. California Angelica, 60c gallon.
Kelley Island, Port, 80c gallon. California Muscatel, 80c gallon.
California Sherry, 80c gallon. Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon. Whiskies, New, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c. Whiskies, Old, $1.40, $1.75, $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Winner Fine Cut 30c lb. Horse Shoe Plug 42c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 35c lb. Battle Ax, 36c plug; J. T., 35c plug
Hiawatha Fine Cut, 35c lb. Standard Navy, plug 34c
Flor De Anna Cigars, 35c per box. Corn Cake Smoking, 25c lb.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box. American Star Fine Cut, 25c
Tan Cigars, $1.25 per box. Mail Pouch, 40c lb.

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We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner is devoted to these goods, so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each. Linoleum, best, 80c square yd.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each. Linoleum, good, 50c square yd.
Window Shades, best, 30c each. Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c. Floor Oil Cloth, good, 27c yard.
Rag Carpet, home made, per yard, 40c. Ingrain Carpets, good, 30c yard.
Brussels Carpets, good, yard, 75c. Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Brussels Carpets, best, yard, 85c. Extra Supers, per yard, 60c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

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USE ALLENS FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen, sweating feet, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 30 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 4 58 am	* 9 22 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 3 30 am	* 3 25 am
Youngst'n and Pitteb'g.	* 3 30 am	* 3 25 am
Mansfield and Lima	*11 32 pm	11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg	*11 31 pm	* 4 00 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 7 30 am	10 30 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	12 15 pm	12 20 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	12 40 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 10 pm	* 7 25 pm
Lima and Crestline	* 7 05 am	* 7 15 pm
New York and Wash'tn.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 7 45 pm	* 4 00 pm
Pittsburg & Phila	* 3 30 pm	* 8 50 am
Pittsburg & Phila	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
New York and Wash'tn.	* 4 20 pm	*10 10 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	*10 15 am	* 4 15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago		*11 25 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.
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NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north	11 55 p m
" " "	6 00 a m
" " "	1 15 p m
" Mackinaw and Petoskey	* 4 5 p m
SOUTH BOUND.	
" Cincinnati and Cincinnati	7 45 a m
" " "	6 30 a m
" " "	* 6 30 p m
" Grand Rapids arrives	1 55 p m

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

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Uniformed Colored Porters attend passengers holding first or second class tickets in day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

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Standard Express, No. 6	1 55
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Eastern Express, No. 4	7 45
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WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	12 05
Western Express, No. 3	1 10
Night Express, No. 7	3 33
Local Freight	17 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos 2, 4 and 8 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals served at "a-la-carte" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

For rates and information, address C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

L. E. & W. R. R. TIME CARD In effect June, 2, 1901.

Southbound.	Arrive.
456 Express and Mail	11 25 a.m.
168 Local Freight	2 50 p.m.
410 Express and Mail	3 50 p.m.
Northbound.	**Depart.**
163 Local Freight	6 40 a.m.
167 Express and Mail	11 55 a.m.
159 Express and Mail	5 00 p.m.

All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. RY.—TIME TABLE.

In Effect Sunday, April 28.

South Bound.	Depart.
No. 175 Local Freight, except Sunday	5 30 a.m
No. 41 Express and Mail, except Sun	7 10 a.m
No. 43 Express and Mail, except Sun	4 15 p.m
No. 45 Express and Mail, Sunday only	6 30 p.m
North Bound.	**Arrive.**
No. 40 Express and Mail, except Sun	11 40 a.m
No. 174 Local Freight, except Sunday	4 40 p.m
42 Express and Mail, except Sun	10 20 p.m
44 Express and Mail, Sunday only	12 15 a.m

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5—6 30 1901

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Standard Express, No. 6	1 55
Special Fast Express, No. 2	4 05
Eastern Express, No. 4	7 45
Local Freight	12 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	12 05
Western Express, No. 3	1 10
Night Express, No. 7	3 33
Local Freight	17 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

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SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry street M. E. church notice.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; quarterly meeting, conducted by Rev. W. H. Daniel, presiding elder, who will preach at 10:30 a. m., followed by communion; Epworth meeting, 7:30 p. m.; preaching, 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; monthly business meeting of the league Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Wayne street M. E. church, Asher S. Preston, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30, Dr. Mason, superintendent; communion service at 10:30 o'clock; class at 12 m.; Junior league at 3 p. m., Mrs. Quince, superintendent; league at 7, led by M. C. Wright; evening service, conducted by the presiding elder, W. H. Daniels. Mrs. Lem R. Hartman will lead the woman's Bible class Tuesday at 3 p. m.; Tuesday evening, quarterly meeting; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

St. Paul M. E. church, B. Sawyer, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30, C. B. Waterson, superintendent; preaching at 10:30; class meeting at 12 m; Junior Epworth league at 2:30, led by Miss Patterson; Epworth league at 6:45; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting at 7:30 on Thursday evening; C. B. Waterson will sing at evening service.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Dawson and Harrison, one square west of Calhoun, Rev. J. A. Patterson, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon, 10:30, subject, "The Man Who Receives the Blessing;" class meeting, 11:45; vesper service, 7 o'clock p. m.; evening sermon, 8 o'clock.

Trinity M. E. church, corner of Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor.—The services for tomorrow will be: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent; preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m., subject, "Consecrated Fearlessness;" the classes will meet at 11:45 a. m.; the Epworth league will conduct devotional services at 7 p. m., and at 8 p. m. there will be preaching again. Wednesday evening Rev. W. H. Daniel, P. E., will preach and conduct the quarterly conference.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets; Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning sermon and communion at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; no evening service; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

Westminster Presbyterian church, on West Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets; Rev. J. Budman Fleming, pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 a. m., subject, "The True Pulpit and the True Pew;" Junior Christian Endeavor at 2 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:45 p. m., subject, "Life;" prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue; Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; morning service at 10:45, subject, "In His Steps;" singing led by the Apollo quartet; no evening service; Wednesday prayer meeting at the home of O. E. Fitch, 260 Hoagland avenue.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets; Rev. J. C Breckinridge, pastor.—Sunday school services commencing at 9:30 a. m.; Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer-meeting at at 7 p. m.; Wednesday evening, prayer meeting, followed by teachers' meeting; choral choir, Friday evening, under the direction of Professor Miles.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, DeWald and Clinton streets, Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; preaching in German at 11:30 a. m.; preaching in English language at 7:45 p. m.; Rev. J. H. Haug, of Indianapolis, will officiate at both services; Young People's alliance meets at 6:45 p. m.; subject, "Individual Effort for Christ." No prayer meeting during the coming week. Friday evening, July 19, at 8 o'clock, Bishop Thomas Bowman, D. D., of Chicago, will preach in the English language.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner East Lewis and Harmer streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Busy Bees' meeting, 2:30 p. m.; Mrs. Fisher, superintendent; Young People's Christian union devotional service, 6:45 p. m., led by Miss Birdie Bowman; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subject of morning sermon, "Laws of Christian Service." Mid-week services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:45; H. J. Neasel, leader.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ. Edgar William Allen, pastor—Services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. Mid-week service, Wednesday night.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Miner street and West Creighton avenue, Zach A. Harris, minister -Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting; reading Acts 4. Thursday evening, teachers' meeting. Monday evening the church will hold its regular quarterly business meeting. There will be some very important business under consideration.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

A meeting for men will be held at 3 o'clock, conducted by D. A. Wolford.

CITY MISSION.

No. 170 West Main street, Rev. S. H. Matthews, superintendent--Services each night at 7:45 and on the Sabbath at 3 p. m. S. H. Matthews, superintendent, 180 Greely street.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Trinity Episcopal church, Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector—Services at 8 and 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. A recital by the organist, E. Russell Sanborn, will precede the evening service, commencing at 7:30.

NON-SECTARIAN BIBLE CLASS.

At 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon a non-sectarian Bible class meets at 190 Lafayette street.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 7:45 p. m.; cottage holiness meeting Monday night; class meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist -Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Life." Golden text, "And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son hath life: and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." I. John. 5:11-12. Testimonial meetings at 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room adjoining church rooms, 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist —Mrs. Louise J. Woods, first reader; Isaac N. Woods, second reader; services, 10:30 a. m. Sunday in Jewish temple, 96 Harrison street, between Wayne and Washington; subject, "Life." Golden text, "And this is the record, that God hath given to us eternal life, and this life is in His Son. He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." I. John, 5:11-12. Testimonial meetings at 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room open daily except Sunday, from 2 to 5 p. m., at the church edifice.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1900

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DORCHESTER, MASS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor—Morning service, 10:45; subject of sermon, "Woman in the Kingdom;" Sunday school at 9:30; Christian Endeavor at 7 o'clock; subject, "Individual Worok for Christ," conducted by the pastor; no evening service; congregation will join in the Christian Endeavor rally.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching service, 10:45 a. m.; subject, "Man's Moral Wherenbout;" the evening service will be at 7:30 and consist of report of International Y. P. S. C. E. convention at Cincinnati; Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; the Leslie quartet will furnish music for evening service; mid-week devotions Wednesday evening, 7:30; subject, "Missionary Activities."

REFORMED.

Salem Reformed church, next to postoffice—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30; the evening service will be in English; the male quartet will sing at this service; young people's meeting on next Wednesday evening. Rev. Ph. Ruhl, pastor.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—9 a. m., Sunday school; 10:15 a. m., morning services and preaching; 2:30 p. m. meeting of the Young People's Mission society; 7 p. m., devotional meeting of the young people; Wednesday evening meeting of Sunday school teachers.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. E. Zartman, pastor—Sabbath morning service at 10:30; twilight service at 7:30; song service, with brief address by the pastor; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; mid-week service on Wednesday evening.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Luther League, 7:00. Evening service.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; service at 10:45 a. m.; sermon "Life's Noblest Idea;" no evening service; the Ladies' Missionary society meets on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the parsonage.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer. West Washington and Fulton streets—Sunday school, 9 a. m.; preaching, 10:00 a. m., with holy communion: text: Rev. 2, 18-28, "Thyatrice, the Church of Contrasts;" no evening service.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross, pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English), 7:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. A. O. Swinehart, pastor—Services, 10 a. m.; services for children, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger streets—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m. and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Emmaus Lutheran, Broadway and Creighton avenue, Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastor—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Rev. P. F. Roche, pastor; Rev. J. H. Batho, chancellor; Rev. D. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married Men's sodality, Rev. J. H. Batho, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality. The Catholic Knights of America, branch 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director. The Sacred Heart league has special devotions on the first Friday of each month at 7:30 p. m., Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant.—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the first three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m.; all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets third Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth.—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith streets, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor.—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor.—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain.—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor.—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

FOUND MUCH SMALLPOX.

(Indianapolis Journal.)

"Incredible as it seems, I actually saw a citizen of Ridgeville standing in front of a store in that town Monday, opening with a pin pustules of smallpox in the face of a companion," declared Dr. Hurty yesterday. "It is small wonder that this dreadful malady spreads so rapidly when people display such astonishing ignorance."

When asked what he did upon witnessing this remarkable spectacle, Dr. Hurty replied quickly, "Why, I walked up to the fellows and said to the man with the pustules in his face, 'Great Scott, friend, you have the smallpox!' 'O, go on,' he replied, giving me a disdainful look. 'I am the state's health officer and I order you into quarantine.' I retorted, 'and you will have to go, too.' I said, turning to the man that had just finished opening the pustules."

Dr. Hurty said he found smallpox very prevalent in Adams county. The disease has held full sway for about a month, owing to inability of people to recognize its deadly nature. Fortunately, most of the cases thus far have been mild. A few, however, have had the disease in its worst form. A remarkable instance of the protective value of vaccination was observed in the family of J. E. Wood, proprietor of a general store in the village of Pleasant Mills. Mr. Wood and his wife and eldest daughter had been vaccinated and proved immune to the disease, although the three younger children broke out with it quite severely.

In the dooryard of a certain farm house in Adams county the secretary of the state health board was shocked to see healthy children playing freely with juveniles that bore unmistakable signs of smallpox. He found that a neighbor's children had come over to spend the day at this house, in blissful unconsciousness that their playmates had one of the most dreaded diseases known to humanity.

Be Your Own Doctor.

So Says an Old Dutch Proverb.

A woman is naturally her own doctor at thirty, and in case, where she suffers most a physician is needless if she is at all familiar with her delicate organism.

Unnatural modes of dress, tight lacing and high heeled boots, and the violation of the laws of health are the usual cause of diseases peculiar to women, but there are many other forms of disease to which all women are subject through other causes.

The functional disorders of women usually are suppressed menstruation, painful menstruation and profuse menstruation.

Bradfield's Female Regulator

will be found a wonderful aid and invigorator during the trying time of periodical pains, acting directly on the delicate organism in such a way as to reduce the discomfort in the greatest possible degree; and most remarkably relieves all distress occasioned by suppressed menstruation. Bradfield's Female Regulator establishes regularity of the menses, and frees the patient from abdominal pain, headache, hysteria and nervousness.

Price $1.00 of Druggists.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BABE DIED ON A TRAIN.

(Decatur Democrat.)

D. M. Hensley tells of a sad incident which occurred while aboard a Grand Rapids and Indiana train a few evenings ago on his way to Rome City. Shortly after leaving the station here the conductor approached Mr. Hensley and informed him that a little babe was dying in the coach ahead and that the mother had got on the train at Decatur. Dave thinking perhaps he might know the lady and could be of assistance, at once accompanied the conductor. It transpired that the lady was from Lima, O., and with her three children was on her way to northern Michigan to join her husband, from whom she had been separated several months. The babe was suffering from intense fever and was very ill. A trained nurse offered her assistance and everything possible was done to save the little one's life, but it was evident their efforts must be in vain. Then another serious question presented itself when the conductor informed them that he was forbidden by law to carry a corpse not properly prepared from one state into another. The poor mother was penniless and nearly distracted with grief and there were tears in the eyes of nearly every passenger. A collection was taken up by Mr. Hensley for the lady and a purse of nearly ten dollars given her in case she was compelled to get off. She was given apartments on the sleeping car and told that should the baby die she should not tell the conductor, and in that manner she might arrive at her destination. When the train arrived at Rome City the child was still alive, but Mr. Hensley was informed by one of the passengers that when only a few miles north of there the little baby breathed its last, and that the broken-hearted mother holding it closely embraced in her arms traveled safely through to her destination.

FREE BLOOD CURE.

We recommend Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) for all blood troubles, such as ulcers, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching humors, pimples, boils, carbuncles, blood poison, aching bones, festering sores, cancer, catarrh, rheumatism. Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood or skin diseases, especially advised for old, deep-seated cases. It cures when all else fails. Heals every sore or pimple, stops all aches and pains by giving a healthy blood supply. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Thousands cured. At drug stores, $1 per large bottle. Our readers will receive a trial treatment free by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchel St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Medicine sent at once, prepaid. Sold by Ranke & Nusbaum, 88 Calhoun St.

INDIANS OF COLORADO.

The Cocopia Indians of the lower Colorado (in both Baja, California and Sonora) are of interest partly because they have practically escaped attention on the part of scientific investigators until within a few months, and partly because of the customs which distinguish them from most neighboring tribes. They are essentially an agricultural folk, though their agriculture is of a most primitive sort, affording, indeed, a better picture of prehistoric agricultural methods than those of any other known tribe, says the New York Tribune. Their customs will illustrate, too, the dependence of primitive industries, modes of life, and even habits of thought, on surroundings; for, like the fellaheen of the lower Nile, they are creatures of the river along which they live, driven from the bottom lands by the annual freshets, and brought back by ensuing droughts to plant anew in the soil fertilized by the annual silt deposit. Perhaps of primary interest among their customs is the disposal of the dead. They not only distribute the property of the deceased among non-relatives, but burn the body and the habitation together. A considerable part of the rural lore is connected with the mortuary custom, and custom and lore together afford remarkable insight into the esoteric life of primitive people.

MILLENNIUM.

The Lion looked his meltingest.

"Of course, we shall lie down together?" quoth he.

"Bah!" said the Lamb.

And at this the Lion simply roared.
—Puck.

There are parts of New Jersey within a very short distance of Philadelphia, too, which, strange as it may seem, are but little more known today than they were 200 years ago. In fact, there are portions of the "Pine Barrens" which have never known the tread of a white man. It is this wilderness that a party of naturalists—Mr. Stone as chief and Messrs. Rohn and Coggins as assistants—are starting out to explore.

A LURKING DANGER.

To Fort Wayne People.

There's a lurking danger in a bad back.

Most backaches are kidney ills.

The kidneys filter the blood, keep it pure and healthy.

When the kidney filters become clogged up many serious disorders follow quickly.

Backache, headache, weariness, nervousness make you miserable all the time.

Neglect sick kidneys, urinary disorders set in, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cure every form of kidney ills. They act on the kidneys only. Doan's Kidney Pills are indorsed by people you know, by Fort Wayne people.

Prof. A. Keller, of 187 Wells street, says: "Kidney trouble with me was not of a few days' standing, but had been bothering me for a long time, and I had tried many different remedies without getting much relief. As I was reading our paper one day I happened to notice an article about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I went to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and got a box. Before I began taking them I had a very bad headache, dizzy spells, and my feet and back swelled. As soon as I began the use of Doan's Kidney Pills I could feel that the symptoms were growing less and from day to day I kpt improving until I had taken all of the box. I was then stronger and my health was better than it had been in months."

All druggists, 50 cents box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BACK ALI GATHERETH COCOA NUTS ACCORDING TO HOYLE.

1. 2.

3. 4.

A CONCO MITANT.

The angler baits his fishing hook
With worms that he has dug,
And while he waits for bites one hears
The gurgle of the jug.

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